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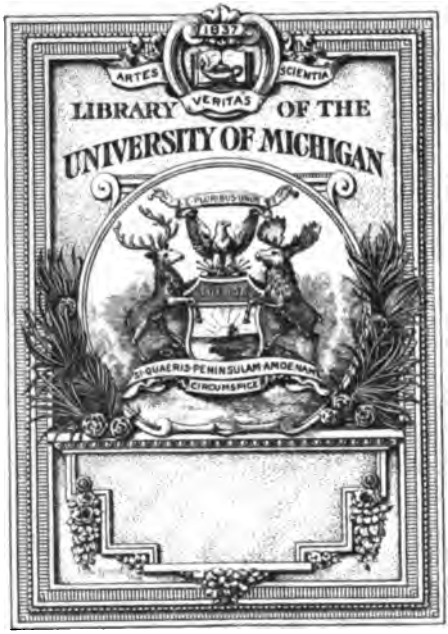
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1st Rep. Sen Doc. 211. 29th Cn. 2d Sess. Vol III
Not pp 37.

Preliminary meetings and projects

2d — Sen. Misc. 23. 30th Cn. 1st Sess 1847-8

Building Repts & Specifications

3d — Hous Misc Docs. 30th Cn. 2d Sess. 1848
Prof Henry's plan for warming
& Jewett's Rep on Library

4th — Hous Misc Docs. 31st Cn. 1st Sess. 1850

Jewett & Cs Reps on Patent Office Library &c.

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SPECIAL SESSION. *March*, 1851. [SENATE.] MISCELLANEOUS. No. 1.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS



OF

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

TO THE

SENATE AND HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES,

SHOWING THE

OPERATIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION,

DURING THE YEAR 1850.

MARCH 1, 1851.
Read.

MARCH 7, 1851.
Ordered, that the Report of the Smithsonian Institution be printed; and that three thousand additional copies be printed — one thousand copies of which for the use of the Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON:

1851.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, *March* 1, 1851.

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and beg leave to request that you will present the same to the Senate of the United States.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HENRY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

Hon. WILLIAM R. KING,
President United States Senate.

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OFFICERS &c., OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

MILLARD FILLMORE, *Ex-officio*, Presiding Officer of the Institution.
ROGER B. TANEY, Chancellor of the Institution.
JOSEPH HENRY, Secretary of the Institution.
CHARLES C. JEWETT, Assistant Secretary, in charge of the Library.
SPENCER F. BAIRD, Assistant Secretary, in charge of the Museum.
EDWARD FOREMAN, General Assistant.
ALEX'R. D. BACHE, JAMES A. PEARCE, JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, Executive Committee.
JEFFERSON DAVIS, HENRY W. HILLIARD, WALTER LENOX, Building Committee.
W. W. SEATON, Treasurer.
JAMES RENWICK, Jr. Architect.
GILBERT CAMERON, Contractor.

REGENTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

——— ——— Vice President of the United States.
ROGER B. TANEY, Chief Justice of the United States.
WALTER LENOX, Mayor of the City of Washington.
JAMES A. PEARCE, Member of the Senate of the United States.
JEFFERSON DAVIS, Member of the Senate of the United States.
JAMES M. MASON, Member of the Senate of the United States.
HENRY W. HILLIARD, Member of the House of Representatives of the United States.
GRAHAM N. FITCH, Member of the House of Representatives of the United States.
WILLIAM T. COLCOCK, Member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

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Rufus Choate, Citizen of Massachusetts.
Gideon Hawley, Citizen of New York.
William C. Preston, Citizen of South Carolina.
Richard Rush, Citizen of Pennsylvania.
Alexander D. Bache, Member of National Institute, Washington.
Joseph G. Totten, Member of National Institute, Washington.

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO OF THE INSTITUTION.

Millard Fillmore, President of the United States
——— ———, Vice President of the United States.
Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.
Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury.
Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of War.
William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy.
Nathan K. Hall, Postmaster General.
John J. Crittenden, Attorney General.
Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States.
Thomas Ewbank, Commissioner of Patents.
Walter Lenox, Mayor of the City of Washington.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Robert Hare, Benjamin Silliman, Washington Irving.

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, showing the Operations, Expenditures and Condition of the Institution, up to January 1, 1851.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In obedience to the act of Congress of August 10, 1846, establishing the Smithsonian Institution, the undersigned, in behalf of the Regents, submit to Congress, as a Report of the operations, expenditures and condition of the Institution, the following documents:

1. Annual Report of the Secretary, giving an account of the operations of the Institution during the year 1850, including Reports from the Assistant Secretaries, relative to the Library and Museum.
2. Report of the Executive Committee, giving a general statement of the proceeds and disposition of the Smithsonian Fund, and also a detailed account of all the expenditures from the beginning of the Institution to the end of 1850.
3. Report of the Building Committee, relative to the progress made in 1850, in the erection of the Smithsonian edifice, including a Report of the Architect on the same.
4. Proceedings of the Board of Regents during their Fifth Annual Meeting.
5. An Appendix.

Respectfully submitted,

ROGER B. TANEY,
Chancellor,
JOSEPH HENRY,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution:

GENTLEMEN:—During the past year the several parts of the plan of organization have been prosecuted as efficiently as the portion of the income which could be devoted to them would permit. The financial affairs are in a prosperous condition, and though the funds are burthened with the erection of a costly building, and the expenditures trammeled by restrictions growing out of the requisitions of the charter of incorporation, yet the results thus far obtained, are such as satisfactorily to prove that the Institution is doing good service in the way of promoting and diffusing knowledge.

Though the programme of organization has been given in two of the annual reports and extensively published in the newspapers, its character does not appear to be as widely known and as properly appreciated as could be desired. Indeed it will be necessary at intervals to republish the terms of the bequest, and also the general principles of the plan which

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has been adopted, in order that the public may not only be informed of what the Institution is accomplishing, but also reminded of what ought reasonably to be expected from its operations. Moreover, there is a tendency in the management of public institutions to lose sight of the object for which they were established, and hence it becomes important frequently to advert to the principles by which they ought to be governed. I beg leave, therefore, as introductory to this report, briefly to recapitulate some of the propositions of the programme of organization, and to state some of the facts connected with its adoption.

SMITHSON left his property, in case of the death of his nephew, to whom it was first bequeathed, "to found at Washington under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." These are the only words of the testator to serve as a guide to the adoption of a plan for the execution of his benevolent design. They are found, however, when attentively considered to admit of legitimate deductions sufficiently definite and comprehensive.

1. The bequest is made to the United States, in trust for the good of *mankind*.

2. The objects of the Institution are two-fold; first, to increase, second, to diffuse knowledge; objects which, though often confounded with each other, are logically distinct and ought to be separately regarded. The first is the enlargement of the existing stock of knowledge by the discovery of new truths, and the second is the dissemination of these and other truths among men.

3. No particular kind of knowledge is designated, hence a liberal interpretation of the bequest will exclude no part of the great domain of science and literature from the degree of attention its importance may demand.

4. Since mankind are to be benefitted by the bequest, any unnecessary expenditure on merely local objects, would not be in accordance with the proper administration of the trust.

5. Though the funds are generally considered large, and much is expected of them, they are really small in proportion to the demands made upon them. The annual income of the bequest, is less than half the cost of the publication of a single yearly report of the Patent office.

6. In order therefore, that the limited income may effect the greatest amount of good, it should be expended in doing that which cannot be done as well by other means.

These views which have commanded the assent of all unprejudiced and reflecting persons, who have studied the subject, have been the guiding principles in all cases in which I have had any power of direction, and I am happy to say they are fully adopted by the present directors and officers of the Institution.

To carry out the design of the testator, various plans were proposed, but most of these were founded on an imperfect apprehension of the terms of the Will. The great majority of them contemplated merely the diffusion of popular information, and neglected the first and the most prominent requisition of the bequest, namely: the "increase of knowledge." The only plan in strict conformity with the terms of the Will, and which especially commended itself to men of science, a class to which Smithson himself belonged, was that of an active living organization, intended principally to promote the discovery and diffusion of new truths by instituting original researches, under the direction of suitable persons, in History,

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Antiquities, Ethnology and the various branches of Physical Science, and by publishing and distributing among libraries and other public institutions, accounts of the results which might thus be obtained, as well as of those of the labors of men of talent which could not otherwise be given to the world.

This plan which was probably in the mind of the donor when he gave expression to the few but comprehensive words which indicate the objects of the bequest, is found from our experience to be eminently practical. It requires no costly building or expensive permanent establishment. Its operations, limited only by the amount of the income, are such as to affect the condition of man wherever literature and science are cultivated, while it tends in this country to give an impulse to original thought, which, amidst the strife of politics, and the inordinate pursuit of wealth, is of all things most desirable.

It was with the hope of being able to assist in the practical development of this plan, that I was induced to accept the appointment of principal executive officer of the Institution. Many unforeseen obstacles however presented themselves to its full adoption, and its advocates soon found in contending with opposing views and adverse interests, a wide difference between what in their opinion ought to be done and what they could actually accomplish.

The plan was novel and by many considered entirely chimerical; indeed it could not be properly appreciated except by those who had been devoted to original research. Besides this, the law of Congress incorporating the Institution, while it did not forbid the expenditure of a part of the income for other objects, authorized the formation of a Library, a Museum and a Gallery of Art, and the erection of a building, on a liberal scale, for their accommodation. It was indeed the opinion of many that the whole income ought to be expended on these objects. The Regents did not consider themselves at liberty to disregard the indications of Congress, and the opinion expressed in favor of Collections, and after much discussion it was finally concluded to divide the income into two equal parts, and after deducting the general expenses, to devote one half to the active operations set forth in the plan just described; and the other, to the formation of a Library, a Museum and a Gallery of Art.

It was evident however that the small income of the original bequest, though in itself sufficient to do much good in the way of active operation was inadequate to carry out this more extended plan; to maintain the staff of attendants and to defray other contingent expenses incidental to a large establishment of this kind. Besides the Secretary and an Assistant to attend to the general operations, two principal assistants would be required, one to take charge of the Library and the other of the Museum of Natural History, and to these sufficient salaries must be given to secure the services of men of the first reputation and talents in their respective lines. It therefore became absolutely necessary that the income should be increased, and in order to do this, it was proposed to save the greater part of the $242,000 of accrued interest which Congress had authorized to be expended in a building, by erecting at a cost not to exceed $50,000 the nucleus of an edifice which could be expanded as the wants of the Institution might require, and to add the remainder to the principal.

Unfortunately however, for this proposition, Congress had presented, to the Institution, the great Museum of the Exploring Expedition, and a

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majority of the Regents, supposing it necessary, to make immediate provision for the accommodation of this gift, had taken preliminary steps, previous to my appointment, to construct a large building, and indeed a majority of the committee, to which the matter was referred, had determined to adopt the plan of the present edifice. Strenuous opposition was however made to this; and as a compromise it was finally agreed to draw from the U. S. Treasury $250,000 of accrued interest, and instead of expending this immediately in completing the plan of the proposed building, to invest it in treasury notes, then at par, and to finish the building in the course of five years, in part out of the interest of these notes, in part out of the sale of a portion of them, and also in part out of a portion of the annual interest accruing on the original bequest. It was estimated that in this way, at the end of five years, besides devoting $250,000 to the building, the annual income of the Institution would be increased from $30,000 to nearly $40,000, a sum sufficient to carry out all the provisions of the programme.

After the resolutions relative to the division of the income between collections on the one hand and active operations on the other had been adopted, and the plan of finance as to the building had been settled, I was requested to confer with persons of literary and scientific reputation and to digest into the form of a general programme the several resolutions of the Board. In the programme which was thus produced and afterwards adopted, it is attempted to harmonize the different propositions of the Board and to render them all, library, collections, &c., as far as possible, subservient to a living, active organization. Though a valuable library will in time be accumulated, by donation and the exchange of the publications of the Institution, the design at first is to purchase only such books as are immediately necessary in the other operations of the Institution, or which cannot be procured in this country, and the Librarian is required to perform other duties than those which pertain to the office of an ordinary collector and curator of books. He is directed to report on plans of libraries, and the best method of managing them: to collect the statistics of the libraries of the United States: to make a general catalogue as far as possible of all the books in this country, and to procure all the information necessary for rendering the Institution a centre of bibliographical knowledge. Instead of attempting to form a miscellaneous collection of objects of nature and art, it is proposed to collect only those which will yield a harvest of new results, and to preserve principally such as are not found in other collections, or will serve to illustrate and verify the Smithsonian publications.

The tendency of an Institution in which collections form a prominent object, is constantly towards a stationary condition; with a given income, the time must inevitably come when the expenditures necessary to accommodate the articles with house room and attendance will just equal the receipts. There is indeed no plan by which the funds of an Institution may be more inefficiently expended, than that of filling a costly building with an indiscriminate collection of objects of curiosity, and giving these in charge to a set of inactive curators. Happily, the programme of organization and the system of expenditure which the Regents have adopted, if rigidly adhered to, will prevent this state of things, and happily the spirit of the present directors and officers who are to give the initial form to the

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character of the Institution, is in accordance with as active operations as the state of the funds and requisitions of Congress will allow.

It is to be regretted that Congress did not leave the entire choice of the plan of organization to those who were to be intrusted with the management of the bequest, and that instead of the plan of a costly building, there had not been adopted the nucleus of a more simple edifice, which could have been modified to meet the wants which experience might indicate.

The original estimate for the building, furniture and improvement of the grounds was $250,000, and could the actual cost have been confined to this sum, all the results anticipated from the scheme of finance which had been adopted, would have been realized at the end of five years. During the past year, however, it has been found necessary, for the better protection of the collections, to order the fire proofing of the interior of the edifice at an increased expense of $44,000. This additional draft on the funds can only be met by extending the time for the completion of the building, and even this will require the appropriation of a portion of the income which ought to be devoted to other purposes. The active operations will suffer most by this draft on the income, since it will be made for the better accommodation of the Library and the Museum.

It must not be inferred from the foregoing account, that the affairs of the Institution are in an unfavorable condition; on the contrary, though they are not in every respect what could be wished, still, under the circumstances I have mentioned, they are much better than could have been anticipated. The funds are in a very prosperous state and all the obstacles in the way of the usefulness of the establishment, may, by judicious management in time be removed. The opposition which was made to the building, led to the adoption of the plan of finance to which I have heretofore adverted, and from this has been realized much more than could have been expected.

After all the expenditures which have been made on the building, grounds, publications, researches, purchase of books and apparatus, not only is the original bequest untouched, but there is now on hand upwards of $200,000 of accrued interest. This will be sufficient to finish the exterior of the building, including all the towers, the interior of the wings, ranges, and a part of the interior of the main edifice; which will afford sufficient accommodation for some years to come, and leave $150,000 to be added to the principal.

This result has been produced by a rigid adherence to the determination of increasing the annual income, and in accordance with this, and in obedience to the direction of the Board of Regents, a petition has been presented to Congress, asking that $150,000 may be taken from the Institution and placed in the Treasury of the United States, on the same terms as those of the acceptance of the original bequest, never to be expended, and yielding a perpetual interest of six per cent.

If this petition be granted, all the funds will be permanently and safely invested, and the original income will be increased from $30,000 to nearly $40,000. Out of this, beside carrying on the more important object of the plan, it is proposed to appropriate yearly, a small sum for the gradual completion of the interior of the building.

The great importance of a small addition to the income will be evident, when it is recollected that a definite sum is annually required to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, and that after this has been

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provied, every addition will tend to produce a greater proportional amount of useful effect. The proposed increase will be sufficient to pay all the salaries of the officers, and leave the original income in a great measure free to be applied to the objects contemplated in the plan.

At the last meeting of the Board, Professor Baird of Dickinson College, Penn'a., a gentleman distinguished for his attainments in science was appointed an Assistant Secretary in the department of Natural History. His appointment was made at this time, more particularly in order that his services might be secured to take charge of the publications and that we might avail ourselves of the ample experience which he had gained in this line. He entered on his duties in July last, and besides being actively engaged in organizing the department of Natural History, he has rendered important service in conducting our foreign exchanges and attending to the business of the press. This addition to our force was absolutely necessary to a more efficient discharge of the duties which devolve on us. No person, except from actual experience, can form an idea of the amount of labor required for the transaction of the ordinary business. The correspondence alone, is sufficient to occupy two persons continually during the usual office hours.

During the past year one half of the whole income has been appropriated to the building, and after deducting the general expenses, the remainder has been equally divided between the two great classes of objects designated in the plan. The portion of the income after these divisions, which could be devoted to any one object has been necessarily small; for example, all that could be expended for researches, publications and lectures, and indeed for every thing of which the public at a distance could take immediate cognisance has not exceeded $4,500, and yet out of this sum we have been expected to produce results for which the whole income would be entirely inadequate. I trust however, that a proper consideration of the facts presented in the remainder of this report, will show that much has been done in proportion to the means at our command.

PUBLICATION OF ORIGINAL MEMOIRS.

The important aid which can be rendered to the promotion of knowledge by the publication, and in some cases by assistance in the preparation of important memoirs, is now beyond all question. Experience has thus far abundantly shown that much more matter of the most valuable character will be presented for publication, free of all charge, than the portion of the income devoted to this object will allow us to publish. Indeed there is now on hand or in preparation, more material of this kind than we shall be able with our limited income, to give to the world in two or three years. In view of this fact, I cannot repress the expression of regret which I have always felt, that the restrictions arising from the requisitions of Congress, do not permit a greater expenditure for this most important object. It is chiefly by the publications of the Institution that its fame is to be spread through the world, and the monument most befitting the name of Smithson, erected to his memory.

Most of the distinguished foreign literary and scientific societies have placed the Institution on their list of exchange, and in many instances have presented not only the current volume of their transactions, but also full sets of the preceding volumes. We have reason to believe that before

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the expiration of another year, we shall receive in exchange the transactions of nearly all the learned societies of the world, and that the Institution will be recognized by them as an active co-operator in the promotion of knowledge. Professor Baird has furnished a list of the literary and scientific societies to which the quarto volumes have been presented. [See Appendix.]

The following Memoirs, an account of which was given in my last report have been printed, or are now in the press:

1. Researches relative to the planet Neptune; by S. C. Walker.
2. Contributions to the Physical Geography of the United States; by Charles Ellet, Jr.
3. Memoir on the Explosiveness of Nitre; by Dr. Robert Hare.
4. On the Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York; by E. G. Squier.
5. Memoir on the Reciprocal Action of two Galvanic Currents; by A. Secchi, of Georgetown College.
6. On the Classification of Insects, from Embryological Data; by Professor Louis Agassiz.
7. Monograph of Mosasaurus and the Allied Genera; by Dr. R. W. Gibbes.

Besides these, several other papers not described in my last report have been printed, and are ready for separate distribution. The first of these I shall mention, is by Professor Lieber, of the College, of South Carolina, on the vocal sounds of Laura Bridgman, the blind and deaf mute, whose mind, apparently for ever consigned to darkness, has been almost miraculously enlightened, by the sagacity, ingenuity and perseverance of Dr. Howe.

There is perhaps at this time, no living human being who offers to the psychologist, so attractive an object of study as this individual; and hence every observation relative to her peculiar habits is of great interest. Dr. Lieber has, from year to year during his summer vacations, been in the habit of visiting Laura Bridgman, and on one occasion, spent three months in her immediate neighborhood, for the purpose of studying the sounds which she utters as indicative of ideas. These sounds consist principally of such as she has voluntarily adopted to designate different individuals. The results of the observations given in this paper, are accompanied by a series of philosophical deductions and suggestions which cannot fail to interest the psychologist and physiologist. This memoir is illustrated by an engraved *fac simile* of a letter from Laura Bridgman's own hand.

The next paper is by Professor Bailey of West Point. This gentleman has rendered himself favorably known to the world of science by his researches on minute animals and plants, which, though mostly unseen by the naked eye, are found as widely distributed, and as permanent and definite in character as the largest organized objects in nature. This paper gives the results of a series of microscopic observations which the author made during his sojourn in the southern part of the United States, whither he was ordered last winter on account of his health. It designates numerous localities of microscopic animals and plants, and furnishes lists of the species found in each. It also contains a series of tables presenting a number of species with the different localities where each was found. The species so classed include those of the Desmidieæ, Diatomaceæ, Infusoriæ and Algæ. Following these is a description of numerous other species, most of which are represented by lithographic figures.

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Among the interesting facts arrived at by the author, are the discovery of an extensive stratum of Fossil Infusoriæ near Tampa Bay, Florida—the existence of Infusoriæ in the rice fields of the south, and the demonstration of the cosmopolite character of many microscopic objects hitherto believed to exist only in Europe.

Another paper by the same author, but presented to the Institution by Professor Bache, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, has reference to a microscopic examination of soundings along the eastern coast of the United States. Samples of all the materials brought up by the sounding apparatus of the coast survey having been carefully preserved by Professor Bache in bottles, and so arranged as to present as it were, the surface geology of the bottom of the sea within a certain distance from the shore. Specimens of these were given to Professor Bailey for microscopic examination and the results are presented in this paper. It exhibits the fact of a high development of minute organic forms, mainly of Polythalamia, in all deep soundings, varying from fifty-one to ninety fathoms occurring in an abundance similar to that in which analogous fossil forms are found in the marls under the city of Charleston. It also shows that each locality has its predominant species, by means of which alone the region whence they were taken may be indicated. Many of the conclusions derived are of much interest to the mariner, the geologist and the naturalist. The paper closes with a brief description of the genera and species referred to, embracing several that are new, the whole accompanied by numerous figures.

In connection with the foregoing may be mentioned a paper by Mr. Charles Girard, entitled "A Monograph of the Fresh water Cottoids of North America," which has been accepted, and will soon be published. The species of fish called Cottus gobio, was supposed to be common to Europe and America, and thus to form an exception to a general rule in regard to the fresh water species of the two continents. It has been discovered by Mr. Girard and others, that the European species as described by Linnæus, is really composed of several, and that while none of these are found in North America, we have actually a number of species peculiar to this country. The memoir contains elaborate descriptions of the known species as well as of several new ones, together with copious notes on their scientific history, their geographical distribution, affinities with each other and with foreign species, anatomical structure, &c.—the whole illustrated by appropriate figures. It is worthy of remark, that most of the hitherto undescribed species presented in this memoir were collected by Professor Baird, and now form a part of the Smithsonian collection.

Another memoir now in course of preparation, is one which will, of itself occupy a considerable portion of one of the quarto volumes of the Smithsonian contributions. It affords an interesting illustration of the working of the plan of organization in the way of eliciting important scientific knowledge which would not otherwise be produced, or if produced, could not be given to the world through any other channel.

This memoir consists of a description of the marine plants or Algæ, which are found along the eastern and southern coasts of the United States, and which are deserving of attention, not only on account of their beauty, variety and the illustrations they present of the growth and development of vegetable forms, but also on account of their economical value with reference to agriculture and the chemical arts. This volume is in the

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course of preparation by Professor Harvey of the University of Dublin, Ireland, a gentleman who is recognized as the first authority in this branch of Botany. He was induced to visit this country by an invitation to lecture on the Algæ before the Lowell Institute, and by the opportunity thus offered him of studying his favorite branch of science in a new region. After completing his lectures, he made a collection of the marine plants of our coast and offered to furnish drawings of the genera and species of them with detailed descriptions free of all cost, provided the Institution would bear the expense of publication.

Upon the warm recommendation of some of the principal botanists of this country, the liberal offer of Professor Harvey was accepted, and he is now engaged in making with his own hand the drawings on stone.—The preparation of the whole work besides the time expended in collecting the specimens, will occupy more than a year. This voluntary contribution to knowledge from a man of science may surprise those whose minds are not liberalized by philosophical pursuits, and who cannot conceive any object in labor unconnected with pecuniary gain.

It is proposed to color the plates of a part of the edition of this work and to offer the copies containing them for sale, to assist in defraying the heavy expense of the publication, and to issue the work in parts so as to distribute the cost through at least three years.

In addition to the foregoing an appendix—added to Mr. Squier's paper on the ancient monuments of New York—has been printed. Also, there has been such an urgent demand for copies of Mr. Ellet's paper on the physical geography of the Mississippi Valley, that it has been thought advisable to reprint it and distribute the whole of the first edition, among all persons to whom a knowledge of its contents would be of peculiar importance.

The several papers which have been described in this and the preceding report will, when collected together, form the contents of the second and part of the third volume.

The plan adopted of printing each memoir with a separate title and paging has been found to answer a good purpose. There is no delay in printing one paper on account of the engraving of the plates of another, and long before a volume can be completed, a separate memoir may be widely circulated among those most interested in its perusal. As an example of this, I may mention that one of the papers which forms part of the second volume of the contributions, has already been reprinted in the London and Edinburg Journal, with due credit given to this Institution.

REPORTS ON THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The income of the Institution as yet, has not been sufficient for fully reducing to practice this part of the plan of organization. The preparation of these reports can only be entrusted to those who are familiar with the subjects, and well skilled in the art of composition, and the sirvices of such persons cannot be obtained without an adequate remuneration. Of the several reports mentioned at the last meeting of the Board, but one has been published, viz: that on the discovery of the planet Neptune, by Dr. B. A. Gould, of Cambridge, editor of the Astronomical Journal. It has been stereotyped, and copies distributed amongst all our Meteorological

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observers and other persons in the country, known to us as being actively engaged in promoting the science of Astronomy.

The preparation of the report on the Forest Trees of North America, though delayed in consequence of the absence of the author, Dr. Gray, of Harvard University, on a visit to Europe, is still in progress. The illustrations are in the hands of the artists, and the first part will probably be published during the present year. The cost of this report on account of the elaborate illustrations, will be greater than was at first anticipated, consequently the publication of the entire work must necessarily be spread over a number of years. It is believed, however, that a considerable part of the expense will be repaid to the Institution, by the sale of copies at a small advance on the original cost.

The other reports on the Progress of Knowledge mentioned in my last communication to the Regents are ready for the press and will be published in whole or in part during the present year.

The Report on the statistics of Libraries of the United States, prepared by Professor Jewett, has been ordered to be printed by Congress, as an appendix to the Regents' Report. A sufficient number of extra copies will be presented to the Institution, for distribution to all the libraries from which statistical information was received. It forms a volume of about two hundred and twenty-five pages, and will, I am sure, be considered an important contribution to Bibliographical Statistics.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS.

We have found considerable difficulty in deciding upon the rules to be observed in the distribution of the Smithsonian publications. It must be evident that from the small portion of the income which can be devoted to this object the distribution must be circumscribed. Fifteen hundred copies of each memoir have been printed, but this number though all that the income could furnish, has not been found sufficient to meet a tenth part of the demand. It should be recollected that though these memoirs consist of the results of new investigations of the highest importance to the well being of man, in extending the bounds of his knowledge of the universe of mind and matter of which he forms a part; yet they are not in all cases of such a character as to be immediately appreciated by the popular mind, and indeed they are better adapted to instruct the teacher than to interest the general reader. They should, therefore, be distributed in such a way as most readily to meet the eye of those who will make the best use of them in diffusing a knowledge of their contents.

The following rules have been adopted for the distribution of the quarto volumes of collections of memoirs.

1. They are to be presented to all Learned Societies which publish transactions and give copies of these in exchange to the Institution.
2. Also, To all Foreign Libraries of the first class, provided they give in exchange, their catalogues, or other publications, or an equivalent from their duplicate volumes.
3. To all Colleges in actual operation in this country; provided they furnish in return, meteorological observations, catalogues of their Libraries and of their students, and all other publications issued by them, relative to their organization and history.

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4. To all States and Territories; provided they give in return, copies of all documents published under their authority.
5. To all incorporated Public Libraries in this country, not included in either of the foregoing classes, now containing more than seven thousand volumes; and to smaller Libraries, where a whole State, or large district would be otherwise left unsupplied.

The author of each memoir receives, as his only compensation, a certain number of copies of it, to distribute among his friends, or to present to individuals who may be occupied in the same line of research. In this way single memoirs are distributed to individuals, and especially to those who are most actively engaged in promoting discoveries. Copies of the reports, and also in some cases, of particular memoirs, are sent to all meteorological observers. Besides these, we have placed on the list the more prominent Academies and Lyceums, as recipients of the minor publications. It is also intended, in order to benefit the public more generally, to place on sale copies of memoirs and reports, though on account of the number required for the supply of Institutions, we have not as yet, been able to carry this plan into effect.

No copyright has been taken for the Smithsonian publications; they are therefore free to be used by the compilers of books, and in this way they are beginning to reach the general reader and to produce a beneficial effect on the public mind.

METEOROLOGY.

The system of meteorology under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, has, during the last year made good progress. And though the whole number of stations has not been much increased, yet the character of the instruments adopted, and consequently, the value of the observations, has been improved both in precision and variety.

This system is intended to embrace, as far as possible, the whole surface of North America, and to consist of three classes of observers. One class, without instruments, to record the changes in the aspect of the sky, the direction of the wind, the beginning and ending of rain, the appearance of the Aurora, &c. Another, in addition to the foregoing, to give an account of the changes of temperature, as indicated by the thermometer. A third class, furnished with full sets of instruments, to record all changes deemed important in the study of meteorology.

To carry on this system, the Institution has received or expects to receive assistance from the following sources:

1. From the small appropriation made by Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Navy Department.
2. From the appropriations made by different States of the Union.
3. From the observations made under the direction of the Medical Department of the United States Army.
4. From the Officers of Her Majesty's service in different parts of the British possessions in North America.
5. From observations made by institutions and individuals, in different parts of the continent, who report immediately to the Smithsonian Institution.

A small appropriation has been made by Congress for two years past, to be expended under the direction of the Navy Department for meteorolo-

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gical purposes; and Professor Espy, engaged under the act making this appropriation, has been directed to co-operate with the Institution, in promotion of the common object. Besides the aid which we have received from Professor Espy's knowledge of this subject, the general system has been benefitted in the use of instruments purchased by the surplus of the appropriation, after paying the salary of the director and other expenses.

During the last year, Professor Espy has been engaged in a series of interesting and valuable experiments, on the variations of temperature, produced by a sudden change in the density of air. The results obtained are interesting in addition to science, and directly applicable to meteorology. The experiments were made in one of the rooms of the Smithsonian Institution, and with articles of apparatus belonging to the collection which constituted the liberal donation of Dr. Hare of Philadelphia. An account of these investigations will be given to the Secretary of the Navy in a report.

It was mentioned in the last report that the Regents of the University of the State of New York, in 1849, made a liberal appropriation of funds for the re-organization of the meteorological system of observations, established in 1825, and that Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, and the Hon. Gideon Hawley, to whom the enterprise was entrusted, had adopted the forms and the instruments, prepared under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. Another appropriation has been made for 1850, and the system has been carried, during the past year, into successful operation by Professor Guyot, late of Neuchatel, in Switzerland. This gentleman, who has established a wide reputation as a meteorological observer, by his labors in his own country, was recommended to Dr. Beck and Mr. Hawley, by this Institution, and employed by them to superintend the fitting up of the instruments in their places, to instruct the observers in the minute details of their duty, and to determine the topographical character and elevation above the sea, of each station.

The whole number of stations which have been established in the State of New York is thirty-eight, including those which have been furnished with instruments by the Smithsonian Institution, and the Adirondack station by the liberality of Archibald McIntyre, Esq., of Albany. This number gives one station to twelve hundred and seventy square miles, or about one in each square of thirty-five and a half miles on a side. These stations are at very different heights above the level of the sea. They were selected in conference with Dr. Beck, Professor Guyot and myself. The state is naturally divided into the following topographical regions, namely:

1. The Southern or Maritime region.
2. The Eastern, or region of the Highlands and Catskill mountains, with the valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers.
3. The Northern or region of the Adirondack mountains, isolated by the deep valleys of the Mohawk, Lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario.
4. The Western, or region of the western plateau, with the small lakes and sources of the rivers.
5. The region of the great lakes, Erie and Ontario.

I regret to state that no efficient steps have as yet been taken to organize the system of Massachusetts, for which an appropriation was made by the legislature, at its last session. I have lately written to Go-

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vernor Briggs, urging immediate action, and offering, on the part of the Institution, to render any assistance in our power, towards furthering so laudable an enterprise. No answer has yet been received.*

The observations made at the different military stations, under the direction of the Medical Department of the United States Army, have been partially re-organized, and a number of new stations, and several of the old ones furnished with improved Smithsonian instruments. The head of the Medical Department of the Army, Dr. Lawson, has assigned the general direction of the system of observations to Dr. Mower of New York, to whom we are indebted for the valuable aid which this extended set of observations will furnish the general system. The immediate superintendence of the reduction of these observations is in charge of Dr. Wotherspoon, to whose zeal and scientific abilities, the cause of meteorology bids fair to be much indebted.

The most important service the Smithsonian Institution has rendered to meteorology during the past year, has been the general introduction into the country, of a more accurate set of instruments at a reasonable price. The set consists of a barometer, thermometer, hydrometer, wind-vane, and snow and rain guage.

The barometer is made by James Green, No. 422 Broadway, New York, under the direction of the Institution. It has a glass cistern with an adjustable bottom enclosed in a brass cylinder. The barometer tube is also enclosed in a brass cylinder, which carries the vernier. The whole is suspended freely, from a ring at the top, so as to adjust itself to the vertical position. The bulb of the attached thermometer is enclosed in a brass envelope communicating with the interior of the brass tube, so as to be in the same condition with the mercury, and to indicate truly its temperature. Each instrument made according to this pattern, is numbered and accurately compared with a standard. In the comparisons made by Professor Guyot, a standard Fortin barometer, by Ernst of Paris, was employed; also a standard English barometer, by Newman, of London, belonging to this Institution. These instruments, for greater certainty, have been compared with the standard of the Cambridge Observatory, and of Columbia College, both by Newman; also with the standard of the Observatory of Toronto, Upper Canada.

The results of these examinations prove the barometers made by Mr. Green, according to the plan adopted by the Smithsonian Institution, to be trustworthy instruments.

The thermometers are by the same maker, and those intended for the State of New York, were compared with a standard by Bunten of Paris, and with another by Troughton & Simms of London. Those found to differ more than a given quantity, from the standards were rejected.

The instruments for detecting the variation of the hygrometrical condition of the atmosphere, consist of two thermometers, of the same dimensions, accurately graduated. The bulb of one of these is enveloped in a covering of muslin and moistened with water, and that of the other is naked.

The rain and snow gauges, and also the wind vanes, are made under the direction of the Institution, by Messrs. Pike & Son, 166 Broadway, New York. The rain gauge is an inverted cone of sheet zinc, of which the area

*A letter has since been received and the system placed under the direction of this Institution.

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of the base is exactly one hundred square inches. This cone or funnel terminates in a tube which carries the water into a receiving vessel. The water which has fallen is measured by pouring it from the gauge into a cylinder, so graduated as to indicate hundreths of inches. A smaller cylinder is also provided, which gives thousanths of inches, and may serve, in cases of accident, as a substitute for the larger cylinder. The rain gauge is placed in a cask sunk in the earth, with its mouth near the level of the ground.

The snow gauge is a cylinder of zinc of the same diameter as the mouth of the rain gauge. The measurement is made by pressing its mouth downwards to the bottom of the snow, where it has fallen on a level surface, then carefully inverting it, retaining the snow, by passing under it a thin plate of metal. The snow is afterwards melted, and the water produced is measured in one of the graduated glass cylinders of the rain gauge.

The wind vane is a thin sheet of metal, (it might be of wood,) about three feet long, carefully balanced by a ball of lead, and attached on the top of a long wooden rod, which descends along the wall of the building to the sill of the window of the observer. It terminates in the centre of a fixed dial plate, and indicates in its movements the direction of the wind by a pointer attached to the rod.

The observer is by this arrangement enabled to determine the course of the wind, by looking down on the dial plate, through the glass of the window, without exposing himself to the storm.

Besides the full sets of instruments furnished by the State of New York, from the appropriation of the Regents of the University, the Smithsonian Institution has furnished a number of sets, to important stations, and in order that they might be more widely disseminated, we have directed Mr. Green to dispose of sets, to individuals, at a reduced price, on condition that they will give us copies of the results of their Observations; the remainder of the cost being paid by this Institution,. A number of persons have availed themselves of this privilege.

To accompany the instruments, and for the use of those who take part in the Smithsonian system of meteorological observations, a series of minute directions, prepared by Professor Guyot, has been printed by the Institution. It occupies forty octavo pages, with wood-cut representations of the instruments, and is accompanied by two lithographic engravings, to illustrate the different forms of clouds, and to facilitate their notations in the journals, in accordance with the nomenclature adopted by meteorologists. A set of tables has also been furnished for correcting the barometrical observations, on account of variation of temperature. A set of hygrometrical tables, to be used with the wet and dry bulb thermometers, and a set, for the calculation of heights by the barometer, will be prepared.

We may also mention, in connection with this subject, that a series of preliminary experiments has been made, in the laboratory of this Institution, for the purpose of constructing from direct observation, a scale of boiling temperatures, corresponding to different degrees of rarefaction of the air. With a thermometer, each degree of which occupies one inch in length of the scale, the variations of the boiling point corresponding to a slight change in altitude, are found to be more perceptible than those in the length of the barometrical column.

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A series of experiments has also been made, for testing the performance of the Aneroid barometer under extremes of atmospheric pressure. The instrument as usually constructed, has not been found, from these experiments, very reliable, though it may be improved, and thus serve as an indicator of minute atmospheric changes. I think, however, it will not answer for the determination of changes of atmospheric pressure, of considerable magnitude.

For the better comprehension of the relative position of the several places of observation, now embraced in our system of meteorology, an outline map of North America has been constructed, by Prof. Foreman. This map is intended also to be used for presenting the successive phases of the sky over the whole country, at different points of time, as far as reported to us, and we have been waiting for its completion, to commence a series of investigations, with the materials now on hand, relative to the progress of storms.

A valuable collection of returns relative to the Aurora, has been received in accordance with the special instructions which we have issued for the observation of this interesting phenomenon. These are to be placed in the hands of Captain Lefroy, of the Toronto observatory, and incorporated with observations of a similar kind, which he has collected in the British possessions of North America. An account in full of the whole series will be presented by Captain Lefroy, to be published in the Smithsonian Contributions.

The meteorological correspondence is under the charge of Professor Foreman. This is found not only to involve considerable labor in the way of receiving the regular returns and sending the required blanks and directions, but also in relation to the discussion of questions on almost every branch of science propounded to us by the meteorological observers, which we think it our duty in all cases, to treat with respect, and to answer to the best of our knowledge.

RESEARCHES, &c.

Explorations.—The programme of organization contemplates the institution of researches in Natural History, Geology, &c., and, though the state of the funds would permit of little being done in this line, yet we have made a beginning. Besides the assistance rendered to the exploration of the botany of New Mexico, by the purchase of sets of plants from Mr. Wright and Mr. Fendler, as mentioned in my last report, a small sum was appropriated, to defray the cost of transportation of the articles which might be collected by Mr. Thaddeus Culbertson, in the region of the Upper Missouri. This gentleman, a graduate of the institutions at Princeton, had purposed to visit the remote regions above mentioned, for the benefit of his health, and was provided by Professor Baird, with minute directions as to the preservation of specimens and the objects which should particularly engage his attention. His journey was undertaken, and executed, under particularly favorable circumstances for exploration. He was accompanied by his brother, Mr. Alexander Culbertson, for many years connected with the American Fur Company, who was familiar with the whole country, and had himself sent valuable specimens of fossil mammalians to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

Mr. Culbertson first visited an interesting locality called the *Mauvaises*

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Terres or Bad Lands, where his brother had previously found the remains of the fossils sent to the Academy. He afterwards ascended the Missouri, to a point several hundred miles above Fort Union. He returned in August last in renewed health to gladden the hearts of his parents and friends, with the prospect of long life and usefulness, but though he had withstood the privations and exposures of the wilderness, he sank under an attack of a prevalent disease and died after a few weeks illness.

He left a journal of all the important events of his tour, which is thought of sufficient importance to be appended to this report.

For a particular account of the interesting specimens which he procured, many of which are new and undescribed, I must refer to the appended report of Professor Baird. A part of the specimens, those of the fossil remains, have been referred to Dr. Leidy, of Philadelphia, who will present the result of his investigations relative to them, for publication in the third volume of the Smithsonian Contributions.

A small appropriation has also been made to defray in part the expense of exploration, relative to the erosions of the surface of the earth, especially by rivers, and also for investigations relative to terraces and ancient sea beaches, under the direction of President Hitchcock. An abstract of these investigations, as far as they have been made, has been received by the Institution, and a full account of the whole, it is expected, will soon be ready for publication.

Also, an exploration for the increase of the Smithsonian collection, particularly in fishes and reptiles, of which our knowledge is most imperfect, was undertaken by Professor Baird, accompanied by a number of young gentlemen, his former pupils. The result of this expedition which cost the Institution little more than the price of materials and transportation, was a large number of specimens, including numerous species before unknown to science.

Experiments. — A series of experiments has been made, during the past year, under the direction of Professor Jewett, to test the value of a new plan of stereotyping. If the result of these experiments be favorable, it is proposed to purchase the right to use the invention, for the purposes of the Institution. Should the invention be found to possess the character to which it appears entitled, it will not only be of much importance to the Institution, but to the world; and we shall have done good service to the cause of knowledge, by giving it our countenance and assistance. Professor Jewett has found it especially applicable to the accomplishment of his system of stereotyping catalogues of libraries, by separate titles, and, in this application, it will certainly be of great value, even should it fail in other respects to realize the sanguine expectations of its inventor.

The result of the experiments will be submitted to a commission of persons properly qualified to judge of its merits, and if their report be favorable, a small sum will be allowed for the use of it.

Besides the experiments mentioned under the head of meteorology, made by Mr. Espy, on the cold produced by the rarefaction of air, Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, is employing articles of apparatus belonging to the Institution, in a series of researches on the phenomena exhibited in the air, and in a vacuum by rubbing silicious minerals against each other. The results of these experiments, with the drawings of the apparatus employed,

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will be presented to the Institution in the form of a memoir for the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.

COMPUTATIONS.

Occultations for 1851.—For the purpose of facilitating the accurate determination of geographical points in the United States, a list of occultations and the co-ordinates of reductions for the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, was prepared and published at the expense of the Smithsonian Institution. Congress has since ordered the publication of an American Nautical Almanac, and as lists of occultations will form a part of this ephemeris, Mr. Preston, late Secretary of the Navy, directed that the expense of computing these tables for 1850, should be defrayed from the appropriation for the almanac, provided the printing and distribution were at the expense of the Smithsonian Institution. The same course has been authorised by Mr. Graham, the present Secretary of the Navy.

Copies of these tables computed by John Downes, of Philadelphia, have been sent to all persons known to the Institution, who would probably make use of them in the way of improving our knowledge of the geography of this country. They have been furnished particularly to officers of the United States Army, and other persons engaged in exploring our new possessions and determining their boundaries. All persons, to whom thesetables were presented, have been requested to send the result of their observations, made in connection with the use of them, to this Institution, or to publish them in some accessible journal.

Ephemeris of Neptune.—It was stated, in the last report, that the orbit of the planet Neptune, established by the researches of Mr. Walker, and comprised in his memoir published by the Institution, gives the data for calculating an ephemeris or tables of the daily position of this planet, rivaling in precision the tables for any of the older planets. Sets of these tables were computed and published for 1848 and 1849, at the expense of the Smithsonian Institution, but those for 1850 and 1851, have been computed under the direction of Lieutenant Davis, superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, and at the expense of the appropriation under his charge, while the expense of printing the tables has been borne by this Institution.

These tables are corrected for the perturbing influence of the planets Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus, by deductions from mathematical investigations of Professor Peirce, of Harvard University. They have been used in following the motion of Neptune, by all the principal astronomers of the world, and have every where received the highest commendation, reflecting honor on the Institution and on the science of the country.

MUSEUM.

The act of Congress authorizing the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution, contemplates the formation of a Museum of Natural History. It would not, however, be in accordance with the spirit of the organization, to expend the income in the reproduction of collections of objects which are to be found in every museum of the country. Natural History can be much more effectually promoted, by special collections of new objects, by appropriations for original explorations and researches, and above all, by

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assistance in the preparation of the necessary drawings, and by presenting to the world, in a proper form, the labors of naturalists. In conformity with these views, it has been resolved to confine the collections, principally, to objects of a special character, or to such as may lead to the discovery of new truths, or which may serve to verify or disprove existing or proposed scientific generalizations. A number of special collections, important in this point of view, are mentioned by Professor Agassiz, in the appendix to my last report, and, for a more enlarged statement relating to the same subject, I would refer attention to the accompanying report by Professor Baird, to whom the charge of the collections of Natural History has been confided.

A considerable number of specimens in mineralogy, geology and botany, had been received, previous to Professor Baird's connection with the Institution, and, since he has entered upon his duty, a large addition has been made to the stock, by the deposit of his own cabinet, and by donations from various sources.

The collection is principally rich in undescribed species of fishes and reptiles, and especial care will be taken, by Professor Baird, to enhance its value, by procuring, in all cases, as far as practicable, such specimens as help to solve questions of scientific interest. The collection has been arranged in one of the rooms of the basement story, so as to be accessible to the student in this branch of science, and has already done service in this way, by furnishing the facts given in one of the memoirs of the Smithsonian Contributions. Though letters are constantly received requesting the Institution to purchase collections of plants, minerals and other objects of natural history, yet we have declined, in all cases, to avail ourselves of opportunities of this kind to increase the cabinet. Experience has, thus far, shown that specimens of all kinds will accumulate, from donations and exchange, as rapidly as they can be accommodated with room, and properly arranged.

I have given, in my last report, the reasons why it is not thought advisable on the part of the Institution, to accept the gift proffered by Congress, of the great Museum of the Exploring Expedition, and I have no reason to change my opinion on that point.

For a detailed account of the specimens forming the Smithsonian collection, I refer to Professor Baird's report, herewith submitted.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

During the past year, we have received information of the locality of a number of mounds, and other remains of ancient art, in different parts of the United States. A gentleman is now engaged in the examination of the mounds of Western Virginia, with the intention of presenting the results of his labors, for publication in the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.

The survey of the mineral land in the vicinity of Lake Superior, has disclosed the site of an ancient copper mine, whence, in all probability, the copper of the metal ornaments, instruments, &c., found in the mounds was derived. The remains of the implements and of the ore, as left by the ancient miners, are exhibited in place, and afford an interesting illustration of the state of arts among the mound builders. The geological surveyors have promised to make accurate measurements, and drawings of

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everything of interest connected with these works, and to present them, with suitable descriptions, to the Institution, for publication.

Mr. E. G. Squier, during his sojourn in Central America, as Charge d' Affaires of the United States, made some interesting explorations relative to the antiquities of that country, and has sent to this Institution five large stone idols and several smaller objects, as the beginning of an Ethnological Museum. For the cost of shipment and transportation of the three larger of those idols by way of Cape Horn, the Institution is indebted to the liberality of B. Blanco, Esq., of New York.

For some remarks relative to the importance of forming an Ethnological museum, I beg to refer to a paper by Mr. Squier, given in the appendix to this report.

APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS OF RESEARCH.

It is a part of the plan of the Institution, to appropriate a small portion of the funds, to the purchase of sets of instruments of physical research, to be used by the officers of the Institution, and under certain restrictions, by other persons. In accordance with this purpose, I was requested, by the Board of Regents, to procure an astronomical clock, with the electro magnetic registering apparatus, to be lent to Lieutenant Gillis during the continuance of his astronomical labors in Chili. The clock has been imported from Germany, and is now in the hands of the instrument maker, to receive the registering attachments. The whole will be sent to Chili, as soon as the apparatus is completed. I regret that the difficulty of procuring the services of suitable workmen has delayed, so long, the completion of these instruments.

A communication from Lieutenant Gillis, informs us that the Chilian Government has resolved to establish a permanent national observatory at Santiago, and that it will purchase the instruments above mentioned. The Institution will therefore again, as in the case mentioned in a former report, of the purchase of a telescope, for the same expedition, be the means of promoting science, without an expenditure of its income.

The apparatus for determining the elements of terrestrial magnetism, mentioned in my last report, as having been lent to Colonel Emory, has been delivered to Colonel Graham, to be used on the Mexican boundary survey. To replace these, the Institution has received permission to order another set, from London, at the expense of the government, and thus, by an addition to the number of instruments of this kind, the means of promoting the science of terrestrial magnetism, in this country, will be increased.

The purchase of standard meteorological apparatus, and also the instruments which have been distributed to different important stations, throughout the country, is a part of the same plan.

During the past year a considerable portion of the apparatus constituting the liberal donation of Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, has been repaired and fitted up; and it is hoped, during the present season, to complete the repairs of the remainder, and to place the whole in a proper position for exhibition and use.

LIBRARY.

It has been stated, that the programme of organization is intended to

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harmonize the several requisitions of Congress, and the resolutions of the Board of Regents, with a system of active operations, the influence of which shall be as widely extended as practicable. Though almost every one will admit the value of libraries, and the importance of collecting in this country as great a variety of books as possible, yet it may well be doubted whether the accumulation of a large number of books, which are to be found in almost every library of the country, is, in the present state of the funds, to be expected or aimed at. It is believed that a portion of the income devoted to the library, may be more efficiently expended in the promotion of the same ends by other means, and hence, it was resolved to make special collections of books; particularly to procure such as are not in the country, and also, in order to render more available those which are now in our libraries, to prepare, as far as practicable, a general catalogue of all the books they contain.

In accordance with these views, Professor Jewett has devised a plan of facilitating the publication of catalogues of libraries, which bids fair to be of much importance to the literature of the country. This plan has been submitted for examination to a commission of gentlemen well acquainted with the subject, and has received from them a very favorable report recommending its adoption. [*See Appendix.*]

The propositions submitted to the commission for examination, were as follows:

1. A plan for stereotyping catalogues of libraries by separate movable titles; and
2. A set of general rules, to be recommended for adoption, by the different libraries of the United States, in the preparation of their catalogues.

For a full account of Professor Jewett's plan, and of the advantages anticipated from it, I must refer to his report herewith submitted. I may however, briefly allude to the leading principle of the plan, which is to stereotype the titles of books on separate movable blocks. These blocks once prepared, and kept in a central depository, may be used for the printing of new editions of the catalogues for which they were originally made, allowing the interposition of additional titles in the proper order; as well as for the printing of all other catalogues containing the same titles. The collection of the stereotype blocks of the titles of the several libraries, will thus form the stereotyped titles of a general catalogue of all the libraries. They will lend themselves to the construction of bibliographies of particular branches of knowledge, and will admit of being arranged alphabetically, chronologically, or in classes, in accordance with any required system.

These blocks are not to be made in advance of a demand for their use. They are to be gradually accumulated, by an arrangement, which, imposing only a temporary and light burden upon the funds of this Institution, will effect the great public object desired, at the same time that it diminishes to but a fraction of the present cost, the expenses of publishing catalogues, and secures the construction of them upon a uniform and approved system.

The details of a plan so comprehensive, may well be supposed difficult of adjustment, and not capable of being clearly described within the limits of a few paragraphs. These have, however, been fully considered by a competent tribunal, and the plan has received commendation and promises of co-operation, from some of the principal institutions of the country.

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During the last year, the library has continued to increase by donation, by receipts under the copy-right law, by exchanges for the publications of the Institution, and by purchase. It now numbers, in all, nearly ten thousand separate articles, and bids fair, from the same sources, to become a very valuable collection.

Though one half of the annual interest is to be expended on the library and the museum, the portion of the income, which can be devoted to the former will, in my opinion, never be sufficient without extraneous aid, to collect and support a miscellaneous library of the first class. Indeed, all the income would scarcely suffice for this purpose. Still, by means of exchanges, donations and purchases, a library of great value may be collected and sustained, and this, with the constantly increasing library of Congress, the libraries of the Departments, and that of Georgetown College, will furnish a collection of books, not unworthy of the capital of this nation.

From the report of Professor Jewett, it will be seen that a Gallery of Art has been commenced, and that it is already in posession of a valuable collection of engravings.

In this connection, I may mention that at the last annual meeting of the board, a letter was presented from the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, informing the Regents that a portrait of Smithson had been offered through him for sale to the Institution. This portrait, which was in the possession of the widow of John Fitall, a servant of Smithson, mentioned in his will, was purchased for thirty guineas, and is now in the Gallery of Art. It represents the founder of this Institution, in the costume of a student of Oxford, and was probably painted when he was not more than twenty years of age. There is, also in possession of the Institution, a medallion of Smithson, in copper, taken in after life. It is from this, that the head on the title page of the Smithsonian publications has been copied.

LECTURES.

During the past session of Congress, a series of popular lectures has been given to the citizens of this place and strangers, in the lecture room of the Smithsonian building. These lectures were delivered by gentlemen distinguished for their standing, and for their attainments in literature and science, who were invited for this purpose. The interest in these lectures has been sustained to a wonderful degree. They have been attended from the first by large audiences, and the results thus far, indicate that considerable good may be derived from the diffusion of knowledge in this way, in a central position like Washington, where persons from every part of the Union are found. Although the lectures appear to the public one of the most prominent objects of the Institution, and although they are attended with much trouble and considerable expense, they really form the least important feature of the plan adopted. So long however, as there is a prospect of doing good by means of them, it is due to the city in which the Institution is located, that they should be continued.

Much complaint has been made on account of the size of the lecture room. It is certainly too small to accommodate all who have wished to attend. We have, however, endeavored, in several instances, to obviate this difficulty, by procuring a repetition of the lectures; but this plan is

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attended with additional expense, and cannot, in all cases, be adopted. Should large audiences continue, it may be well to provide a larger lecture room in the main building, and by removing the seats from the present lecture room, convert it into a museum of apparatus. This change, if thought advisable, can be made at very little, if any, additional expense, since the present wood work of the interior of the main building, is to give place to a fire proof structure, which will admit of being arranged as a lecture room. Indeed, the original plan contemplated a room of this kind in the main building, but the arrangement of it was such as to seat scarcely more than the room at present used.

Many enquiries are made as to the publication of these lectures. In some cases, reports of them have been given in the newspapers, and it will be advisable to extend this practice to all: but the publication, in a separate form, of lectures, which in many cases, are not written out, and not intended by their authors, as additions to knowledge, would be attended with much expense, and little useful effect. The institution, in several instances, is doing better service, by publishing, in full, the original researches, on which the lectures are based. The papers of Professor Agassiz, of Professor Harvey, and one of Lieutenant Davis, are of this character, and will be given to the world, through the Smithsonian Contributions.

The following is a list of the Titles of Lectures given before the Institution during the last session of Congress, with the Names of the distinguished Gentlemen by whom they were delivered:

A single lecture on Holland; by the Rev. Dr. George W. Bethune, of Brooklyn, New York.

A course of lectures on the relations of Time and Space—the vastness of the Visible Creation—and the Primordial Arrangement of Existing Systems; by Professor Stephen Alexander, of Princeton, New Jersey.

A course of lectures on Science applied to Agriculture; by Professor J. F. W. Johnston, of the University of Durham, England.

Two lectures, one on the tendencies of Modern Science, and the other on the Spirit of the Age; by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Alonzo Potter, of Pennsylvania.

One lecture on the Ability of the Individual to Promote Knowledge; by the Rev. John Hall, of Trenton, New Jersey.

A course of lectures on the Unity of the plan of the Animal Creation; by Professor Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A course of lectures on the Tides of the Ocean and their Geological Relations; by Lieutenant Charles Henry Davis, of the United States Navy.

A course of lectures on Marine Algæ or Sea Weeds, and also on the Morphology of the Vegetable Kingdom; by Professor William H. Harvey, of the University of Dublin, Ireland.

Two lectures, one on the Origin and Growth of the Union during the

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Colonial Period, and the other on some points of the History and Peculiarities of the English Language; by Professor Henry Reed, of the University of Pennsylvania.

A course of lectures on the Chemical Operations of Nature; by Professor Lewis C. Beck, of Rutgers College, New Jersey.

The first part of a general course, giving an exposition of the Dynamical Phenomena of Geology; by Professor Henry D. Rogers, of Boston.

Whatever may have been the effect of these lectures in the way of Diffusing Knowledge, it is evident from the character of the men by whom they were delivered, that they presented truths intended to elevate and improve the morals and intellectual condition of the hearers.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH HENRY, *Secretary*
Of the Smithsonian Institution.

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REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

IN CHARGE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, FOR THE YEAR 1850.

To the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution:

SIR:—With the close of the year, it again becomes my duty to present to you my annual report upon the affairs of the Library.

The rate of increase is still slow. We cannot expect it to be rapid, until after the appropriation of the full income of the Institution to its permanent objects.

The following table exhibits the number of books and other articles added to the Library since my last report, with the sources from which they have been received.

	Books.	Pamphlets.	Engravings.	Maps and Charts.	Pieces of Music.	Other Articles.	Totals.
Purchases, - - - - - - - - -	502	9		2			513
Donations and Exchanges, - -	470	624	1	3			1,098
Copyrights, - - - - - - - -	452	35	8	12	455	24	986
	1,424	668	9	17	455	24	2,597

Adding these to the numbers previously reported, we obtain the following statement of the present size of the collections.

	Books.	Pamphlets.	Engravings.	Maps.	Music.	Drawings.	Other Articles.	Totals.
Purchases, - - - - -	2,818	34	1,335	2				4,189
Donations, - - - - -	627	1,319	48	27		30		2,051
Copyrights, - - - - -	1,339	70	9	32	561		46	2,057
Deposits, - - - - - -	873							873
	5,657	1,423	1,392	61	561	30	46	9,170

These numbers are, it is true, small in comparison with the demands of the community, and with our own hopes and prospects. But it must be borne in mind that the Institution is as yet in but partial operation; that the funds are still, in a great degree, devoted to the building; and that the systematic collection of a Library has hardly been commenced.

The books which have been bought, are for the most part such as were of immediate necessity. The lists which accompany this report, in connection with those previously transmitted, will show the composition of the Library. Though not complete in any department, this collection possesses from the outset, a decided and peculiar character. The list of books received by donation and exchange contains the titles of the latest publications of many of the learned societies of Europe, with complete

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sets of some of them. It will be an object of the first care, to complete this department. The use which has already been made of those which we possess, and the frequent calls for others, fully demonstrate that the plan of collecting here entire series of the transactions of all foreign academies, and of the ablest scientific journals of every nation, was wisely formed to meet a real and wide-felt want.

The collection of engravings and works upon the history of art, has attracted much interest; not from undiscriminating idlers, but from men of taste, and particularly from artists. This collection, though not the largest in the country, is believed to be the choicest. It was made by an American gentleman, distinguished as a scholar no less than as a statesman, with the special design of illustrating the progress and resources of the art of engraving in all its branches, from its early masters to the present time. It was the work of many years to gather specimens, so rare and beautiful. It required an educated eye, a cultivated taste, an earnest study of the history of art, much diligent search, and the aid of many friends and correspondents, to bring together so many of the most valuable prints which have ever been executed. The acquisition of this collection has saved to the Institution all expenditure, either of time or money, for skill and labor thus bestowed. The saving of money cannot but seem important to any one who weighs our means against our wants, and the gain in time gives a longer period of public benefits.

This collection contains some of the best works of nearly every engraver of much celebrity. There is one portfolio of the works of Albert Durer, containing twenty engravings on copper and two on iron, by his own hand,—and among them, most of his best and rarest works; about sixty fine copies on copper, including the famous seventeen by Marc Antonio; thirteen different portraits of Durer, and a large number of wood cuts engraved by him or under his inspection. Another portfolio contains a large collection of the etchings of Rembrandt, including some of his most beautiful pieces, particularly the "Christ Healing the Sick," an early and fine impression. There is a portfolio of two hundred engravings and etchings, by Claude Lorraine, Hollar, and Bega; a portfolio of superb portraits by Nanteuil, Wille, Edelink, and others, among them, a first impression of the "Louis XIV in armor," by Nanteuil; a portfolio of prints from the old Italian masters, comprising many that are extremely rare; and another from the old German masters, containing about one hundred prints, many of them scarce and of great beauty. There are besides, five portfolios of sheet engravings, including very choice prints. Among them are thirty-one which are valued by Longhi, at fifteen hundred dollars.

Among the galleries and published collections, are the "Musée Royal," in two volumes folio, proofs before the letter, a superb copy; Denon's "Monumens des Arts du Dessin," in four volumes folio, of which only two hundred and fifty copies were published; Baillie's Works, one hundred plates, folio; Thorwaldsen's Works, four volumes, folio; Hogarth's Works, folio, and the German edition in quarto; The Boydell Gallery, two volumes, folio; Boydell's "Shakspeare Gallery," a remarkably good copy, containing many proofs before the letter, numerous etchings and several progressive plates; Claude's "Liber Veritatis," an original copy, three volumes, folio; The Houghton Gallery, two volumes, folio; Chamberlain's Drawings in the Royal Collection, one volume, folio; Rem-

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brandt's Drawings, one volume, quarto; Da Vinci's Drawings, one volume, quarto; "Galerie de Florence;" Angerstein Gallery; Ancient Sculpture, by the Dilettanti Society; Perrault's "Hommes Illustres;" Sadeler's Hermits; "Theuerdank," a fine copy of the very rare edition of 1519; Meyrick's Armour; Hope's Ancient Costumes, and more than one hundred volumes besides, mostly in folio or quarto, either composed entirely of valuable engravings, or in which the text is published for the sake of the illustrations of fine or decorative art.

The collection of critical and historical works, in the various departments of the fine arts, comprises about three hundred volumes of the best works in the English, French, German and Italian languages, including whatever is most needed by the student of art in all its branches.

Engraving seems to be the only branch of the fine arts, which we can, for the present, cultivate. One good picture or statue would cost more than a large collection of prints. The formation of a gallery of the best paintings, is, in this country, almost hopeless. Engravings furnish us with translations, authentic and masterly, of the best creations of genius in painting and sculpture, the originals of which are utterly beyond our reach. Engraving, too, is more than a mere imitative art. The master's genius shines forth from some of the free and graceful etchings of Rembrandt almost as vividly as from his canvas.

It can hardly be doubted, that, in no way, could this Institution, for the present, do so much for every department of the fine arts, without injury to other objects of its care, as by procuring a collection of engravings, so full and so well chosen as that which now adorns its Library.

Another department of the Library which has received special attention, is that of bibliographical works. I need not here repeat what I have already said upon the importance of these books. A librarian can no more do without them, than a mechanic can work without tools, or a chemist perform experiments without apparatus. Our collection of them is already very respectable; nor have the books been without great use since they were placed upon our shelves. The announcement, early made, that we proposed to form such a collection, not solely for our own use, but also for the benefit of other Libraries, has been read and noted. Applications from all parts of the country are now made for information and assistance, which these books enable us to give.

The books which we have received under the copyright section of our charter, form a popular portion of the Library. Among them are works of great value and importance. The Law books, alone, are worth more than five hundred dollars. The Medical books are of considerable value. Many interesting works of local history, thus find their way to our shelves, which we should otherwise not be likely to be acquainted with. The works of fiction, poems, critical essays, and even the school books, have, in this Library, a worth beyond their intrinsic or exchangeable value, as specimens to be handed down to posterity of the literary characteristics of this generation. The list of periodical publications is intended to include the best journals of literature, science and art, in all languages.

It is perhaps, too soon to begin to speak of the use made of the Library. It is not ten months, since the books, few as they are, were first arranged in the western wing of the Smithsonian building; and the adjoining "connecting range," fitted up for a reading room. Yet this time has been long enough to show the great interest which attaches to such an estab-

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lishment, and to give an earnest of its future usefulness. A record of visitors, kept in the reading room, shows an average of sixteen thousand a year. A large proportion of these are, it is true, attracted merely by curiosity. Yet many are led by a love of study. However much we must regret that we have not yet the means of meeting the wants of students, it is encouraging to see the evidence, that all which we can do will be appreciated and rendered useful.

The experience of the last year would seem to decide the question of the appropriateness of this location for such an Institution. An establishment like this must have a fixed position somewhere. Yet its benefits are for all; not for one city nor one section of country, nor one nation even, but for "MANKIND". It is not to be denied, that a large city, like New York, or Philadelphia, or Boston, offers many advantages for the operations of such an Institution, not possessed by this city. It is, nevertheless, almost beyond question, that the comparison of advantages is in favor of this very place. There is no spot which presents so many attractions for the class of men most immediately interested in its concerns; no city, which they more gladly visit. The high officers of state, and the foreign diplomatic corps reside here. Here are held the sessions of Congress. Here are the executive departments of the government, the Patent Office, the Office of the Coast Survey and the Observatory. Every man, throughout the whole extent of the land, feels that here he has a friend,—a representative,—through whom he may communicate with such an establishment, when he cannot visit it in person. The facilities for the kind of intercourse, which we need with other countries, are, by the help of the State Department and of Foreign Ministers, greater than at any other point. More than all, the establishment here possesses a character of nationality, which would not elsewhere attach to its movements, in the eyes of our own people and of foreigners. This it was, undoubtedly, which led its founder to direct that the Institution should be established in Washington. Besides all this, it is enabled to multiply its influence and usefulness, by acting in concert with the departments of the National Government.

The inhabitants of a city where such an institution is established must, of necessity, share more largely in its benefits than others more remote. It is gratifying to know that this advantage could fall nowhere more appropriately, more benignly, or less invidiously, than upon this city. Selected and planned as for the seat of government of a mighty empire—a spot where nature laid her hand most gracefully—Washington has not hitherto been able, like her sister cities, to gather from commerce, wealth for endowments of learning. From the nature of our political institutions, she has been deprived, too, of that fostering munificence, which in Europe has reared splendid capitals from the sandy plain, or sunken morass, and supplied them not only with all that can meet the convenience and gratify the taste of their inhabitants, but also with Universities, Scientific Societies, and Libraries, for the advancement of civilization, refinement, and human happiness.

The central position and national character of the institution, have suggested many ways of rendering the Smithsonian Library useful to the literary public other than in the collection of books. These are not of course supposed to dispense with the importance of collections, nor do those which we have thus far adopted materially diminish our means of accu-

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mulation. They are additional objects of attention and they neither exclude nor interfere with the principal object. During the first years of the Library, while the money is wanting for extensive purchases, these plans receive a larger *relative* share of attention than may permanently be given to them; though it is hoped that they will actually continue to increase in extent as in importance.

One of these means of usefulness, was the gathering of statistical and historical notices of public libraries in the United States. This occupied a portion of my time during the year 1849. The results of my labors were presented in the appendix to my last report, which has not yet been printed. In establishing a central bibliographical bureau, it was of primary importance to survey the field in order to learn the number, condition, and prospects of existing libraries, and to establish with them, relations indispensable to success in any general system of operations.

GENERAL CATALOGUE.

The formation of the General Catalogue of American Libraries has been another prominent object of my attention. As most of our public libraries possess printed catalogues, it is possible to form one central catalogue, by combining the titles of these, in one alphabetical arrangement. The value of such a work would be, in a measure, limited to this spot. The only way in which it could be extended further, would be by correspondence. Even thus limited, the scheme is very promising. It is manifest, however, that its benefits would be vastly increased, if copies of the catalogue could be multiplied. The catalogues of the different libraries were, however, constructed on plans so various, and in most cases, so faulty, that it was unadvisable to print any catalogue formed from them.

In order to realize from a general catalogue all of the vast advantages which it seems to promise, it is necessary that the catalogues of all the libraries of which it is composed, should be prepared with uniformity and accuracy; and in order to secure the co-operation necessary to the construction of catalogues in this manner, some plan must be devised, which would not increase, but if possible, diminish the present cost to each library of making and printing its catalogue.

I had the honor, sometime since, to present, through yourself to the Board of Regents, the outline of a plan which promises to secure these ends and others of not less importance. This plan was referred to a commission of librarians and literary men of the highest standing, for their examination.

The favorable report of this commission, after the laborious and conscientious attention which they gave the matter, leads me to hope, that the project will be carried immediately and vigorously into execution.

It would not be possible for me, within the customary limits of a report like this to present all the details of a scheme so extensive; yet it is proper that I should dwell somewhat at length upon the exigencies in which it originated; its principal features; its practicability; and the benefits which it promises to our public libraries and to the cause of knowledge.

We can but glance at the nature and extent of the difficulties, which have hitherto been encountered, in attempting to furnish suitable printed catalogues of growing libraries, and which have led, or are leading, to

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a common abandonment of the hope of affording guides so important to the literary accumulations of the larger libraries of Europe.

It is, of course, entirely practicable to publish a complete and satisfactory catalogue of a library which is stationary. But most public libraries are constantly and rapidly increasing. This circumstance, so gratifying on every other account, is the cause of the difficulties to which I have alluded.

While the catalogue of such a collection is passing through the press, new books are received, the titles of which, it is impossible, in the ordinary manner of printing, to incorporate with the body of the work. Recourse must then be had to a supplement. In no other way, can the acquisitions of the library be made known to the public. If, as in the library of Congress, the number of supplements be increased to nine, the student may be obliged to grope his weary way through ten catalogues, instead of one, in order to ascertain whether any book which he seeks is in the library. He cannot be certain, even then, that the book is not in the collection, for it may have been received since the last appendix was printed. Supplements soon become intolerable. The whole catalogue must then be rearranged and re-printed. The expense of this process may be borne, so long as the library is small; but it soon becomes burdensome, and ere long insupportable, even to national establishments.

There is but one course left—not to print at all. To this no scholar consents, except from necessity.

But to this alternative, grievous as it is, nearly all the large libraries of Europe have been reluctantly driven. More than a century has passed since the printing of the catalogue of the Royal Library at Paris was commenced. It is not yet finished. No one feels in it the interest which he would, if he could hope to have it kept up complete, if once it were brought up to a given date.

Dr. Pertz, Chief Librarian of the Royal Library of Berlin, declares that to print the catalogue of a large library, which is constantly increasing, is to throw away money. His opinion is founded upon the supposed impossibility of keeping up the catalogue, so as continually to represent the actual possessions of the library.

The first volume of the new catalogue of printed books in the British Museum was published in 1840. It is a folio of four hundred and fifty-seven pages, and contains all the titles, under the letter A, of books in the library at the end of the year 1838. Mr. Panizzi, from the first, strongly opposed the printing of any part of the catalogue, before the whole, up to the prescribed limit (1838,) should be completed in manuscript. Time has shown the justness of his views. The commissioners lately appointed by the Queen to inquire into the constitution and management of the Museum, have, in their report, expressed an opinion decidedly against the printing of the catalogue at all, and principally on the ground that it must ever remain imperfect.

One of the witnesses, (the Right Honorable J. W. Croker,) examined before the commissioners, thus strongly states the case with respect to printing:

"You receive, I suppose, into your library every year some twenty thousand volumes, or something like that. Why, if you had a printed catalogue dropped down from Heaven to you at this moment perfect, this day twelve-month your twenty thousand interlineations would spoil the

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simplicity of that catalogue; again the next year twenty thousand more: and the next year twenty thousand more; so that at the end of four or five years, you would have your catalogue just in the condition that your new catalogue is now (the manuscript part greater than the printed part.) With that new catalogue before your eyes, I am astonished there should be any discussion about it, for there is the experiment; the experiment has been made and failed."

Not one European library of the first class, has a complete printed catalogue in a single work. The Bodleian library issued, in 1843, a catalogue in three large volumes folio, which is generally but erroneously supposed to contain the titles of all books in the collection; but all books of which special catalogues had previously been published, are omitted in it. For a complete catalogue of the Bodleian library, it is necessary to procure, not only the three volumes folio printed in 1843, but also four other volumes, containing the catalogues of collections belonging to the library. Therefore, one may be obliged to search five catalogues, before he can ascertain whether any particular book were in that library up to the end of the year 1834.

The catalogue of 1843 is only brought down to 1835. None, therefore, of the literature of the last fifteen years, and none of the acquisitions of the library during that period, are contained in it. A supplement is in press, or perhaps already published, which contains the additions to the library from 1835 to 1847. When this is published, it will be possible to ascertain whether any given book was or was not in the library at the close of the year 1847; but it may be necessary to search six catalogues for the purpose.

In view of these facts, it is not surprising that the commissioners upon the British Museum should come to the opinion, that it is unwise to print the catalogue of that library, and should advise that nothing more be attempted than to prepare and keep up a manuscript catalogue.

But, in this opinion the English public, who look to the end without considering the difficulties of the way, do not seem cordially to acquiesce; and it will perhaps be found necessary to print, even at the estimated cost of £40,000 sterling, and with the certainty that, almost as soon as the catalogue comes from the press, the re-publication of it will be as loudly demanded.

This is surely, a disheartening state of things. It applies with equal force to catalogues of all forms: alphabetical, chronological, and classed. It has been felt and lamented by every one who has had the care of an increasing library.

In seeking a remedy for this evil, the idea occurred to me several years ago, *to stereotype the titles separately*, and to preserve the plates or blocks in alphabetical order of the titles; so as to be able readily to insert additional titles in their proper places, and then to reprint the whole catalogue. By these means, the chief cost of re-publication — that of composition, together with the trouble of revision and correction of the press, would, except for the new titles, be avoided. The great difficulty which had so long oppressed and discouraged librarians, and involved libraries in expenses so enormous, would thus be overcome.

This idea which had occurred to me before my appointment as librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, assumed, in my mind, new importance in

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connection with the plan of forming a general catalogue of American libraries.

My action in the matter was checked by the discouraging opinions of several stereotypers, whom I consulted. I did not indeed believe the difficulties, which they suggested, to be insuperable; but I was so situated that it was impossible for me at once, to institute the experiments necessary to show the practicability of stereotyping titles separately.

In the meantime the librarian and directors of the American Antiquarian society, having heard of the plan, opened a correspondence with me on the subject, with a view of employing it in the republication of their own catalogue. The energetic aid and ingenious suggestions of one of the directors, the Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Worcester, gave a new impulse to the scheme, and induced me to propose its adoption by the Smithsonian Institution sooner than I had anticipated.

The suggestions of Mr. Hale were seconded by the practical skill of Mr. Wilcox, an ingenious electrotypist of Boston, who made the electrotyped page of separate movable titles, which I have already submitted to your inspection. It is a beautiful piece of work. It demonstrated to the conviction of the most incredulous, the practicability of this method of printing catalogues.

After the plan had been made public by a paper, which I presented in August last, to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. John K. Rogers, agent of the Boston type and stereotype foundry, devised a method of accomplishing the purpose by means of the common process of stereotyping. He caused a page to be made for exhibition at the Mechanics' fair in Boston. He has since been at the expense of another page, very handsomely executed and with several improvements, which I have now the pleasure of submitting to your examination. This page establishes the applicability of the common stereotype process to our purpose. The company which Mr. Rogers represents, is ready to enter into a contract to do the work, at a very small advance upon the usual price of stereotyping. Whatever the result may be, our thanks are due to Mr. Rogers for his intelligent and liberal efforts.

Meanwhile my attention was directed to a new process of stereotyping, which promises to form an era in the art. A gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Josiah Warren is the inventor. The material which he uses for stereotyping costs not more than three cents an octavo page. The process is so simple, that any man of average ingenuity could learn to practice it successfully by two or three days instruction. The cost of apparatus for carrying on the work is very small. The rapidity of execution is such, that one man can produce at least twenty-five octavo pages a day, all finished and ready for use. The plates give a beautiful impression. They seem as durable as common stereotype plates, and so far as now known, they are not in any great degree more liable to injury.

If this invention bears successfully the severe tests of practical men, it will have been brought forward at a most favorable period for this project. It will be seen, by the specimens which I herewith present, that it offers extraordinary facilities for the kind of work which we require, and it will reduce the expense very greatly.

This preliminary point of the practicability of stereotyping by titles, may therefore be considered as established. That it can be done by the electrotype process, as well as by the ordinary mode of stereotyping, is

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placed beyond dispute. It seems equally certain that it can be done b Mr. Warren's method. The choice among these three ways must be deter mined by their comparative economy, convenience, and elegance. W have not yet had the opportunity to bring this point to a final decision. I is certain, however, that the work can be done. I proceed, therefore, t state the proposed *manner of applying* this plan to the printing of cata logues of particular libraries, and to the formation of a general catalogue o all the libraries in this country. It is as follows:

1. The Smithsonian Institution to publish Rules for the preparation of Catalogues.
2. To request other Institutions intending to publish catalogues of their books to prepare them according to these rules, with a view to their being stereotyped under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.
3. The Smithsonian Institution to pay the whole *extra* expense of stereotyping, or such part thereof as may be agreed on,
4. The stereotyped titles to remain the property of the Smithsonian Institution.
5. Every Library uniting in this plan, to have the right of using all the titles in the possession of the Institution, as often as desired for the printing of its own catalogue; by the Smithsonian Institution paying only the expense of making up the pages, of the press work, and of distributing, the titles to their proper places.
6. The Smithsonian Institution to publish, as soon as possible, and at stated intervals, General Catalogues of all Libraries coming into this system.

It is believed there is nothing impracticable in any part of this plan, provided that the benefits to be derived from it, be such as to secure the co-operation of the various libraries in the country. To these benefits, therefore, it is necessary to direct particular attention.

And first, let us consider its advantages in an *economical* point of view to the first institution adopting it.

We will suppose, for example, that the American Antiquarian Society proposes to publish a new catalogue of its library. This institution printed, in 1837, a handsome and valuable catalogue, in five hundred and sixty two large 8vo. pages, in fine type. The composition cost, we will suppose, one dollar a page. This must all now be reprinted, in order to add the titles of books received since 1837, the number of which is almost equal to that of the former catalogue. If a new catalogue be now printed, in ten or twelve years it will be necessary to reprint the whole, and this process will go on, till the expense of reprinting will be quite appalling. Now had the titles of the orignial catalogue been stereotyped, the catalogue, instead of costing for the composition 500 dollars. might have cost, for composition and stereotyping, 750 dollars, counting the extra cost of stereotyping in titles 50 per cent. above that of the composition.*

But the necessity of re-composing the first part would no longer exist. Five hundred dollars would therefore be saved in the first reprint, whilst the extra expense of stereotyping was only two hundred and fifty dollars, Thus the net gain would be two hundred and fifty dollars, minus the cost of newly making up and imposing the old matter, which would be very inconsiderable. But there would be still further gains. It would not be thought necessary to print so large editions, if the work could be reproduced at a trifling expense. The re-arrangement, too, passes from the

* I am unable to state what would be the exact cost of stereotyping or electrotyping by titles. I assume 50 per cent. extra, as a convenient rate for calculation, though if Mr. Warren's plan succeed, it can be done for much less.

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hands of the librarian to those of the printer; and the proof-reading has been done, once for all.

The time for applying this system to the first edition is indeed past, but the same reasoning, at the present moment, applies to the second. If the whole be now stereotyped, and two hundred copies struck off, the accessions for the first year may be stereotyped and printed separately, and in the second or third year, a new catalogue may be issued, with the additions incorporated. In the mean time, it is probable, that many of the supplementary titles would have been stereotyped for other libraries, and, thus, the cost of writing them out and of stereotyping them, be spared to the Antiquarian Society. If the cost of composition for the catalogue about to be published (containing thirty thousand titles or more,) be stated at one thousand dollars, for an additional sum of five hundred dollars the necessity of recomposing would be forever obviated, and the great advantage secured of being able to print every two or three years, at small expense, new editions, each complete to the time of its publication.

It is thus, I think, demonstrable, that even for the use of a single library, this plan would be economical.

Let us next consider the advantages which the second Library, adopting the plan, may hope from it, in an economical point of view.

We will suppose, for the sake of example, that after the catalogue of the Antiquarian Society's Library has been stereotyped, and the titles placed under the care of the Smithsonian Institution, it is proposed to issue a new edition of the catalogue of the Library of Congress. What inducements would there be for adopting this plan?

It has been the practice in this Library to print a new edition of the catalogue every ten years, and to issue annual supplements. About one-fifth of the catalogue has been printed five times; two-fifths four times, &c. Now, from what has already been said, it will be manifest how great the saving would have been had this plan been known and followed from the first, even if the first cost of stereotyping by titles had been twice or three times that of ordinary printing; and consequently how great the prospective advantage of adopting the plan, even independently of any general system.

But I now suppose that, when the plan is adopted for the Library of Congress, the catalogue of the Antiquarian Library has already been stereotyped, and that the titles are in possession of the Smithsonian Institution, for the use of other libraries entering into the general arrangement. Here is a new and very important element in the calculation.

We suppose the number of titles of the Antiquarian Library, already stereotyped, to be thirty thousand. Some of these would doubtless be the same in both collections. For all that are common to the two, the expense of the *preparation* of titles, of *composition* and of *revision* would be saved to the Library of Congress. It is impossible to say, with exactness, how much the saving would be from these sources, because these two catalogues are not uniform nor complete. If the Library of Congress were properly catalogued, it would give perhaps seventy thousand titles. Of these I presume not less than fifteen thousand would be identical with the same number of the Antiquarian Library. At this rate, more than one-fifth of the labor and cost of preparation would be saved by the use of titles prepared and stereotyped by others, over and above the savings already enumerated.

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After the stereotyping of the Antiquarian Library, and the Library of Congress, we should have perhaps eighty-five thousand stereotyped titles. Of course the third institution adopting the plan would be likely to find a very large number of its titles identical with those already stereotyped. The amount saved by the use of titles already stereotyped would soon, (perhaps in the third Library) be sufficient to counterbalance the extra expenditure for stereotyping for that Library. At any rate, the extra expense would be a quantity constantly and rapidly diminishing, and it would soon (certainly after the fourth or fifth large Library) vanish entirely. The Smithsonian Institution would not therefore be required to assume the charge of an enterprise which might involve it in great and increasing expense, but rather, and solely, to help put in operation, and to guide a system which will almost immediately pay its own way, and will soon save enormous sums of money to our public libraries.

That the *aggregate economy* of this plan would be very great, may be seen from the following statement:

We have in our library fifteen thousand pages, mostly in octavo, of catalogues of public libraries in the United States. These contain at least four hundred and fifty thousand titles. But according to the best estimate which I can make from a comparison of these catalogues, there are among them, not more than one hundred and fifty thousand *different* titles. Two-thirds then of the whole cost of printing the catalogues the first time, might have been saved by assuming the extra expense of stereotyping the remaining third.

I have put thus prominently forward the economy to be expected from the proposed enterprise, not because this, in my estimation, is the most powerful argument in favor of it; nor because I should entirely despair of its adoption were it not advantageous in a pecuniary point of view; but because, even if there were no other reasons for it, (provided there were none against it,) the fact of its great economy would be decisive; and because in the present poverty of our institutions of learning, and in the vast number of plans for the extension of their usefulness, which present themselves for consideration, and claim approval, this might stand a much smaller chance of success if it rested entirely upon other grounds than the saving of money.

Having now, however, shown its economy when employed by a single Library, and its great economy in connection with a general system, I proceed to suggest a few, among the many benefits to the cause of Knowledge, which this plan promises, if generally adoped.

It can hardly be necesssary for me to dwell at length upon the benefits to be expected from a general printed catalogue of all books in the public Libraries of America. By means of it, every student in America would have the means of knowing the full extent of his resources for investigation. The places where the book could be found, would be indicated in the catalogue. A correspondence would be kept up between this Institution and every other library in the country. A system of exchange and of general loans might, with certain stringent conditions, be established, so that all the literary treasures of the country would be measurably accessible to every scholar. When the loan of a book would be impossible, extracts could be copied, quotations verified, and researches made, through the intervention of this Institution, which would in many cases be nearly as valuable to the student as the personal examination of the book.

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In connection with this topic I would add: By law, a copy of every book for which a copyright shall be secured in this country is required to be delivered to the Smithsonian Institution, and to be preserved therein. It is hoped that additional legislation on this subject, will, while it lightens the burdens of publishers, secure the observance of this law, with respect to the Smithsonian Institution, *in all cases*. If then, the books thus obtained be all preserved, they will constitute the complete monumental history of American literature, during the existence of the law. It is useless to enlarge upon the value of such a collection.

If, now, a list of these publications, as they come into the library, should month by month be published in the proposed *Bulletin*, and the titles immediately stereotyped, the expense would be trifling of publishing every year a catalogue of the books copyrighted in America during the year, and to print every five years, a general catalogue of American publications up to that limit. Thus, the monthly bulletins, the annual lists, and the quinquennial catalogues would furnish full and satisfactory records of American publications.

Again, this general catalogue would enable purchasers of books for public libraries, to consult, judiciously, for the wants of the country. So poor are we in the books which scholars need; so long, at best, must we remain in a condition of provincial dependence in literary matters; that a responsibility to the whole country rests upon the man who selects the books for any public library.

Another important benefit of this system is that it allows us to vary the form of the catalogue, at will, from the alphabetical to the classed, and to modify the classification as we please. The titles, separately stereotyped, may change their order at command. If, for example, it were required to print a separate list of all books in the country on the subject of *meteorology*, it would be necessary merely to check off in the general catalogue the titles to be used, and to hand it to the printer to do the rest of the work.

Another great benefit of this project would be to secure *uniformity* in catalogues. A good degree of uniformity would be absolutely indispensable to the success of the plan. Entire uniformity is not indeed to be expected. Perfection is not an attribute of the works of man. But a much higher degree of uniformity would result from this plan, than could otherwise be hoped for. The rules for cataloguing must be stringent, and should meet as far as possible all difficulties of detail. Nothing, so far as can be avoided, should be left to the individual taste or judgment of the cataloguer. He should be a man of sufficient learning, accuracy and fidelity, to apply the rules. In cases of doubt, reference should be made to the central establishment to which the whole work should be submitted, page by page, for examination and revision. Thus we should have all our catalogues formed substantially on one plan. Now, even if the plan adopted were that of the worst of our catalogues, if all were on the same plan, this uniformity would render catalogues, thus made, far more useful than the present chaos of irregularities. But we hope that the best possible system may be adopted.

Another general consideration is that this project looks towards the accomplishment of that cherished dream of scholars, *a universal catalogue*. If the system should be successful in this country, it may eventually be so in every country of Europe. When all shall have adopted and carried

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out the plan, each for itself, the aggregate of the general catalogues thus formed — few in number — will embrace the whole body of literature extant, and from them, it will be no impossible task to digest and publish a universal bibliography. How much this would promote the progress of knowledge by showing, more distinctly, what has been attempted and accomplished, and what yet remains to be achieved, and by thus directing the outlay of intellect aright; how much, by rebuking the rashness which rushes into authorship, ignorant of what others have written, and adding to the mass of books without adding to the sum of knowledge; how much by giving confidence to the true and heroic student, who fears no labor so that it bring him to the commanding height at which he aims — the summit of learning in the branch to which he devotes himself; how much such a work would, in these and other ways, promote the great object we have in view, is well deserving the attention of every thoughtful mind. Upon it I may not at present longer dwell.

In America alone can this system be put into immediate operation. In every large country in Europe the arrears in cataloguing, or the mass of titles accumulated in the libraries, would render the first expenses of the enterprise quite startling. But here all things conspire in our favor — our libraries are all small, and mostly repetitions one of another. But they are prosperous and will rapidly increase. Their supporters are all desirous of having printed catalogues. A central administration is necessary. This can be accepted by the Smithsonian Institution, whose position is peculiarly favorable, and whose funds are consecrated to such purposes. The enterprise requires no great outlay of money, no gigantic effort. It may go noiselessly, but rapidly into operation. There is nothing to prevent its immediate usefulness.

The commissioners appointed to examine and report upon the project, considered not only its general features, but also its minute details. To them were submitted the rules proposed for cataloguing, which were separately discussed, and after having been variously amended and modified, were recommended for adoption. It is not supposed that this code provides for every case that will occur. The peculiarities of books are, like the idiosyncracies of authors, innumerable. They baffle the best efforts at classification, except under general heads. The most elaborately formed laws for recording their titles would be inadequate to provide for entire uniformity or consistency. Doubts and difficulties would inevitably arise as to the application of the laws. These must, to prevent varying decisions, be submitted to one person. Hence it is important that the first part of the work, which will furnish examples for the rest, should be done under the immediate eye of the superintendent.

Easy as the operation may seem, to those who have never attempted it, there is no species of literary labor so difficult, or that requires knowledge so extensive and various, as the cataloguing of a large library. It demands peculiar qualifications of patience and accuracy, and a special education — a professional training. Even those most expert must work slowly, if they would avoid mistakes. It is therefore a great consideration that, on this plan, each title, once prepared, is prepared for all the libraries in which the book occurs; whereas, on any other, time and thought and labor are repeated for every copy of the book.

From the favor with which the plan has been met, it can hardly be doubted that it will receive the hearty and vigorous co-operation of all the libraries

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in the country. Several are ready to begin upon their catalogues at once. For the reasons already stated, however, it is desirable to begin here. At first the work cannot proceed rapidly. After the accumulation of a considerable number of titles, progress will be much accelerated.

Great as this enterprise is, it will not require the outlay of much money on the part of the Smithsonian Institution to put it in operation, which being once done, it will take care of itself. It will not be a constant drain upon our funds; but on the contrary, it will ere long far more than repay in the facilities for making our own catalogues, all that may at first be expended upon it.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES C. JEWETT.

DECEMBER 31, 1850.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

IN CHARGE OF THE NATURAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR 1850.

To JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D.,

Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

SIR: — I beg leave to present to you a report of operations up to January 1, 1851, in the Department of Natural History assigned to my charge.

I commence with a list of the most important specimens of Natural History received at the Smithsonian Institution, prior to January 1, 1851. The dates of reception have not been given, owing to the fact, that most had arrived before July 1, 1850, the period when my official connection with the Institution commenced. More detailed accounts of these objects will hereafter be furnished, as well as of those which may in future be received.

List of the Principal Accessions to the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, made prior to January 1, 1851.

Lieut. LYNCH, U. S. N.; Sealed bottles containing Water from the Dead Sea—Cones of the Cedar of Lebanon.

Miss D. L. DIX; Box of Minerals from North Carolina.

Dr. F. B. HOUGH; Box of Minerals and Fossils from St. Lawrence county, New York.

Mr. GUEST; Box of Minerals from same locality.

Mr. POLKINHORN; Box of Tertiary fossils from North Carolina.

Dr. JAMES EIGHTS, Albany, New York; Box of Sands, Clays and Concretions from the vicinity of the city of Albany, New York.

Dr. WILLIAM B. SMITH, Indiana; Silurian fossils from Indiana.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq., Augusta, Georgia; Box of Minerals from Georgia.

OSCAR FREEMAN and GILBERT TAYLOR, Civil Engineers; Very large specimens of Crystallized

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Calcareous Spar, coated with Quartz, found in tunnelling "St. Anthony's Nose," Peekskill, New York.

Faxon D. Atherton, Esq ; Specimens of Native Silver from Chili.

Major B. Alvord, Fort Gratiot, Michigan ; Keg containing Fishes from Lake Huron, caught in the vicinity of Fort Gratiot.

Col. J. J. Abert ; Box of Minerals from Arkansas.

R. J. Pollard, Washington City; Skeleton of Gazelle, (Antelope saiga Pall.) from Turkey.

Thomas Whelpley, Brest, Michigan; Cask of Unionidae and other Shells, from Lake Erie.

John G. Pendergast, Sacketts Harbor ; Box of Minerals.

Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, Cleveland, Ohio : jar of rare Salamanders.

Major J. H. Carleton, Fort Leavenworth; Skull of Bighorn, (Ovis montana,)—Horns of Bighorn—Antlers of Black tailed Deer, (Cervus macrotis,)—Skull of Antelope, (Antilope americana.) from Black Hills, Fort Laramie.

W. Pidgeon, Iowa ; Crania and other relics from various aboriginal mounds—Paintings in oil on cloth, of various Mounds in the North West, by a native Sioux Indian.

Robert Howell, Nichols, Tioga county, New York ; Box of Minerals and Fossils from Tioga county, New York.

The following Specimens have been received from Collectors who were assisted in their Explorations by the Smithsonian Institution.

Augustus Fendler; Collections of Plants made in the vicinity of Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1846-47.

Charles Wright; Plants collected in an expedition from Texas to El Paso, in 1849.

Thaddeus Culbertson ; Skins, Skulls and Skeletons of Mammalia, from the Upper Missouri. Fossil vertebrate animals from White River.

Many specimens brought back by Mr. Culbertson were presented, to the Institution through him, by members of the American Fur Company; among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Alexander Culbertson, Ferdinand Culbertson, Edward T. Denig, Schlagel and Gilbert. Messrs. Denig and F. Culbertson, at the request of Mr. Alexander Culbertson, prepared skins of the Grizzly Bear, and other large Mammalia.

The following Specimens have been deposited in conformity with the provisions of the Act establishing the Smithsonian Institution.

General Land Office ; Minerals illustrating the Geological Survey of the Mineral region of Lake Superior, by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, contained in nineteen boxes.

Possessing myself large collections in different branches of Zoology, I have deposited them with the Institution. The following list contains a brief enumeration of the most important of these. It will thus be evident to the Naturalist, that the objects already secured by the Smithsonian Institution, if not as numerous as in other collections, are yet valuable as being more than usually complete in certain neglected branches of Natural History.

Summary of Specimens belonging to S. F. Baird, and deposited by him in the Cabinet of the Smithsonian Institution.

MAMMALIA.

Skins of the principal Mammalia of the Northern and Middle States, and of Eastern Europe, with numerous specimens of the smaller species, preserved in alcohol.

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BIRDS.

A collection of about five hundred species of North American Birds, in skins, consisting of about twenty-five hundred specimens in the various stages of age, sex, and season.

About two hundred and fifty species of European Birds, in one thousand specimens.

Eggs of about one hundred and fifty species of North American Birds. Duplicates of many of them, in some cases amounting to over a hundred of a single species. The nests accompany the eggs of many of these species.

Nests and Eggs of about seventy-five species of European Birds, likewise in duplicate.

REPTILES AND FISHES.

A collection of the Reptiles and Fishes of the United States, at present contained in more than five hundred glass jars, and in numerous barrels, kegs and tin vessels. Most of the species are represented by numerous specimens, amounting in certain cases to hundreds and even thousands of a single species. No approximation can, at present, be formed as to the number, either of the specimens or of the species. Very many, especially of the Fishes, are still undescribed. Most of them have been personally collected in special expeditions to various parts of the country, such as Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, the Great Lakes, Northern and Eastern Ohio, Southern and Western Virginia, &c. Others have been furnished by contributors in Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas and other states. This collection is especially rich in batrachian reptiles, which are pre-erved in large numbers in all their peculiar conditions of transformation. There is, in addition to these, a good collection of the fresh water Fishes and Reptiles of Central and Eastern Europe.

EMBRYOLOGY.

Embryos of many Birds, Mammals, and Batrachian Reptiles.

OSTEOLOGY.

Skulls and Skeletons of many North American vertebrata, amounting to some six hundred specimens. A considerable number, also, belonging to European species.

Also, Microscopical sections of Teeth and Bone of various species of North America vertebrata.

FOSSIL REMAINS.

A large collection of fossil bones from various caves in Pennsylvania and Virginia. This includes nearly all the species of Mammalia now living in the United States, with quite a number of those which are now entirely extinct. Chelonian remains likewise in large number.

Having thus presented the general statistics of the Museum up to the present time, I next proceed to a statement of the more active operations of the Natural History department of the Institution. For an account of what had been done up to 1850, by Messrs Lindheimer, Fendler and Wright, I would refer to the Appendix to your last report (for 1849. The expeditions undertaken since that time, have been those of Mr. Culbertson and myself.

The expedition of Mr. Thaddeus Culbertson took place during the past summer. For several years I have been receiving valuable specimens from different friends, in the Upper Missouri, whose other duties, however, prevented them from collecting as much as could have been wished. Mr. Culbertson being about to visit this region for the benefit of his health, offered to make for the Smithsonian Institution such collections in Natural History, as might be indicated to him as desirable; I accordingly prepared a list of desiderata, and among others, directed his attention to the eocene deposits of White River, known as the Mauvaises Terres or bad lands. He accordingly set out from St. Louis, in April, in company with his brother A. Culbertson, Esq., for many years connected with the American Fur company, and then on his way to look after its affairs in the remote regions

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of the Yellowstone. From St. Louis they proceeded to St. Josephs in a steamboat, and thence by land, in a carriage to Fort Pierre. A day or two after arriving at this fort, Mr. Culbertson started out to the "Bad Lands" with a party, and after several days march reached the spot where Mr. A. Culbertson had previously found the fossil Mammalia, (Poebrotherium Wilsonii, Merycoidodon Culbertsonii, &c.,) presented by him to the Academy of Natural Sciences, and described by Dr. Leidy. Here additional specimens were soon found, and a cart was laden to its utmost capacity. With these, the party returned to Fort Pierre, whence, after a short rest, Mr. C. embarked on board the El Paso, and in her, ascended the Missouri to a point above Milk river, some hundreds of miles beyond Fort Union, and higher than any steamboat had ever gone previously. Descending the river again, after but short stops at the various trading posts, Mr. C. arrived in St. Louis in July, and reached his home in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in August. The main object of his trip, viz: relief from a distressing cough, threatening consumption, had been gained, and his renewed strength gladdened the hearts of his friends. But shortly after his return he was attacked by an unusually fatal form of bilious dysentery, then prevalent in the neighborhood, and died after an illness of a few weeks. Mr. C. left a full journal of all the events connected with his trip, though without any view to its publication. This, which was unrevised by him at his death, I found to contain much interesting matter, relative to the Natural History and topography of the country, the manners and statistics of the Indians, &c. The manuscript was put into my hands by the parents of Mr. Culbertson, with permission to select for publication such portions as might be deemed desirable. I therefore present this journal to you, as containing the only account of the country above Fort Pierre, since 1833, when it was visited by the Prince de Wied. It may be well to observe that I have not felt at liberty to alter the original to any material extent, which, combined with the fact of its entire lack of revision by the author, will be a sufficient excuse for any imperfections of style.

The fossil remains procured by Mr. Culbertson, constitute an exceedingly interesting series of Mammalian and Reptilian species, including many that had never been described. These have been referred to Dr. Leidy, for examination, who has already characterized four species of Mammalia:

Rhinoceros occidentalis.
" Nebraskensis.
Palaeothericm Bairdii.
Agriochærus antiquus.

The other specimens brought by Mr. C. consisted of skulls, skins and skeletons of the larger Mammalia, as buffalo, grizzly bear, prairie wolf, (Canis latrans) white wolf, (Coccidentalis) wolverine, (Gulo luscus,) beaver, &c., &c. Some of these he collected himself, others had been procured during the previous winter, by Messrs. E. T. Denig, and Ferdinand Culbertson, at the request of Alexander Culbertson. Various specimens were also obtained from other gentlemen connected with the American Fur Company. It is due to this company to state, that with their usual liberality, they rendered Mr. C. every assistance in their power, as they had previously done to the Prince de Wied, Nicollet, Audubon, Evans and other travelers. The thanks of the Institution are due to Messrs. Denig and F. Cul-

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bertson, and especially to Mr. Alexander Culbertson for their valuable services. The latter gentleman bore the entire expense of the trip from Fort Pierre to the Mauvaises Terres, besides paying a considerable sum to hunters and others for many of the specimens sent.

The second expedition referred to as undertaken by myself, had mainly for its object the investigation of the ichthyology of Northern New York and Vermont. With three companions, in the months of July and August last, I visited the northern shores of Lake Champlain, the valley of the Upper Hudson, Lake George, the St. Lawrence river, lake Ontario and Seneca lake.

In this trip many species of animals, and especially of fishes, both described and undescribed, were obtained, and many interesting facts ascertained with regard to their geographical distribution. A remarkable new genius of Cottoid fishes (Triglopsis,) discovered in lake Ontario, will shortly be published by the Institution, in a monograph prepared by Mr. C. Girard.

I beg leave in conclusion to present some general suggestions in regard to future operations of the Smithsonian Institution, in the department of Natural History. It is a fundamental principle in its organization, as presented in the programme and in your annual reports, not to attempt complete collections of all natural objects, but rather to gather up such materials for investigation as have been comparatively neglected by others. It may, indeed, be desirable, for purposes of general examination, to have extensive series of specimens from the three kingdoms of nature—animal, vegetable, and mineral, so far as they can be procured and exhibited without undue expense of time, money and space. For the present, however, attention should be directed mainly to such branches as hitherto may not have had their due share of attention.

A prominent object in making collections should be to furnish to travellers the means of determining the character of objects collected in various parts of North America.

Hitherto, officers of the army returning to Washington have generally been obliged to send or carry these objects out of the city, for the purpose of identification or verification, thus involving a considerable loss of time and credit. These specimens becoming widely scattered, rarely return hither, and when another occasion arises, the whole labor has to be repeated. By retaining them here and combining with them such series of specimens from North America, and other parts of the world, as may be specially procured for the purpose, very little delay in making up reports, need hereafter arise. It will, of course, be necessary to call in the aid of the library in procuring all the general and special works which may be required in these investigations. Towards such help the rich collection of transactions of learned societies, already in the library of the Institution, and augmenting daily, will greatly tend.

Collections illustrating the general Natural History of North America, become then, an object of primary importance. Much valuable material of this kind is now on hand, and much, it is hoped, will be procured in the various ways hereafter specified. An exceedingly important aid to this is furnished by the act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution which specifies that all objects of Natural History belonging, or hereafter to belong to the United States, in whosoever custody the same may be, shall be delivered to such persons as are authorized by the Board of Regents to receive them. This entrusts to the Institution the custody of all collec-

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tions publicly and officially made; but there are many valuable specimens procured in a private way whose acquisition must depend on the co-operation and assistance of officers of the various expeditions, and of heads of departments. Officers stationed at the various military posts, have it in their power to do much, by procuring the objects of Natural History in their vicinity, and forwarding them to Washington. It is earnestly hoped that this co-operation may be obtained generally.

Next in importance to North American objects of nature, are those of Europe. The ties uniting the two continents are not merely those of moral, civil and political relationship, for the connection existing between the Natural History of the two is almost as intimate. A large proportion of the genera found in the one, occur in the other, often the same species, or those that are very closely allied. This is true of all orders of animals and of most families of plants.

Next to Europe comes Japan, a region which, in some respects, is more closely allied to our country, than even Europe. This is especilly the case with respect to the reptiles, some of which, as species of Plestiodon, and others have been considered by eminent herpetologists absolutely identical with North American. Unfortunately there are at the present time almost insuperable difficulties in the way of procuring Japanese specimens; the Dutch Naturalists being the only ones who have succeeded in exploring even the shores of this country. Little can be done, therefore, except by exchange with the museums of Holland.

With regard to collections from other countries than those specified, the best rule will be to seek for those series which the other museums of the country do not possess. What these are, I do not, at present, feel prepared to state; but hope to have it in my power in a future report, to illustrate more fully this subject, in a general account of the different collections in North America.

It may, perhaps, be well to indicate briefly the branches of North American Natural History which have recieved most attention. Mammalia have been ably investigated by Godman, Harlan, Audubon, Bachman and others; the present state of our knowledge of the subject being exhibited in the works of the two last named gentlemen. There is, however, no good collection of these animals; that of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, being much the best in the country. The private collection of Mr. Audubon is more complete than any other. It is a mortifying fact that this gentleman was obliged to have recourse to foreign museums for the purpose of figuring and describing certain North American species, which should have been accessible in one collection, at least, in this country.

The ornithological collections of the country, both public and private are very numerous. Among the former, that of the Academy of Natural Sciences, is by far the best. The New York Lyceum, and the Boston Natural History Society have pretty good collections. Of private collections, among the best are those of Messrs. Bell, Giraud and Lawrence, of New York. The ornithology of North America, east of the Mississippi, has been pretty well worked up, but much remains to be done west of this boundary.

General collections of North American reptiles are very rare in this country, that of the Philadelphia academy as usual, being the best among public museums.

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Fishes have been preserved in several museums throughout the country. The Boston Natural History Society has the best series of North American marine species. The New York Lyceum comes next. Neither possesses many fresh water species, being vastly exceeded in this respect by the collections of Professor Agassiz and my own. There is more difficulty in preserving alcoholic specimens, (as collections of reptiles and fishes must, for the most part necessarily be) than those that are dried; it is to this fact that the scanty representation of these classes of vertebrata, is owing.

Among insects, Coleoptera have been almost exclusively studied. The private collections of Messrs. Leconte, Haldeman, Morris, Harris, Melsheimer and many others, are rich in species. The Messrs. Leconte, father and son, have the largest of these, embracing many hundreds and indeed thousands of undescribed species. The public collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, and others, are of less value. Lepidoptera, or butterflies and moths, come next. The best collection perhaps of these, is that of Mr. Titian Peale, of Washington; Messrs. Harris, Morris, and Haldeman, and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, have also good collections.

Comparatively little is known of the other orders of insects. The Neuroptera and Orthoptera of New England have been collected by Dr. Harris; Diptera, Hemiptera, and Hymenoptera, have been almost entirely neglected. Say is almost the only American Naturalist who has occupied the whole field of Entomology.

Spiders have been ably investigated and abundantly collected by Hentz, who is still continuing his labors in this department. Much, however, remains to be done.

The Podophthalmian Crustacea are preserved in various cabinets, although many species yet await discovery. Messrs. Say, Dana, and Gibbes, are the principal workers in this field. The remaining orders, as Amphipoda, Entomostraca, Isopoda, &c., &c., have been almost wholly neglected.

The North American worms have never been collected to any extent.

Of all invertebrata, the hard parts of Mollusca, or shells, have received most attention in this country. There are numerous valuable cabinets, public and private, including both domestic and foreign species. The best public collection of American species, is probably that of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Among private ones, may be named those of Dr. John C. Jay, John S. Phillips, Isaac Lea, Major John Leconte, J. G. Anthony, Professor Haldeman, and others. Most of these gentlemen have had especial reference to Unionidae in their collections. Nothing, however, has been done towards preserving a series of the animals of shells.

Very little is known of the Radiata of North America. A few species are preserved in public museums, but by far the most extensive collection is that belonging to Professor Agassiz.

Phanerogamic plants have received much attention, and the private collections of Drs. Torrey, Gray and others, with numerous public ones of greater or less extent, leave comparatively little to be desired in this respect. Great additions are continually being received from the country west of the Mississippi, in collections made by officers of the army and private individuals. Among these should be mentioned Col. Fremont, Col. Emory, Capt. Stansbury, Major Rich, Messrs. Lindheimer, Wright, Fendler, Gregg, Wislizenus, Drummond, and others.

Cryptogamic botany has been considerably neglected until within a few

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years past. The best collections are in the hands of private individuals, as Messrs. Sullivant, Tuckerman, Curtis, Bailey, Lesquereux, and others. A great deal remains still to be done in this branch of botany. The work of Dr. Harvey on North American Algæ, in preparation for the Smithsonian Institution, will tend greatly to stimulate collectors to pay attention to this order.

Collections in Palaeontology are quite numerous, though principally local. The best general collection is that of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Their museum is incomparably richer than any other in this country, in collections of fossil vertebrata. The only collection of any extent, of the fossil bones found in the caves of the United States, is in the cabinet of this Institution. Of the interesting Eocene species of the Upper Missouri, Dr. Evans of Washington has made an exceedingly valuable collection, under direction of the Land Office. Next to this comes a similar one made by Mr. Culbertson for the Smithsonian Institution. An excellent collection of tertiary fossils is in possession of Professor F. S. Holmes, of Charleston, South Carolina. The tertiary and cretaceous fossil shells in the Philadelphia Academy are very numerous in species.

Many of the Mineralogical collections of this country are very complete, both as respects Domestic and Foreign species. Such are the cabinets of Yale College, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Dartmouth College, of Bowdoin College, of Messrs. Markoe, Vaux, Clay, Ashmead, Alger, Bouve, and others. The general interest in the subject of Mineralogy is such as scarcely to require any additional stimulus, except so far as relates to Geology.

There are various ways in which collections may be made by the Smithsonian Institution, the principal of which are as follow:

Deposits by Government,
" Individuals,
Exchange,
Purchase,
Employment of Collectors,
Donations.

To the first of these, I have already briefly referred. Up to the present time nothing has been received, save the series of specimens illustrating Dr. Jackson's report on the mineral lands of Lake Superior.

In some collections, specimens deposited by individuals form a conspicuous feature. These, when of considerable extent and completeness, or when illustrating some special researches or publications, are often very important, particularly as they are, in most cases, ultimately presented. Single specimens, unless of much value, are not generally desirable, as deposits. Free choice must, of course, be left the Institution, to say what shall be received, and what rejected.

To the individual collector, exchange with other individuals or with societies, forms the principal mode of forming his cabinet, beyond what may be personally procurable. This of course, implies that the specimens be gathered in larger quantities than would be necessary for a single collection. By a judicious system of exchange, based upon a large stock of duplicates, it becomes possible to procure almost any species, domestic or foreign, at little expense beyond that of transportation. To this end it is desirable to secure large numbers of such objects as may be specified hereafter.

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Purchase is an excellent method of increasing a collection in a short time. It not unfrequently happens, however, that acquisitions thus made are of comparatively little value, as is found to be the case in regard to most of the miscellaneous museums, public and private, which are offered for sale. It is of course different with respect to collections made for a specific purpose by practised Naturalists, particularly when they contain undescribed species, or serve as the types of standard works. Considerable operations of this kind require large sums of money as will be seen by reference to the annual statement of expenditures made by the British government in behalf of the National Museum;* and with the numerous drafts on its income, it is not deemed expedient for the Smithsonian Institution ever to do much for its cabinet by direct purchase. It is confidently believed too, that the Museum will increase almost as rapidly as accommodations can be furnished, by donations of individuals, who may have it in their power to make collections, as well as by the special efforts of its officers. This hope is strengthened by the actual experience of other institutions.

The employment or assistance of collectors in visiting particular portions of country is productive of very important results at very little expense. In illustration of this, I would refer to the acquisitions made by the Institution through Messrs. Lendler, Lindheimer, Wright, Culbertson,

* *Expenditures by the British Government for the specimens of Natural History in the British Museum,*

FROM 1753 TO 1846 INCLUSIVE.

Natural History in general,	£ 10,405	3	8		
Minerals and Fossils,	17,238	12	1		
Zoological specimens,	12,751	4	11		
Botanical,	1,204	11	7		
	—	—	—	£ 41,599	12 8
1847.					
Minerals and Fossils,	672	2	9		
Zoological specimens,	1,295	17	8		
Botanical specimens,	31	15	0		
Preparation of specimens,	1,317	7	5		
	—	—	—	3,297	2 10
1848.					
Minerals and Fossils,	1,111	16	9		
Zoological specimens,	1,085	5	10		
Botanical specimens,	40	1	3		
Preparation of specimens,	1,259	11	6		
	—	—	—	3,496	15 4
1849.					
Minerals and Fossils,	701	12	0		
Zoological specimens,	1,080	6	1		
Botanical specimens,	40	8	3		
Preparation of specimens,	945	14	7		
	—	—	—	2,768	00 11
Total,				£ 51,161	11 2

Total Expenditures of all kinds, Natural History, Specimens, Books, Fine Arts, &c.

From 1753 to 1846 inclusive,	£ 816,063 11 0
1847,	49,854 7 10
1848,	49,845 2 11
1849,	47,791 3 4
	£ 963,555 5 1

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and others. In this I am also borne out by my own experience. For several years past, I have been in the habit of visiting different portions of the United States, mainly in search of vertebrate animals. Accompanied on such occasions by zealous volunteers, I have succeeded in accumulating very extensive collections, including very many rare, and even undescribed species, besides obtaining much valuable information in regard to the general history of animals and plants.

It is mainly to the employment of collectors, that the great European museums owe their richness. In most of these a regular corps is employed continually, in travelling through various portions of the world and gathering large numbers of duplicates which are ultimately distributed, in exchange to other institutions.

In cases where memoirs, containing descriptions of animals or plants are presented to the Institution for publication, it should, as far as possible, be made a condition of their acceptance, that a series of the objects described be deposited for the purpose of being placed on record, and as authenticating the species. These should be labelled by the author, and the names thus attached, be ever afterward retained, even though they may have been incorrect, or may have been modified by subsequent discoveries. Individuals too, should be requested to present similar specimens to be kept in the same manner, illustrating descriptions published elsewhere than by the Smithsonian Institution.

At some future period, when the number of duplicates is sufficiently large, it may be possible to furnish lyceums, schools, colleges and other institutions with series of specimens properly labelled and arranged, of various branches of Natural History. Individuals too, engaged in special investigations, may hereafter find it practicable to procure objects in such quantities or of such character, as to render material, if not indispensable aid. This feature will, however, require the cordial co-operation of naturalists and collectors, to render it practicable.

I may remark that for the assistance of those who may be unskilled in the collecting, preservation and packing of specimens, a pamphlet containing the directions is now in preparation, and will shortly be issued by the Institution. This will be of considerable size, and in addition to the merely taxidermical portions, will contain notices of special desiderata, in particular portions of the world; a brief indication of the principal divisions of Natural History; and notices of the most accessible sources to which the beginner must apply for information respecting the different branches of the subject; the whole illustrated by figures.

Respectfully submitted,

SPENCER F. BAIRD

December 31, 1850.

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No. II.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive committee submitted to the Board the following report of the expenditures, state of finances, &c., of the Smithsonian Institution up to the end of the year, 1850:

The whole amount of the Smithsonian bequest received into the Treasury of the United States, was		$515,169 00
The annual interest on the same at six per cent., is	$30,910 04	
The interest which had accrued up to July, 1846, when the trust was placed under the care of the Regents, was		242,129 00
Total,		$757,298 00

The Regents were authorized to expend on the building, the $242,129, which had accrued in interest, together with such portions of interest on the original bequest as might remain unexpended in any year. It was, however thought that the income of the original bequest would be small in proportion to the demand made upon it, in carrying out the several parts of the extended plan of organization, and in defraying the necessary expenses of a large building. The Regents, therefore determined to increase the permanent fund by saving from the accrued and accruing interest, the sum of $150,000, and for this purpose they resolved to limit the expenditure on the building and grounds to the sum of $250,000. In order to save a part of the accrued interest, it was further resolved that the building should not be completed at once, but in the course of a number of years, and that the sum intended for its erection, should be put at interest, so that the income from this source, might in part, defray the expense of the edifice.

To carry out this plan, the $242,000 of accrued interest with an addition of interest sufficient to make up $250,000, were drawn from the Treasury and invested in United States securities, and in order that the Institution might not suffer loss by any depreciation of these securities, the contracts of the building were made payable in Treasury notes at par value, or in specie, at the option of the Regents.

This temporary investment has proved entirely successful. It has yielded a constant interest, and also a premium in almost every case of sale, on account of the rise in the value of government securities.

Of the original sum thus put at interest, there remains at present, $180,000, which, at sixteen per cent., the present premium of government securities is worth $208,800. From this it appears, that after all the expenditure on the building and grounds, on researches, publications and lectures, on the Library, Museum, and Gallery of Art, not only is the original bequest untouched, but there is now on hand, $208,800, of unexpended income.

At the last meeting of the Board of Regents, it was resolved to fire-proof

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the interior of the centre building, at an additional expense of $44,000. The whole cost of the building and grounds in round numbers will then be $300,000. The only way in which this additional expenditure can be met without interfering with the plan of finance above described, is that of extending the time of completing the building. The scheme of adding to the original bequest, will be placed beyond the possibility of failure from any further demands on account of the building, if the petition presented to Congress, to take from the Institution, to be placed with the original bequest, the sum of $150,000 be granted, there will then remain on hand unexpended, a sum sufficient to complete the whole of the exterior, all the interior of the two wings and of the two ranges, and all the rooms of the towers of the building. This space will be sufficient for the wants of the Institution, until the accumulating interest will enable the Regents to finish the remainder in accordance with the fire-proof plan.

At the last meeting of the Board, a new system of keeping the accounts, and making the disbursements was adopted. From the beginning of the Institution up to this time, the accounts had been kept and the disbursements made by the Chairman of the Executive committee. This method was temporarily adopted, but had been continued until the expiration of the term of service of the Hon. W. W. Seaton, Chairman of the Executive committee, rendered a change necessary. This gentleman had kept the accounts from the beginning, and made the disbursements without charge to the Institution, and since it was not proper to burthen his successor with such onerous duties, it was resolved that the following system be adopted:

1. That an assistant be appointed to take charge of the funds for the current expenses of the Institution, who shall give security for the safe keeping of all moneys belonging to the Institution, which shall come into his possession.

2. That the funds before mentioned, be deposited until otherwise ordered, with Messrs. Corcoran and Riggs, to the credit of the Treasurer of the Institution.

3. That all bills presented for payment, shall be audited and certified by the Secretary, on whose order, the assistant acting as Treasurer shall pay them.

4. That the Treasurer report to the Secretary monthly, all payments made by him during the preceding month.

5. That all accounts be examined and certified by the Executive committee.

6. That the account books be kept in the Smithsonian building, so that the Secretary and Executive committee may have ready access to them.

The Hon. W. W. Seaton was chosen Treasurer, and signified his acceptance of the office, but that he would receive no compensation for his services.

The new system of accounts went into operation at the beginning of July last, and has been continued up to this time with satisfaction to the committee.

At the beginning of the institution it was not possible before knowing the developement of the plans of organization, in practical operation to adopt a classification of accounts showing the expenditure for different objects. The plan of operations is now however so far established, that a system of classification may be adopted.

The Secretary has accordingly, with the assistance of the other officers of the Institution, prepared a programme of accounts, which may serve until

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the building is completed, and afterwards form the basis of a classification for all future operations. This programme which receives the approbation of the committee is as follows:

PROGRAMME OF ACCOUNTS.

I. BUILDING, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, GROUNDS.

1. Pay on contracts for building.
2. Pay of architects and superintendents, including office and incidentals.
3. Expenses of building committee, including clerk hire.
4. Incidental expenses to building, viz:
 (1.) Experiments on, and tests of, Building Materials.
 (2.) Examination of Quarries.
 (3.) Miscellaneous.
 (4.) Premiums paid Architects.
5. Furniture and Fixtures for uses in common.
 Do. do. Publications.
 Do. do. Researches.
 Do. do. Lectures and Apparatus.
 Do. do. Library.
 Do. do. Museum.
 Do. do. Gallery of Art.
6. Grounds.

II. GENERAL EXPENSES.

1. Expenses of the Board of Regents and Committees.
2. Lighting and Heating.
3. Postage.
4. Transportation.
5. Stationery.
6. General Printing.
7. Incidentals general, including Messenger, Clerk hire, &c.
8. Salaries.

III. PUBLICATIONS, RESEARCHES AND LECTURES.

1. Publications.
 (1.) Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.
 (2.) Reports on Progress of Knowledge.
 (3.) Other Publications.
2. Researches.
 (1.) Meteorology.
 (2.) Computations.
 (3.) Investigations.
3. Lectures.
 (1.) Pay of Lecturers.
 (2.) Illustrations for Lectures.
 (3.) Attendance, Lighting, Advertising, &c.
4. Apparatus.
5. Salaries.

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IV. LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND GALLERY OF ART.

1. Library.
 - (1.) Cost of Books.
 - (2.) General Catalogue.
 - (3.) Copyrights.
 - (4.) Incidentals to Library, Binding, Messengers, Clerk hire, &c.
 - (5.) Salaries.
2. Museum.
 - (1.) Explorations.
 - (2.) Expenses of Collections.
 - (3.) Cost of Transportation.
 - (4.) Incidentals to Museum.
 - (5.) Salaries.
3. Gallery of Art.
 - (1.) Purchases.
 - (2.) Incidentals.

The Secretary has also with the assistance of Professor Jewett, and Col. W. B. Randolph, of the United States Treasury Department, gone over all the accounts from the beginning of the Institution, and re-arranged them in accordance with this programme. In making this re-arrangement, and critical examination of all the accounts, they have found no errors of any magnitude, and the amount of receipts and expenditure in this new arrangement perfectly agree with those presented in the general account of Mr. Seaton.

In a few cases payments have been made in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions of the Board, but which fall under no special appropriation, the committee would therefore suggest that a special action of the Board be taken with reference to these.

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GENERAL EXHIBIT

OF ALL THE RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SMITHSONIAN FUND, AND THE DISPOSITION OF THE SAME, FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE INSTITUTION, UNTIL THE PRESENT TIME.

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DR. FUND ACCOUNT OF

RECEIPTS.

1846	July 1,	To James Smithson, net proceeds of his bequest,			$515,169 00
	"	Interest thereon to date, paid by the United States,			242,129 00
	Sept. 10,	H. W. Hilliard, Regent, over payment returned,			90
1847	Jan. 1,	Interest on assumed debt, 1st July to 31st December 1846, first half year,			15,455 07
	July 5,	Interest on assumed debt, to 1st July 1847, second half year,			15,455 07
	Oct. 21,	Interest on $250,000 Treasury notes, to 17th August, six months,			7,500 00
	Nov. 26,	Proceeds of Treasury notes sold, viz: amount of notes,	$10,000 00		
		Interest to day of sale,	121 67		
					10,121 67
					$805,830 71
1848	Jan. 1,	To proceeds of Prof. Henry's Lectures at Princeton,			$1,000 00
	" 15,	Interest on assumed debt, to 1st January, 1848, third half year,			15,455 00
	April 1,	" on $240,000 Treasury notes to 17th February, 1848, six months,			7,200 00
	" 4,	George M. Dallas, Chancellor. premium paid for $7,000 Treasury notes.			105 00
		" " deposit to credit of Wm. W. Seaton, Chairman,			95 00
	May 10,	Proceeds of Treasury notes viz, amount of notes	$7,000 00		
		Premium thereon,	140 00		
		Interest to day of sale,	45 50		
					7,185 50
	July 7,	Interest on assumed debt, to 1st July, 1848, fourth half year,			15,455 00
	Aug. 17,	" $240,000 Treasury notes, to 17th August, six months,			7,200 00
	" 24,	Proceeds of Treasury notes viz, amount of notes,	5,000 00		
		Premium,	$200 00		
		Less commission,	12 50		
				187 50	
		Interest to day of sale,		5 00	
					5,192 50
	Oct. 16	Proceeds of Treasury notes, viz: amount of notes	9,000 00		
		Premium,	$270 00		
		Less commission,	11 25	258 75	
		Interest to day of sale,		85 50	9,344 25
					$68,232 25
1849	Jan. 5,	To Interest on assumed debt, fifth half year,			$15,455 14
	Feb. 17,	Treasury notes, this amount redeemed and funded in United States six per cent stock,			226,000 00
	" 28,	Interest on Treasury notes, $226,000, to 17th February, six months,			6,780 00
	April 17,	United States six per cent stock sold, viz, amount of stock	$16,000 00		
		Premium,	$1,600 00		
		Less commission,	40 00		
				1,560 00	17,560 00
	July 2,	Interest on $210,000 stock, from 17th February, to 30th June, 1849			4,614 24
	" 5,	" assumed debt, sixth half year,			15,455 07
	Oct. 20,	United States six per cent stock sold, viz, amount of stock,	$10,000 00		
		Premium,	$1,312 50		
		Less commission	25 00	1,287 50	11,287 50
					$297,151 95

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EXPENDITURES.

1846	July	1,	By the United States—assumed debt,	$ 515,169 00
	Sept.	6,	Wm. W. Seaton, Chairman Executive Committee — From treasury United States,	2,000 00
	"	10.	Repaid by Mr. Hilliard,	90
	Dec.	21,	From treasury United States,	2,000 00
1847	Feb.	17,	Treasury notes, proceeds of warrant on treasury United States,	250,000 00
	"	25,	Wm. W. Seaton, Chairman Executive Committee — From treasury United States,	3,584 07
	July	8,	Second half year, interest on assumed debt,	15.455 07
	Oct.	21,	Six months interest on $250,000 treasury notes,	7,500 00
	Nov.	26,	Proceeds of $10,000 notes sold,	10,121 67
				$ 805,830 71

1848	Jan.	1,	By Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary, on account of his salary,	$ 1,000 00
	"	15,	Wm. W. Seaton, Chairman Executive Committee, third half years interest,	15,455 00
	April	1,	Treasury notes, investment of so much interest on notes received this day,	7,000 00
			George M. Dallas, Chancellor, balance of said interest,	200 00
	"	4,	William W. Seaton, Chairman Executive Committee, deposited by Mr. Dallas,	95 00
	May	10,	Proceeds of notes sold,	7,185 50
	July	5,	Fourth half year's interest	15,455 00
	Aug.	2,	Interest on Treasury notes due 17th August,	7,200 00
	"	24,	Proceeds of notes sold,	5,192 50
	Oct.	16,	Proceeds of notes sold,	9,344 25
			Profit and Loss, premium paid for $7,000 treasury notes,	105 00

$ 68,232 25

1849	Jan.	9,	By Wm. W. Seaton, Chairman Executive Committee, fifth half year's interest,	$ 15,45 14
	Feb.	17,	United States six per cent stock, loan of 1847,	226,005 00
		28,	Wm. W. Seaton, Chairman Executive Committee, interest on Treasury notes, 17th February,	0 6,780 00
	April	17,	Proceeds of stock sold,	17,560 00
	July	2,	Interest on stock to 30th June,	4,614 24
		7,	Sixth half year's interest,	15,455 07
	Oct.	20,	Proceeds of stock sold,	11,227 50

$ 297,151 95

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Dr. FUND ACCOUNT OF

RECEIPTS.

1850	Jan.	2,	To interest on $ 200,000 six per cent stock, to 1st of January, six months,		$ 6,000 00
		4,	" on assumed debt, seventh half year,		15,455 07
	July	2,	Interest on $ 200,000 six per cent stock, to 30th June, six months,		6.000 00
		9,	" " eighth half year,		15,455 07
		27,	United States six per cent stock sold, viz, amount of stock,	$ 10,000 00	
			Premium, $ 1,400		
			Less commmission, 25—	1,375 00	
					11,375 00
	Sept.	19,	United States six per cent stock sold, viz, amount of stock,	$ 10,000 00	
			Premium,	1,600 00	
					11,600 00
	Dec.	28,	Washington Monument, office furniture sold to that society,		50 71
		31,	Interest on $ 180.000 six per cent stock, to 31st December, six months,		5.400 00
					$ 71.335 85

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THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Cr.

EXPENDITURES.

1850	Jan.	2,	By William W. Seaton, Chairman Executive Committee, interest on stock to 1st January,	$ 6,000 00
		4,	Seventh half year's interest,	15.445 07
	July	2,	William W. Seaton, Treasurer, interest on stock to 30th June,	6,000 00
		9,	Eighth half year's interest,	15,455 07
		27,	Proceeds of stock sold,	11,375 00
	Sept.	19,	do. do	11,600 00
	Dec.	28,	Furnitnre sold on account of pay of architects, &c.,	50 71
		31,	Interest on stock to 31st December, 1850,	5,400 00
				$ 71,335 85

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The following is a General Statement of all the Expenditures from the beginning of the Institution to the end of the year 1850, arranged in accordance with the programme of accounts before given.

	To 31st Dec. 1847.	Year 1848.	Year 1849.	Year 1850.	Aggregate.
I. BUILDING, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, GROUNDS.					
Pay on contracts for Building,	$ 22,890 00	$ 48,810 00	$ 50,300 00	$ 24,000 00	$ 146,000 00
Pay of Architects, Superintendents, &c.,	3,482 76	2,949 80	3,124 12	2,459 42	12,016 16
Expenses of Building Committee,	1,338 85	17 24	. .	6 00	1,362 09
Experiments on and tests of Building materials,	488 13	62 00	15 50	. .	565 63
Examination of quarries,	250 76	. .	. .	. .	250 76
Premiums paid Architects,	1,250 00	. .	. .	. .	1,250 00
Miscellaneous, incidental to Building,	300 63 / 209 00	50 00 / 1,688 65	111 21 / 1,868 97	1,868 05 / . .	2,329 89 / 3,766 62
Furniture and Fixtures for uses in common,	. .	. .	1,717 52	892 93	2,610 45
do do. Publications,					
do. do. Researches,					
do. do. Lectures,	. .	. .	25 00	166 50	191 50
do. do. Library,	. . .	. .	347 00	545 80	892 80
do. do. Museum,					
do. do. Gallery of Art,					
Grounds,	1,293 50	109 88	727 17	1,615 96	3,746 51
II. GENERAL EXPENSES.					
Expenses of Board of Regents and Committees,	3,323 45	114 25	84 25	216 12	3,738 07
Lighting and heating,	. .	. .	378 95	58 50	437 45
Postage,	60 06	65 76	307 36	183 05	616 23
Transportation,	36 96	85 92	266 19	517 55	906 62
Stationery,	7 02	63 11	85 46	231 85	387 44
General Printing,	294 63	68 50	199 00	134 25	696 38
Apparatus,	1,546 47	412 71	1,799 90	899 92	4,659 00
Incidentals general,	1,947 75	1,337 03	1,847 33	1,441 72	6,573 83
Salaries, do.	1,014 49	4,265 20	4,811 58	4,548 48	14,639 75
III. PUBLICATIONS, RESEARCHES, AND LECTURES.					
Smithsonian contributions to knowledge,	756 00	2,956 87	2,082 87	3,662 36	9,458 10
Reports on progress of knowledge,	. .	. .	444 00	935 91	1,379 91
Other Publications,			152 54	585 98	738 52
Meteorology,	. .	. .	814 00	1,256 66	2,070 66

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Compntations,			525 00	225 00	750 00	
Investigations,			100 00	50 00	90 00	240 00
Pay of Lecturers,				275 00	1,521 05	1,796 05
Illustrations and apparatus for Lectures,					92 22	92 22
Attendance and lighting for Lectures,			80 00	118 62	38 50	237 12
Salaries, Publications, &c.,				150 00	1,000 00	1,150 00
IV. LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND GALLERY OF ART,						
Cost of Books,	545 99		365 86	2,878 14	4,225 25	8,015 24
General Catalogue,				591 58	284 97	876 55
Copyrights,	35 00			41 66	156 00	232 66
Incidentals to Library, (Binding, Clerk hire, Messenger, &c.,)			600 00	790 72	833 24	2,223 96
Salaries, Library,			750 00	2,499 98	1,999 92	5,249 90
Explorations, Museum					150 00	150 00
Expenses of Collections, Museum,				184 50	543 00	727 50
Cost of transportation, do.					103 00	103 00
Incidentals, do.					20 00	20 00
Salaries, do.					750 00	750 00
Purchases, Gallery of Art,					173 30	173 30
Incidentals, do.				11 25	100 00	111 25
	$41,071 45	$65,477 84	$79,326 37	$58,307 46	$244,183 12	

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From the foregoing exhibit it will be seen that the funds of the Institution have been carefully husbanded, are now in a good condition, and that, though the cost of the building will exceed the first estimate, yet the original plan of saving a portion of the accrued interest to increase the capital, will, in due time be carried out.

The Committee are of opinion, that an expenditure of twenty-five thousand dollars may be allowed from the annual income for defraying the expenses of the Institution, and for carrying on the several parts of the programme, during the present year, and they will hereafter introduce a resolution to that effect.

Signed,

A. D. BACHE,
J. A. PEARCE,
JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE INSTITUTION.

Up to the 3d of July, 1850, the accounts of the Institution, were kept by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, who also acted as Treasurer. At that time a new system of accounts was adopted, according to which they were placed under the charge of the Secretary and the Executive committee, and I was appointed Treasurer. Agreeably to this arrangement, there was deposited to my credit with Corcoran & Riggs, for the current expenditure of the Institution, sums amounting to $49,880 78, of unexpended income of the preceding half year, as detailed and accounted for in the accompanying statements.

Signed W. W. SEATON, *Assistant, Acting as Treasurer.*

[The Treasurer's statement is included in the preceding detailed account.]

No. III.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The Building committee, in compliance with their appropriate duty, present the following report of the operations, expenditures, and progress on the building, during the year 1850.

At the last session of the Board, resolutions were adopted, directing a survey of the whole building, and a report on the manner and faithfulness in which the building contract had been executed, and the best plan for finishing the remainder of the building.

It was found by this examination, that the exterior of the building had been well constructed, but that in order to reduce the cost, a plan had been adopted and materials employed for the interior, not proper for a building destined to contain property too valuable to be exposed to even a re-

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mote danger of fire, and which, especially so far as it shall consist of donations, will involve the implied condition that it shall be safely preserved.

In accordance with this result, a resolution was adopted, directing the interior of the centre building to be constructed in fire-proof, and that the time of finishing it be extended until the accumulating interest would be sufficient to meet the additional expense.

According to the decision of the Architect, who, by the terms of the original contract, is the umpire between the Regents and the contractor, the latter is entitled to the sum of $185,154 for completing the whole exterior of the building and the interior of the wings, ranges, and towers. When this much is finished, the present contract will terminate; though the same contractor has agreed, should the Regents choose to accept his proposition, to finish the remainder of the interior in fire-proof, on the terms mentioned in the annexed report of the Architect.

Agreeably to the estimates of Mr. Renwick, and the proposition of Mr. Cameron for fire-proofiing, the whole cost of the building when finished, will be $284,000; but as the preliminary expenditure for premiums to architects, and other incidental charges connected with the work are not included in this estimate, the committee think it will be safer to state the whole cost at, say in round numbers, $300,000.

Since the commencement of the building, there has been expended on the grounds $3,747 51. The committee, however, are pleased to be able to inform the Board, that but little more expenditure on this account will probably be necessary beyond that which is requisite for the preservation of the trees and shrubs already planted.

An appropriation has been made by Congress for the general improvement of the public grounds, or, as they are commonly called the *Mall*. Mr. Downing, the well known writer on Rural Architecture, at the request of the President, is now preparing a plan for converting the whole mall, including the Smithsonian grounds, into an extended landscape garden, to be traversed in different directions by gravelled walks and carriage drives, and planted with specimens, properly labelled, of all the varieties of trees and shrubs which will flourish in this climate.

In the opinion of the committee, the adoption of a general plan for the improvement of the public grounds is an object of much importance. A small appropriation, annually expended with reference to a well digested plan, would do more in a few years to produce lasting effects, than many times the same sum, expended in accordance with the peculiar fancy of each succeeding superintendent.

If the plan before mentioned be adopted, (and the committee hope that it will be,) the Smithsonian lot will form a part of an extended park, of which the Smithsonian building, by its site and picturesque style of architecture, will form a prominent and most attractive feature.

For the accommodation of those who attend the lectures, plank walks have been put down from the doors of the building to the east and west extremities of the Smithsonian grounds. Much difficulty is still found, however, in getting access to the building during muddy walking; but in the opinion of the committee, it belongs to the corporation of the city of Washington or other authority to construct and keep in good condition the approaches to the building which are beyond the Smithsonian possessions.

A foot bridge across the canal at Tenth street, would greatly in-

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crease the facility of access to those who reside in the central portion of the city. The construction of such a bridge has been proposed to the city council, and your committee hope that the objects and operations of this Institution will commend the proposition to their favorable consideration.

For a minute statement of the progress made in the building, and other details connected with the subjects noticed in the foregoing remarks, the committee refer to the report of the architect hereto appended.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed JEEFERSON DAVIS,
HENRY W. HILLIARD.
WALTER LENOX.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1851.

To the Honorable the Building Committee of the Smithsonian Institution:

GENTLEMEN: By a resolution of the Honorable the Board of Regents, passed July 3, 1850, it was determined to change the plan originally adopted for the finish of the interior of the central building, which consisted of wooden columns and girders, and to substitute in its place a plan of fire-proofing.

In accordance with the above resolution, the undersigned prepared and submitted to the honorable the committee charged with the examination of the building, four different plans for fire-proofing, and the one preferred by him was adopted.

This plan may be described as follows: The foundation will consist of a series of stone piers, connected by a system of inverted arches of brick, resting on base courses of long stone and laid in cement mortar; the inverted arches are arranged in such manner as to insure an equal pressure in all parts of the foundation, and thus to counteract, as far as possible, any unequal settlement of the earth upon which the building rests. The first story of the building containing the library, &c., will be constructed with piers and groined arches of brick, laid in cement mortar; and the second story containing the museum, will be finished with cast iron columns and girders and a groined ceiling furred with wrought iron. The whole interior will be plastered on the above described brick and iron work, in the same manner as was specified in the original contract, so as to complete the building in harmony with the original design.

Though this change in construction will add to the expense of the building, it is believed that the additional cost will be repaid by the permanence of the fire-proofing and the perfect security it will afford to the valuable collections which may hereafter be placed in this portion of the building.

The above determination of the honorable the Board of Regents, also rendered it necessary that only such portions of the work embraced in the original contract for the building as would harmonize and become an integral part of the fire-proofing, should be constructed by the present contractor and that the expense of the portions not necessary to effect this change should be deducted from the original contract price.

It therefore became necessary to determine accurately the exact amount to be paid to the contractor under the above alteration in plan, and the undersigned, by the direction of the honorable the Building committee, made

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a pro rata estimate of all the work embraced in the original contract, which estimate was based upon the original contract price.

From this estimate an exact decision was then made of the amount to be paid to the present contractor for the work, which he would be required to finish in conformity with the plan of fire-proofing, which was found to be $185,154. The following is an estimate of the cost of completing the whole building and its accessories, on the amended plan:

Amount to be paid G. Cameron, for completing portions of building embraced in original contract, and necessary in amended plan.	$185,154 00
Expense of fire-proofing central building, estimated at	44,000 00
Plastering central building,	8,000 00
Galleries to Library and Museum,	2,000 00
Stairways to " "	425 00
Furniture to " "	4,700 00
Extra cartage,	200 00
Materials,	1,000 00
Heating Central Building,	3,500 00
Furnaces already put up,	1,135 63
Architect, Superintendent and incidental expenses of office,	16,500 00
Grounds,	4,000 00
Additional Furniture,	4,000 00
	274,614 63
Add for contingencies,	9,385 37
Making the total amount of	$284,000 00

It is the belief of the undersigned, that the above amount of $284,000 will, with proper economy, be sufficient to defray the expense of completing the building, and that when thus finished, it will, for cheapness and durability be unsurpassed by any building with which I am acquainted.

By a resolution, passed at the same time as the one directing the above alteration in plan, the honorable the Board of Regents also decided at the suggestion of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, "that the exterior of the building, "and the interior of the towers be completed in accordance with the plan, "and within the time specified in the contract."

To carry out this decision, the operations on the building, during the last year, have principally been directed to the completion of the exterior of the building and towers.

It was the hope of the undersigned, that the towers would have been finished and roofed in before the winter.

This expectation, has, however, not been realized, owing to the delay occasioned by the repairs in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, which was not navigable for a period of nearly four months.

The contractor was therefore uuable to convey his stone from the quarry, and very little work was done on the building during the months most favorable for working.

The present condition of the building is as follows: The eastern and western wings are completed with the exception of some small items which will be left unfinished until a few weeks before the completion of the present contract.

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The central is roofed in and slated, and enclosed in such manner as to be perfectly protected from the weather.

The principal front tower is carried up to a height of one hundred and twenty-two feet, and covered in temporarily for the winter.

The stone and mason work of the lower central front tower is completed, and the roof is on and slated.

The campanile and north east corner towers are roofed in.

The central south tower is carried up to a height of forty feet.

The south east and south west corner towers are carried up to the height of the cornice of the cell of the main building.

The contractor states, that all the stones necessary for the completion of the building are quarried. The greater portion of them are delivered at the building, and will be cut during the present winter.

During the last year portions of the roads around the building have been graded and many trees and shrubs have been set out on the grounds.

It is a source of satisfaction to the undersigned that the walls of the building have not as yet, shown any signs of settlement. When the various heights of the wall and towers, ranging from twenty-six to one hundred and twenty-two feet are considered, this circumstance affords a satisfactory proof that the principles adopted in the construction of the building are correct, and that the care taken in calculating the weights and pressure of the different walls has not been uselessly expended, and that the construction of these most important parts of the building has been well performed.

The following is a statement of the amount expended in the building up to the 31st of December, 1850:

Amount expended on building up to December 1, 1847, was as then stated,		$25,002 67
Amount expended from December 1, 1847, to December 31, 1848,		53,934 74
Amount expended from December 31, 1848, to December 31, 1849.		56,383 76
The amount expended on the building during the the year 1850, has been as follows:		
Paid G. Cameron, contractor,	$24,000 00	
Paid Architect, Superintendent, and incidental expenses of office,	2,459 42	
Miscellaneous,	1,868 05	
Grounds, improvement of,	1,616 46	
		29,943 93
Making total amount expended on building up to December 31, 1849,		$165,265 10

I remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES RENWICK, Jr.,
Architect Smithsonian Institution.

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NO. IV.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1851.

The Board of Regents met this day at 12 o'clock, noon, in accordance with notice previously given.

On motion, Mr. Hawley was called to the Chair.

The Secretary stated that a few days would be required to make up the accounts for the year just expired, and that a quorum of the Regents was not present

Whereupon, on motion,

The meeting adjourned to Tuesday, 7th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1851.

The Board of Regents met this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., according to adjournment.

Present: Messrs. Bache, Davis, Fitch, Hawley, Hilliard, Lenox, Mason, Pearce, Rusk, and Totten.

Mr. Hawley took the Chair, and the proceedings of the last meeting were read.

The Secretary made a statement relative to the election of a Chancellor, the office being vacant by the elevation of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Davis, it was

Resolved, That the Board proceed to elect, by ballot, a Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution, whose term of office shall continue until the 4th day of March, 1853.

Tellers having been appointed, the votes were counted, and the Honorable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States, was declared unanimously elected.

The report of the Executive Committee for the year 1850, was then presented, and read by Mr. Bache.

On motion, it was laid on the table, until the Treasurer's statement could be prepared.

The reading of the Secretary's Annual Report, relative to the operations of the Institution, for the past year, was then commenced.

An account was given of the several Memoirs presented during the past year, and copies of all that had been printed during the same time, were placed upon the table.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, on motion, the Board adjourned to meet on Friday the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1851.

The Board of Regents met this day at 10 o'clock.

The Honorable Roger B. Taney appeared and took the Chair, as Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution.

The following members were present: Messrs. Bache, Davis, Fitch,

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Hawley, Hilliard, Lenox, Mason, Pearce, Rush, Totten, and Mr. Seaton, Treasurer of the Institution.

The Chancellor, on taking the Chair, expressed his thanks for ths honor conferred on him by his election; his regret that on account of the meetings of the Supreme Court, he had not previously been able to attend the sessions of the Board, though he hoped in future to be able to do so; also the interest he felt in the Institution, and his gratification with reference to its present condition.

The proceedings of the last meeting were then read.

The Building Committee presented their Annual Report, including a report from the Architect. It was on motion accepted, and ordered to form a part of the Regents' report to Congress.

In connection with the report of the Building committee, Mr. Lenox made a statement relative to a proposition for the erection of a foot bridge over the canal at Ninth or Tenth street, at the expense of the corporation of the City of Washington, for facilitating the approach to the Institution. He also stated that Mr. Ellet, the Engineer, had offered to superintend, free of charge, the erection of a wire bridge at the place mentioned, and expressed his belief that a bridge could be constructed during the present year.

Mr. Seaton the Treasurer, presented a report of the monies placed to his credit on account of the Institution, and the manner in which they had been expended. At the request of Mr. Seaton, and on motion of Mr. Davis, the report was referred to the Executive Committee for examination.

The reading of the Secretary's report was then proceeded with, including a statement relative to the Foreign distribution of the first volume of Smithsonian Contributions, and the method of keeping the account of the exchanges with foreign societies, also an account of the progress made in the operations relative to Meteorology.

Specimens of the Barometers, Thermometers, Rain guages and Wind vanes prepared for the Smithsonian observers, were exhibited to the Board.

The Board, on motion, then adjourned to meet on Saturday next, 18th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Saturday, January 18, 1851.

The Board of Regent met this day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Present: Messrs. Bache, Colcock, Davis, Hilliard, Pearce, and Rush. The Chancellor being absent, Mr. Pearce was called to the Chair.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read.

Mr. Bache, on behalf of the Executive Committee, preseuted a detailed statement of all the expenditures from the beginning of the Institution to the end of the year 1850, classified according to the programme of accounts before given.

The Secretary stated, that in obedience to the instructions contained in the resolutions of the Board adopted June 1, 1850, the following petition relative to funding $150,000 of accrued interest had been drawn up for presentation to Congress; but owing to the press of business of last session, and by the advice of the members of the Board belonging to the Senate and House of Representatives, it had not been presented up to the present time.

Mr. Davis suggested that the petition be amended by inserting the words

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"making in all a principal fund of $715,000," at the close of the fourth paragraph which was agreed to.

Amended, the petition reads as follows:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution have directed me to transmit to your honorable body, the resolutions appended to this letter, and to solicit the passing of a law, in accordance therewith.

It is known to your honorable body, that the original sum received into the United States Treasury from the Smithsonian bequest, was a little more than $515,000, and that at the time of the passage of the act incorporating the Institution, $242,000 had accrued in interest, which sum or so much of it as might be deemed necessary, the Regents were authorized to appropriate to a building. It is also known to your honorable body, that the act of incorporation directed that provision should be made for the establishment of a Library and Museum, together with the erection of a building on a liberal scale to contain them.

While the Regents in their plan of organization obeyed these instructions, they also by virtue of the power invested in them, and in conformity with the terms of the bequest, adopted additional plans for the more immediate promotion of the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, by means of Researches, Publications, Lectures, &c.

In order however, to carry out the several parts of this more extended plan, it was found absolutely necessary that the annual income of the Institution should be increased. To accomplish this, it was resolved, instead of expending at once the $242,000 on a building, carefully to husband the same and to erect the building in the course of several years, in part out of the proceeds of the sum before mentioned, and in part out of such portions of the income of the original fund as could be spared from the ordinary operations of the Institution. This scheme has been effectually carried out, and the Regents now ask to be allowed to place in the Treasury of the United States along side of the original bequest, and upon the same terms, never to be expended, the sum of $150,000 of accrued interest, and to be allowed to add to this from time to time, such other sums as may come into their possession by donation or otherwise, until it, with the sums thus added shall amount to $200,000, making in all a principal fund of a little more than $715,000.

After this deposit of $150,000, the Regents will still have sufficient money on hand to finish the whole exterior of the building, and such portions of the interior in addition to those now completed, as may be wanted for several years to come, they then propose gradually to finish the remainder in such portions as may be wanted out of the annual accruing interest.

The sole object of the request is the permanent investment and perpetual security of the accumulated fund, and when your honorable body is assured that the organization and operation of the Institution have received the approbation of the wise and good, not only in this country, but in every part of the world where literature and science are cultivated, the undersigned trusts that the request will be granted.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

Signed JOSEPH HENRY, *Secretary*
Of the Smithsonian Institution.

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RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS

Of the Smithsonian Institution, adopted at their meeting of June 1, 1850, *and appended to the foregoing petition.*

Resolved, That it is expedient to enlarge the permanent fund of the Institution, by the investment of such sums not exceeding $200,000 as may have been, or shall be received for accrued interest or otherwise, in addition to the principal sum of the Smithsonian bequest, augmenting the principal sum to that amount, and that application be made to Congress to receive such sums not exceeding $200,000 as may have been or shall be received for accrued interest or otherwise into the United States Treasury upon the same terms on which the original bequest has been received.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to communicate a copy of this resolution to Congress, and to request that provision be made by law in accordance therewith.

The Secretary also brought before the Board, the subject of the remainder of the Smithsonian bequest, left as the principal of an annuity payable to Madame de la Batut, mother of the nephew of James Smithson.

Mr. Rush gave an account of this annuity and stated that he had left the business in the hands of attornies, to whom he had written in 1846. A copy of this correspondence was read, and Mr. Rush was requested to communicate with the above mentioned persons relative to this business.

The reading of the Secretary's report was then continued, including Professor Jewett's report on the Library, illustrated by specimens of a new plan of stereotyping catalogues of libraries by separate titles.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet on Saturday 25th instant at 10 o'clock A. M.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1851.

The Board of Regents met this day at 10 o'clock A. M.

Present: Messrs. Davis, Fitch, Lenox, Mason, Pearce, and Taney.

The Chancellor occupied the Chair.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read.

The reading of the Secretary's report was then continued, including the report of Professor Baird on the Museum.

On motion of Mr. Davis, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Mr. Alexander Culbertson for the liberal aid rendered by him in procuring specimens of Natural History for the Institution; also, to Messrs. Edward T. Denig, Ferdinand Culbertson, and the other gentlemen of the American Fur company mentioned in Professor Baird's report for similar services.

The concluding portion of the Secretary's report was then read, giving an account of the Lectures which had been delivered, and other miscellaneous operations. The Secretary then gave an account of some experiments made with the Smithsonian apparatus by Mr. Espy during the past year, and the connection which has existed between this gentleman and the Institution. An appropriation has been made for several years past by Congress for Meteorology, out of which Mr. Espy has been paid. The appropriation was under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy who, in 1848, directed Mr. Espy to co-operate in his labors with the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Lenox presented a communication from Mr. Seaton recommending

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the placing of a bell in one of the towers of the Smithsonian building and stating that a very valuable town clock could probably be obtained from the Treasury Department.

On motion of Mr. Fitch, it was

Resolved, That Mr. Lenox be appointed a committee to inquire into and report upon this proposition.

The Board then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Secretary.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1851.

The Board of Regents met this evening at 6 o'clock in the ante-room of the Senate Chamber.

Present: Messrs. Bache, Colcock, Davis, Fitch, Lenox, Mason, Pearce and Totten.

In the absence of the Chancellor, Mr. Pearce was called to the Chair.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read.

Mr. Bache, from the Executive Committee, offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That during the year 1851, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary, and with the advice of the Executive Committee for the expenses of the Institution, and to carry out the several parts of the programme of organization.

On motion of Mr. Mason, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Secretary and of the Executive Committee be adopted and form parts of the report of the Regents to Congress.

On motion of Mr. Colcock, it was

Resolved, That the Chancellor and Secretary be authorized to make the annual report of the Regents to Congress.

A bill was presented to the Board from W. Fischer for stationery purchased in 1847 and 1848, on account of the Executive and Building committee, prior to the present system of keeping accounts.

On motion of Mr. Fitch, it was referred to the Executive Committee for examination and if found correct, for payment.

The Secretary called attention to the statement in the report of the Executive Committee, that in the examination and re-arrangement of the accounts of the Institution, there had been found a few cases in which payment had been made in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions of the Board, but which could be referred to no special appropriation.

On motion of Mr. Fitch, it was

Resolved, That these accounts be referred to the Executive Committee for examination, and if deemed correct, for approval.

The Secretary informed the Board that it was necessary to publish a new edition of the programme of organization and suggested the propriety of making a few verbal alterations in the text, and in the sentence beginning as follows:

"Rewards [consisting of money, medals, &c., offered for original memoirs."]

Of striking out the words included in brackets, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Mason, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to employ an accountant at an annual salary of two hundred dollars, and to assign his duties, and that

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there be paid to Wm. B. Randolph, two hundred dollars for the arrangement of the accounts to date as reported.

On motion of Mr. Bache, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to appoint an agent abroad to conduct the exchanges of the Institution, with a salary not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Mr. Davis submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing buildings for the residences of the officers of the Institution on the Smithsonian grounds, or other convenient location, if they deem expedient to report plans and estimates for such buildings to the Board at their next meeting.

Mr Lenox, to whom was referred the subject of procuring a clock and bell for the Institution, reported that the use of a clock could be obtained free of expense to the Institution, provided a bell of a large size could be arranged in connection with it, in one of the towers of the Smithsonian building; also, that he thought it probable that the corporation of the city of Washington would defray one half of the cost of such a bell, provided that the Institution would pay the other.

Mr. Mason then offered the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to purchase a bell, to be placed in one of the towers of the building to be attached to a clock, provided that the purchase be made in association with the authorities of the city of Washington, and that the size and tone of the bell be approved of by the Executive Committee and the said authorities, the sum to be paid on the part of this Institution, not to exceed five hundred dollars.

The plan of Mr. Downing for the improvement of the public mall, including the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution was exhibited to the Board.

On motion, the Board then adjourned *sine die*.

APPENDIX No. I.

FOREIGN DISTRIBUTION, OF VOL. I., OF SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO KNOWLEDGE.

SWEDEN.

LUND — The University Library.
STOCKHOLM — *Kongliga Svenska Vetenskaps Akademien. (Royal Swedish Academy of Science.)
*Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets Akademien.
UPSALA — *Svenska Akademien. (Swedish Academy.)
*The University Library.

NORWAY.

BERGEN — Bergen's Museum.
CHRISTIANIA — Library of the University.

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DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN — Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift Selskab. (Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians.)
Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab. (Royal Danish Society of Science.)
Royal Library.

RUSSIA.

DORPAT — The Imperial Observatory.
MOSCOW — Société Impériale des Naturalistes.
ST. PETERSBURG — *Académie Impériale des Sciences.
*Imperial Public Library.
Imperial Mining department.
PULKOWA — *The Imperial Observatory.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM — *Hollandsche Instituut der Wetenschappen, Letterkunde en schoone Kunsten. (Holland Institute of Sciences, Literature and the Fine Arts.)
HAARLEM — Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen. (Holland Society of Sciences.)
LEYDEN — Académie des Sciences.
ROTTERDAM — *Bataafsch Genootschap der praefondervindelyke Wysbegeerte. (Batavian Society of Experimental Philosophy.)
UTRECHT — *Academia Rheno-Trajectina.
VLISSINGEN — *(Flushing,) Zeeuwsche Genootschap der Wetenschappen. (Zealand Society of Sciences.)

AUSTRIA, GERMANY AND PRUSSIA.

BERLIN — *Königliche Akademie der Wissenschaften. (Royal Academy of Sciences.)
*Royal Library.
BONN — University Library.
BREMEN — *City Library.
BRESLAU — *Academia Leopoldina Carolina natural coriosorum.
DRESDEN — *Royal Public Library.
ERLANGEN — University Library.
FRANKFURT AM MAIN — Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft. (Senckenberg Society.)
FREIBERG — Royal Mining Academy.
FREIBURG — *University Library.
GIESSEN — University Library.
HALLE — University Library.
HAMBURG — Public City Library.
HEIDELBERG — University Library.
JENA — *University Library.
KARLSRUHE — *Grand Ducal Library.
KŒNIGSBERG — *University Library.
LEIPZIG — City Library.
University Library.
Königliche Sächsische Gesellschaft.
Fürstliche Jablonowski 'sche Gesellschaft.

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MARBURG — Marburgische Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
University Library.
MUNICH — *Königl. Baierische Akademie der Wissenschaften. (Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences.)
Royal Court and City Library.
PRAGUE — *University Library.
Königl. Böhmische Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. (Royal Bohemian Society of Sciences.)
*Böhmisches Museum.
PESTH — *University Library.
*Ungarische Gelehrte Gesellschaft.
STUTTGART — Royal Public Library.
TÜBINGEN — *University Library.
VIENNA — *K. K. Akademie der Orientalischen Sprachen.
*Imperial Library.
*University Library.
*Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften.
WÜRZBURG — *University Library.

BELGIUM.

BRUXELLES — Académie Royale des Sciences, des Belles Lettres et des Beaux Arts.
Royal Observatory.
GHENT — University Library.
BRUGES — *Société des Sciences Naturelles.
LIEGE — Société Royale des Sciences.
LOUVAIN — *Academia Lovaniensis.

FRANCE.

ANGERS — *Société d'Agriculture, Sciences et Arts
BORDEAUX — *Académie des Sciences, Belles Lettres et Arts.
CAEN — *Académie des Sciences, Arts et Belles Lettres.
*Société Linnéenne de Normandie.
DIJON — *Académie des Sciences, Arts et Belles Lettres.
LILLE — *Société des Sciences, de l'Agriculture et des Arts.
LYON — *Société d'Agriculture, Histoire Naturale, et Arts Utiles.
MARSEILLE — *Académie des Sciences, Lettres et Arts.
MONTPELLIER — *Société Archéologique.
PARIS — *L'Institut de France.
*Société des Antiquaires.
* " Asiatique.
* " de Géographie.
* " Géologique.
* " Française de Statistique Universelle.
* " Philomatique.
* " de l'Ecole des Chartes.
*National Library.
*Library of the Jardin des Plants.
*L'Institut Historique.
*L'Ecole des Mines.
*Société Ethnologique.
*Library of the City of Paris.
STRASBOURG — *Société des Sciences, Agriculture et Arts.
*Académie des Sciences Naturelles.

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SWITZERLAND.

BASLE — Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
Antiquarische Gesellschaft.
BERNE — Schweizerische Gesellschaft für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften.
GENEVA — Société de Physique et d' Histoire Naturelle.
NEUCHATEL — Société des sciences Naturelles.
ZURICH — *Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
Antiquarische Gesellschaft.

ITALY.

BOLOGNA — *Instituto delle Scienze ed Arti Liberati.
CATANIA — *Accademia Gioenia di Scienze Naturali.
FLORENCE — *Accademia del Cimento.
*Magliabecchian Library.
LUCCA — *Reale Accademia Lucchese di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti.
MILAN — *Imperiale Regio Instituto del Regno Lombardo-Veeto.
MODENA — *Societa Italiana delle Scienze.
NAPLES — *Reale Accademia delle Scienze, e Belle Lettere.
PADUA — *Accademia di Scienze, Lettere, ed Arti.
PISA — *University Library.
PALERMO — *Royal Academy of Sciences.
ROME — *Accademia Romana di Archeologia.
*Library of the Vatican.
*Accademia dei Lincei.
TURIN — *Accademia Reale delle Scienze.
VENICE — *Library of San Marco.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON — *Academia Real dos Sciencias.

SPAIN.

MADRID — *Real Academia Espanola.
* " " de la Historia.
*Academia de los Sciencias Naturales.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BELFAST — *Natural History and Philosophical Society.
CAMBRIDGE — Cambridge Philosophical Society.
*University Library.
CORNWALL — *Royal Geological Society.
DUBLIN — Dublin University Philosophical Society.
Royal Irish Academy.
*Library of Trinity College.
EDINBURG — *Royal Society.
Royal Scottish Society of Arts.
Royal Observatory.
*Library of Faculty of Advocates.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
GLASGOW — *University Library.
GREENWICH — Royal Observatory.

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LONDON — Royal Society.
Royal Astronomical Society.
Royal Asiatic Society.
Royal Geographical Society.
*Royal Institution.
*Society of Antiquaries.
*Society for Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.
Linnæan Society.
Geological Society.
*Institution of Civil Engineers.
*Zoological Society.
Etomological Society.
Statistical Society.
Micrcscopical Society.
*Ethnological Society.
British Archæological Society.
*British Museum.
*Library of House of Commons.
*Horticultural Society.
Chemical Society.
Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
*Board of Admiralty.
LEEDS — *Philosophical and Literary Society.
MANCHESTER — *Literary and Philosophical Society.
OXFORD — *Bodleian Library.
Radcliffe Observatory.
ST ANDREWS — *Library of the University.

GREECE.

ATHENS — *University Library.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE — *Library of the Sultan.

AFRICA.

GRAND CAIRO — *The Egyptian Society.

ASIA.

ALLAHABAD — *Mission College.
BATAVIA — *Bataviaasche Genootschap van Konsten en Wetenschappen.
BOMBAY — *Literary Society.
*Geographical Society.
CEYLON — *Asiatic Society.
HONG KONG — *Asiatic Society of China.
MADRAS — Literary Society.
MANILLA — *Royal Economical Society of the Philippine Islands.

WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

BOGOTA — *Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais.
CARACAS — *Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais.
HABANA — *Real Sociedad Economica.
RIO JANERIO — *Imperial Brazilian Historical Society.

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These Institutions may be summed up, as follows:

Sweden,	5
Norway,	2
Denmark,	3
Russia,	6
Holland,	6
Austria Germany, and Prussia,	37
Belgium,	6
France,	25
Switzerland,	7
Italy,	16
Portugal,	1
Spain,	3
Great Britain and Ireland,	41
Greece,	1
Turkey,	1
Africa,	1
Asia,	8
West Indies and South America,	4
Total	173

The returns received in exchange from these Institutions, up to the 1st of January 1851, are as follows.

Folio and quarto Volumes,	132
Octavo Volumes,	138
Parts of volumes and tracts in quarto and octavo,	608
Total	878

From some of the above mentioned Institutions, no returns have yet been received. These will be found marked with an asterisk. From many so marked, however, an exchange is shortly expected, while from others, such as Libraries, which publish no transactions, nothing can be looked for. Even here, however, duplicate volumes, as has already happened in several instances, will occasionally be transmitted. Many of the Universities on the continent have forwarded the theses of their graduates, and other miscellanea. It must also be observed, that the period at which it was found possible conveniently to transmit volume I. of Smithsonian Contributions to France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, has been so recent as to render the reception of any returns up to the present date impossible.

It may be proper to add, that suitable occasions of forwarding to some of the above mentioned societies, have not yet occurred, although shortly expected. This is the case in regard to some of the Asiatic societies, the Egyptian society of Grand Cairo, and those of the West Indies and South America.

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APPENDIX No II.

NEW YORK, December 2, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: The ship "Brewster" has just arrived from the Pacific, bringing six monuments in addition to those which I shipped via. San Juan de Nicaragua, for the Institution, and which I have directed to be immediately forwarded to Washington. I shall avail myself of the opportunity afforded by my proposed visit to the Capital in January next, to number and catalogue both these and the other Central American relics which I have already sent. In the meantime, I am unable to refer to the individual figures and objects in an intelligible manner. I may nevertheless observe that the finer specimens of Aboriginal Art, which I discovered in Nicaragua, were of too large size to be removed under present circumstances. Should the steamers which have been sent out succeed in ascending the San Juan, and entering lake Nicaragua, some of the monuments which exist on the islands in that lake, might be obtained without much difficulty, and would constitute very interesting and important features in the proposed Smithsonian collection of American antiquities. Two of the statues which I have sent to the Institution, one from the island of Zapatero, in lake Nicaragua, where once existed one of the most imposing aboriginal temples of the country. Here, amongst the ruins of the *teocalli* or high places of the former inhabitants, I found fifteen entire statues, besides the fragments of many others; several broken sacrificial stones, &c. I was unable to remove but two of the smallest and rudest, but I have accurate drawings of all. The largest statue amongst those which I have sent you, and which is carved in black basalt, was obtained from the island of Momotombita, in lake Managua, where there seems also to have been a temple or sacred place. The figure with the sphynx like head dress is also from the same locality, whence a great number of sculptures have been taken at various times, and planted at the corners of the streets in the towns, or sent abroad. Within the recollection of persons now living, there were some twenty or thirty of these figures existing at one place on the island, arranged in the form of a square, the faces looking inward. One or two of the other statues were dug up for me by the Indians of the Pueblo of Subtiaba near Leon, having been buried for a great number of years, and the locality carefully concealed. They are somewhat mutilated, showing in their broken features, the zeal of the priests who followed in the armies of Gil Gonzalez de Avila and Cordova. A small group of these monuments exists in the depths of the forest midway between Leon and the Pacific, which is still secretly visited by the Indians, for the performance of dances and other rites pertaining to their primitive religion.

These monuments, but particularly those which exist in and around lake Nicaragua, and which, as works of art, are superior to those found elsewhere, are of high value in an archæological point of view, because they furnish conclusive collateral evidence of the truth of the statement of Oviedo, (who visited Nicaragua in 1529,) that a large part of the inhabitants of the country were Mexicans, i. e. of the same stock with the Aztecs and the other nations inhabiting the valley of Anahuac. I was

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able at the first glance, to recognize in some of these statues, the representations of several of the gods of the Mexican Pantheon. Among these was Tlalocthe, God of Rain, and the second of the Aztec Triad, corresponding in his essential attributes with Vishun of the Hindu Mythology.

The small figure resembling some animal *couchant* was, until very recently, preserved on a remarkable rock on the side of the volcano of Omatepec, and regarded with high veneration by the Indians. It was only after many years of search that the priests were able to find and remove it. The granitic vase, distinguished by the ornaments, called *grecques* by Humboldt, (and which characterize the ruins at Mitla in Mexico,) was dug up near the city of Nicaragua. The spot had been a cemetery of the ancient inhabitants. Another relic of the same material, and with a like style of ornament, accompanies the vase, and was found in the same neighborhood. It seems to have been designed as a pedestal for a small statue.

I have several of the funereal vases of the ancient inhabitants, in which the bones and ashes of the dead were packed after the decomposition of the flesh or after burning. It is a singular fact that all these vases were modelled after the human skull. I will send these as soon as the drawings of them are finished.

I may mention that the largest and most elaborate monuments which fell under my notice in Nicaragua, exist in the little island of Pensacola, near the base of the extinct volcano of Momobacho. They weigh a number of tons each, and are distinguished as being wrought from blocks of sand stone, a material which is not found on the island, nor, so far as I could learn, within many miles of it, on the main land.

I shall be happy to contribute whatever monuments of the past, or relics of aboriginal art which I possess, or may hereafter collect, towards forming a National Archæological Museum, under the single stipulation that they shall have a specific place assigned them in the Institution, and that my classification when finally made, shall not be disturbed. You know that I have long cherished the plan of forming a grand collection, which should illustrate the arts of the aboriginies of every part of the continent, but more particularly of our own country. Small and detached collections, such as individuals may be able to form, can serve no good purpose in the way of comparison and mutual illustration, and are always liable to be destroyed by accident, or dispersed, and, piece by piece, irretrievably lost, and I am sure, when it comes to be known that a place has been set apart for these things in the Smithsonian Institution, most persons possessing collections would not hesitate to surrender them to augment the central stock. And if our public agents in foreign countries, our army and naval officers in frontier or foreign service, and our traders generally residing abroad, were properly informed that a collection of this kind was going on, and that the necessary cost of procuring and transmitting monuments or relics of interest would be reimbursed them; if this were done, I feel sure that an American Archæological Museum, worthy of our age and country, would soon grow up. It is a fact not at all creditable to us, that we have no public collection of this kind worthy to be mentioned, in the United States, while some of the museums of Europe are really rich in relics of aboriginal American art. M. de Longperier, conservateur des Antiquites of the Louvre, has recently published a catalogue of American antiquities,

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contained in that museum, *extending over one hundred and thirty octavo pages*, and relating to nearly a thousand specimens, some of them of great interest and value. The fact carries its own application with it. Craving your indulgence for this rambling letter,

I am sir, your obedient servant,

E. GEO. SQUIER.

Professor JOSEPH HENRY, *Secretary*
Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

APPENDIX—No. III.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS TO EXAMINE THE PLAN FOR FORMING A GENERAL STEREOTYPE CATALOGUE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

COPY OF A LETTER ADDRESSED SEVERALLY TO

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Cambridge,
CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq., Librarian of the Boston Athenæum,
GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq., of Boston,
JOSEPH G. COGSWELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Astor Library, N. York,
S. F. HAVEN, Esq., Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, and
Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, of Worcester.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
August 16, 1850.

DEAR SIR: The Smithsonian Institution desirous of facilitating research in literature and science and of thus aiding in the increase and diffusion of knowledge, has resolved to form a general catalogue of the various libraries in the United States, and I submit to you for examination the plans proposed by Professor Jewett, Librarian of the Institution, for accomplishing this object.

First, A plan for stereotyping catalogues of libraries by separate titles in a uniform style.

Second, A set of general rules to be recommended for adoption by the different libraries of the United States in the preparation of their catalogues.

Professor Jewett will present to you his plans in person, and I beg leave in behalf of the Executive Committee of the Institution to request that you will give this subject that attention which its importance demands and report

First—The practicability of the plan presented.

Second—On the propriety of adopting the rules proposed.

You will also confer a favor on the Institution by giving any suggestions with regard to the general proposition of forming a catalogue of all the libraries in this country.

I remain respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HENRY, *Secretary*,
Smithsonian Institution.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS UPON THE GENERAL CATALOGUE.

The undersigned were requested in the month of August last, by a letter from Professor Henry, written on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Smithsonian Institution, to take into consideration the subject of a General Catalogue of the public libraries of the United States, proposed to be formed under the auspices of the said Institution, and more especially the plan proposed by Professor Jewett, Librarian of the Institution, for accomplishing that object.

Having consented to act as Commissioners for the above named purpose, the subscribers had several interviews with Professor Jewett, in the months of September and October, at which he submitted to them

1. A plan for stereotyping catalogues of libraries by separate movable titles of the books contained in them, and
2. A set of general rules to be recommended for adoption by the different public libraries in the United States, in the preparation of their catalogues.

Professor Jewett's plan for stereotyping titles on separate plates is unfolded at considerable length, in a paper read by him, in the month of August last, at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at New Haven. This paper was published in the *Boston Traveller* for the 26th of September. It is herewith subjoined, and the undersigned request that it may be considered as a part of their report.*

For a full view of the advantages, both economical and literary, anticipated from the adoption of Professor Jewett's plan, the undersigned would refer to the valuable and interesting paper just named. They will allude briefly to a portion of these advantages.

The most important of them, perhaps, will be the economy of time, labor, and expense, required for the preparation of a new edition of a catalogue, to include the books added since a former edition was published. On Professor Jewett's plan, when the catalogue of a library is published, it will be necessary to strike off only so many copies, as are needed for present use. When the additions to the library have become so considerable as to make another edition of the catalogue desirable, or in lieu thereof, a supplementary catalogue, (always an unsatisfactory and embarrassing appendage,) the new titles only will be stereotyped and inserted in their proper places among the former titles, all the titles being on movable plates. The pages of the new edition will thus be made up with convenience, and every book in the library will stand in its proper place in the catalogue. This process will be repeated as often as the growth of the library may make it necessary.

In this way, not only will the plates used in a former edition, be available for each subsequent edition, but when the plan is fairly and extensively in operation, most of the titles of books added to any given library of

* This paper is substantially re-printed in the report of the Librarian for the present year.

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whose catalogue a new edition is required, will, in the meantime, have been cast for some other catalogue, and thus occasion no new charge for any subsequent use, as far as the expense of casting the plates is concerned. The infant state and the prospective rapid increase of the public libraries in the United States, as well as the frequent founding of new libraries, give great interest to this feature of the plan.

Another advantage of the proposed plan would be of the following nature: The libraries in any country, (to some extent, indeed in all countries,) consist partly of the same books. Professor Jewett states, that in the catalogues of the public libraries of the United States, possessed by the Smithsonian Institution, there are embraced at least four hundred and fifty thousand titles. He estimates, however, after a laborious comparison, that among these there will not be found more than one hundred and fifty thousand different titles. It follows, that, if the plan proposed had been applied to the publication of these catalogues, two thirds of the expense of printing them, as far as the cost of plates is concerned, would have been saved by incurring the extra expense of stereotyping the remaining third according to this plan. The economy to each particular library, in the expense of plates for its catalogue, will be in proportion to the number of books which it may contain in common with any other library, whose catalogue has been already stereotyped on this plan. The title of the same book, in the same edition, will of course be cast but once, and will thenceforward serve for the catalogue of every library possessing that book, which may enter into the arrangement.

A third advantage resulting from this plan will be the facility with which a *classed* catalogue, either of a whole library or any department of it, might be furnished at short notice, without the expense of writing out the titles or of casting new plates, but by the simple indication of the selected titles, in the margin of a printed alphabetical catalogue.

Finally, the plan of necessity, requires, that the titles of the books in the libraries, included in the arrangement, should be given on uniform principles and according to fixed rules; an object of no small importance to those who consult them.

These and other incidental advantages, which would result from the adoption of his plan of separate stereotype plates for the titles of books in public libraries, are pointed out by Professor Jewett in the memoir above referred to, and the undersigned are of opinion that he has not overrated their importance. In proportion as the plan is concurred in by the public institutions and individuals possessing valuable collections of books, the preparation of a general catalogue of all the libraries in the country becomes practicable, accompanied by references from which it would appear in what library or libraries any particular book is contained.

The undersigned became satisfied, in the course of their conferences with Professor Jewett, that the plan in all its parts is practicable. In connection with the explanation of its mechanical execution, specimens of stereotype plates of separate titles, made up into pages, were submitted to them in common type metal, in electrotype, and in a newly invented composition, the use of which, it is thought by its inventor, would be attended with great economy in the cost of plates. The undersigned examined these specimens with much gratification and interest, but they did not feel themselves competent from their limited opportunities of enquiry, nor did they regard it as falling within their province, to form an opinon

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on the comparative merits of these processes. They feel satisfied that no important mechanical difficulty is to be apprehended in carrying the plan into full effect.

A majority of the undersigned devoted themselves for several successive meetings to the careful consideration of the set of rules submitted to them by Professor Jewett, for the uniform preparation of the titles of books. This is a subject which has of late received much attention from bibliographers, and is of great importance in the formation of the catalogues of public libraries. Professor Jewett's rules combine the results of the experience of those who have given their attention to the subject in the principal libraries of Europe, especially of the British Museum, together with the fruits of his own experience and study. These rules appeared to the undersigned to be drawn up with judgment and care. A few amendments were recommended by the undersigned, and a few additions proposed, but they are prepared to signify their approval of the system substantially as submitted to them. It is contained, as amended by the undersigned, in conference with Professor Jewett, in the paper marked B,* which they beg leave also to make a part of their report.

In order that a beginning may be made in the execution of the plan, under circumstances highly favorable to its success, the undersigned take the liberty of suggesting, that it would be advisable for the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to obtain the requisite authority to prepare a catalogue of the library of Congress on the above described plan. A catalogue of this library is now very much wanted. Originally constructed on a defective plan, and continued by the publication of a large number of supplements, it is now almost useless; and as the library increases, it becomes daily more so. The preparation of an alphabetical catalogue has in this way become a matter of absolute necessity for the library itself; while it affords the best opportunity for commencing an arrangement by which the various libraries of the country will be brought into a mutually beneficial connexion with each other, on the plan proposed by Professor Jewett.

The undersigned consider the permanent superintendence of this plan to be an object entirely within the province of the Smithsonian Institution. They are satisfied that it will tend both to the increase and the diffusion of knowledge, and they therefore hope that the sanction of the Regents and of Congress will be given to the undertaking.

(Signed,) EDWARD EVERETT,
JOSEPH G. COGSWELL.
CHARLES FOLSOM,
SAMUEL F. HAVEN,
EDWARD E. HALE,
GEORGE LIVERMORE.

Boston, 26th October, 1850.

* These rules, with copious explanations and examples, will soon be published in a pamphlet form. It was found impossible to prepare them to be printed with the present report.

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APPENDIX — No. IV.

JOURNAL OF AN EXPEDITION TO THE MAUVAISES TERRES AND THE UPPER MISSOURI IN 1850:

BY THADDEUS A. CULBERTSON.

[As already mentioned, Mr. Culbertson went from St. Louis to St. Josephs in a steamboat. He there, with his brother, Alexander Culbertson, Esq., took a carriage, and accompanied by some attendants proceeded to Fort Pierre, along the eastern bank of the Missouri. His narrative, as herewith presented, commences at a point some miles below Fort Pierre. With reference to the style of the narrative it should be recollected that the facts were noted down on the spot, without any intention of publication.]

Saturday, April 27, 11 *A. M.*—Yesterday was an exceedingly unpleasant day; we found a violent north wind blowing in the morning, nevertheless, as soon as breakfast was over, we were off on the cheerless prairie. We saw but little wood; the road was hilly and ponds frequent. About ten o'clock, we crossed a small stream that gave us some trouble on account of the deep mud; but cold as the day was, the Indians waded through without hesitation. About twelve o'clock we came to a place where the land was cut up into steep hills and deep ravines, the latter containing a little scrubby timber. At one o'clock we reached the spot where the Indians had confidently expected to meet their chief, Old Eagle, who had been there hunting buffalo, but he was not to be found. The Indians appeared much disappointed and looked very sad. They had left a good place for hunting buffalo, and had come here where there were apparently none.

There was every appearance of a violent snow-storm, but bad as our situation was, we were thankful that it was no worse; had these indications overtaken us the night before, when there was not a stick of wood within miles, we might well have been filled with apprehension, but here we had wood, water and grass, and were encamped in a ravine, well sheltered from the storm. About eight o'clock we retired to our beds in the waggon, anticipating a cheerless day of inactivity on the morrow. We were, however, agreeably disappointed, and at about four o'clock, I was awakened by the bustle of preparation for departure.

We started at half-past five o'clock, and soon crossed Choutain creek, the small stream on which we had encamped. Our course during the day, after we left the creek, was over level prairie, with no timber in sight or water to be found, though buffalo were abundant. I forgot to mention that just as we were leaving the river A'Jacques, a very large wolf, of pure white color, a beautiful animal, came walking leisurely towards us. A. shot at it, but missed, when it scampsred off.

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Sunday, April 28.—Yesterday, after dinner, we traveled about five hours, and then encamped on the shore of Lake Andy, a long and wide sheet of water about ten miles from the Missouri, and about sixty from the A'Jacques. Our road was over a fine prairie land, exhibiting more grass than we had previously seen. During the day I procured two specimens of a small plant which I had not observed before; also three specimens of animals, viz., a prarie squirrel, a prairie dog, and a dried salamander, which was found on the shore of the lake. The prairie dog was shot by Alexander at the first dog village that we met with. Two others were also fired at, but they escaped. Their motions are so quick, that even when wounded, they can scarcely be caught.

In the morning we started before five o'clock, and had a beautiful and pleasant day, with the exception of a strong head wind. The road at first was very hilly, but became less so as we advanced. No timber was seen except where we encamped there were some thorn bushes and a few small trees. Even this scanty vegitation supplied us with better fuel than the buffalo dung which we were obliged to use for our fire yesterday. In the morning we found the ravines filled and the distant hills covered with snow.

Tuesday, April 30.—This morning we were at our camp on the American Fork. On Sunday about sunset, we reached a good encamping ground on a small stream called Cow creek. The approach to this is over steep, irregular hills, covered with stones. Its margins are better timbered than those of any stream we have seen for several days. During the night we were awakened by the noise of the wind and the beating of the snow against the carriage. We expected to see the ground covered with snow in the morning, but were agreeably surprised to find this was not the case, and that the sun was shining in an almost cloudless sky. We started at half-past four, and traveled over a gentle rolling prairie without wood, but abounding in depressions filled with water, but which were probably dry in summer. At about half-past nine o'clock we reached the Bute Bijoux, which we had previously seen from far off covered with snow. It is a clump of hills rising very irregularly out of the prairie, and consisting of rocks, which have the appearance at a distance, of light-colored limestone.

At this place where we found wood, water and grass, we rested two hours, and then started for the American Fork. It was not without considerable hesitation that we determined to go on. The distance was eighteen miles; our horses had no provender except dry prairie grass, and were much weakened by cold and the long journey; we were, however, so anxious to get through, that we resolved to press on. Our route lay across a wide prairie, covered with burnt grass, without wood for many miles. Though the weather was warm when we started, it soon commenced blowing violently from the north, and in a few hours became intensely cold.

About four o'clock, we discovered at a distance a company of Indians, and we were soon observed by them, though they at first mistook us for a herd of buffalo. Two scouts soon reached us in full gallop, and we accompanied them to their encampment, which consisted of several lodges. At our arrival, men, women, children, dogs and horses, all came out to look at us.

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We still continued our march; but at length night came on, and we found it would be too fatiguing to attempt to reach the Forks, and we therefore encamped under the shelter of a small hill, near a pond. No wood was to be procured, and the men were obliged to scour the country for buffalo dung, which, when it was found, would not burn, and we were obliged to break up two boxes for cooking our supper. Our camp was uncomfortable; and much fatigued, I retired early to the waggon, where I slept warmly and soundly until about half-past four, when we were up and off. We were still about twelve miles from the trading-post belonging to Fort Pierre.

Wednesday, May 1.—When I made my entry yesterday, it was with the pleasing anticipation of spending the night at the Yanktown Trading House; but travellers must not calculate too certainly on everything turning out as they desire. The previous part of our journey might have taught us this, and if it did not, the present lesson has impressed it on my mind. We had a fine day, a beautiful road over rolling prairie, and everything seemed to favor us. Though we were fatigued by our previous journey, we rejoiced in the prospect of comfortable quarters. We soon reached the stream, called I believe, Crow creek, but to our great disappointment, instead of a small rivulet easily crossed, we found a large volume of water far over its banks, rolling along with great velocity. We were here obliged to encamp and wait for the construction of a skin-boat with which to cross over.

As we approached Crow creek, the position of the stream was indicated by steep hills, some of which indicated volcanic action, I picked up a stone which appeared as if it had been melted, and the hills were covered with such. After passing these hills, our eyes were delighted with a most picturesque scene. At the foot of the hill, on the opposite side of the river, were pitched about two hundred Indian lodges, exhibiting all the irregularity and rude appurtenances which belong to a scene in the wilderness. All that was wanting to render the picture complete, was the green dress of summer for the ground and the trees.

While we were waiting for the completion of the boat, a number of Indians swam across the river, cold as it was, and something had to be cooked for them. Fortunately they were content with plain fare, which was eaten in as plain a style.

It was very amusing to see the strange mixture of civilized and savage costume exhibited in the dress of some of them; one fellow particularly struck my attention—he had met us on the hill with a friendly shake of the hand and "how do," "how do." All his garments consisted of a short shirt and a waistcoat with the usual Indian clout; his nether limbs wore the clothes that nature had made for them—he was full of talk, and very officious, and when the mush was given out, he always assisted the helper by eating out of the pot between times. During the afternoon many more young Indians swam across the cold rapid stream, and remained all day with scarcely any clothing on them. They were all anxious for horses, and two of them had the traders' receipt for thirty robes. They of course must be supplied, and soon one of them was capering around us on a fine bay horse, which he had selected. The horse dealing was carried much after the same fashion as in the States; all by-standers had a great deal to say and there appeared to be much good humor on all sides.

During the afternoon the men from the post had been at work on the

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boat — and we expected to get to the houses that night, but when the boat was completed it was a proof of the old adage — the more haste, the less speed — the boat would not answer the purpose. We therefore contented ourselves to again spend another night in our sleeping room, the wagon. Many of the Indians stayed all night; and as I watched their countenances around the fire, I was struck with the fact, that the circle of faces presented the same variety as to expression, intelligence, &c., as would be exhibited by an equal number of civilized men—in none did I notice the expression of ferocity. One young man in particular, attracted my notice; he had a very intellectual expression and stood by himself with the marks of deep thought on his countenance—his appearance interested me greatly and at once suggested to me my friend C. W. H. of Princeton, but at the same moment my eye rested on a common feather, picked up probably on the prairie, stuck in his hair for ornament, and I could not refrain from smiling at the ridiculous contrast between my intelligent young friend and the thoughtful Indian. Poor fellow! perhaps if he had an opportunity for study he would ornament his head with something more honorable than that which then pleased his fancy.

Monday, May 6.—Every thing was crossed safely over the river, and by evening we were all snugly fixed at Randell's. The Indians had bought all our horses that were for sale; and as they came to the houses with us, a feast was prepared for them, with which they all appeared well satisfied. A feast for the Indians is a very simple affair—a little coffee and gammon, or mush served in the simplest style is sufficient. There were sixty or seventy gathered on this occasion; before the food was ready they came in and went out, and sat talking, joking and passing around the pipe, just as a company of whites would spend their time while waiting for the announcement of dinner.

When all was prepared, two kettles were placed in the middle of the floor, and each individual was furnished with a pan of some kind to eat from, but they had no spoons or anything to answer the same purpose. A. then made quite a long speech, not however, standing up, but sitting on a bench with his hat on his head and a pipe in his mouth. One of the old men then arose, shook hands with him, resumed his seat on the floor and made quite a long and animated speech. I could not understand a word of it, but was much interested by his earnest manner. Both of the speeches were frequently interrupted by cries of "how, how," corresponding, I suppose to our "hear, hear," indicating approbation. One of their number then volunteered to serve the dinner. He first gave out the coffee to each his portion which was received with a "how," thank you. Then the gammon was served in the same way, and eaten from the dishes to the great risk, as I thought, of the tongue and throat. When this was going on Randell spoke, and with great animation. I was surprised—he is a Canadian Frenchman, and a common man but he "talked like a lawyer," with great earnestness and animation. Afterwards the Indians gradually dispersed, and we sat down to a supper of coffee, bangs (corn cakes,) and honey; for the whites do not generally eat when they give a feast to the Indians. I could not but think how amusing it would be to my friends at home to see us enjoying this *feast*. We had no forks and had to use the knives we carried in out belts.

In the morning we were off about half-past six o'clock, and hoped to

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reach Fort Pierre on Friday evening, but it was beyond our power. Our men had been furnished with Indian horses and we had put some other mules into the cart, giving our mules their old place in the buggy. The road was good and well marked as it is much traveled passing over rolling prairie. Timber and water were scarce. The wind blew quite violently which increased the fatigue of traveling. About two o'clock we stopped for dinner on a high hill where we found plenty of wood left by some Indians. After dinner the wind made the traveling so unpleasant that we encamped early in a ravine, through which ran a small stream called the Chain of Rocks, from the fact of a ridge of rocks extending across the Missouri at its mouth. The sides of this ravine were covered with banks of snow six and ten feet deep. In the morning we made an early start with a clear sky and bright sun; the wind did not seem to be unusually violent, but in less than an hour it became so.

About ten o'clock we reached La Chapelle creek, almost worn out with fatigue. We all agreed that of all our bad days, this had been the worst. But we found good restoratives in plenty of hot coffee and meat, and a rest of a few hours made us all again in a condition for traveling. The afternoon proved pleasant and we soon reached Medicine creek which was fordable; we passed on and about seven o'clock found a good camping ground at the foot of an island some miles below the fort. We were off before sunrise, and at seven o'clock on the morning of Saturday, May 4, we I had the pleasure of halting opposite Fort Pierre.

The boat could not come over for us at once, and so we had something to eat by way of variety, and waited, not very patiently, for it. About twelve o'clock it reached us, and as the wind was blowing, we were cordelled up about a mile, and then crossed and landed at the fort gate. The cannon and guns were fired in honor of the "Boss," and we were received with great kindness. I was glad to stop; we had been forty-five days coming from St. Louis, and our trip had been a tedious one. A's. quarters are very comfortable and we were put in better condition here than we had been for some days. The Indians soon invited A. to a dog feast, but he was too tired to go; however, they at night brought over to him some of the meat and had a talk with him. I was too fatigued to attend, but some of the meat was given me, which I thought tasted strongly of dog. Yesterday was Sunday, and was truly a day of rest. This morning I feel very well, and am preparing for a start to-morrow for the Mauvaise Terre.

Tuesday, May 7.—This morning at seven o'clock I started from Fort Pierre, for the Mauvaise Terre or Bad Lands of White river. Our company consists of three—young M'Kenzie, myself and one of the men from the Fort. The whole equipment is at the cost of A. We are well furnished with provisions for about two weeks, and have three mules all of which are the worse for wear, but they are the best we could get, as the Indians have bought up all the best horses and mules and are clamorous for more. We had a pleasant morning for our start, although it was a little hazy. By ten o'clock we had reached Willow creek, eight miles from the Fort, and there we dined. After this we moved off, expecting to go thirteen miles further, but we found our mules scarcely strong enough for the trip, and stopped after traveling eight miles; I hope to reach Bear creek, our destination, on Saturday, but fear that we shall not be able;

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however, I find that to take all things patiently is the best way to get along, and so I shall do so.

The face of the country along the route of to-day has been hilly; it is nearly all barren rolling prairie, scarce of water and timber, and having the soil strongly impregnated with saltpetre. I understand this to be the cause of the white appearance I here so often noticed; it looks like lime scattered over the ground, and has been very abundant to day. Not so much gravel, nor so many stones as on the other side of the Missouri. Mr. M'Kenzie has had great opportunity for learning the customs and habits of the Indians. He told me to-day, that while they have no priests nor regular religious system, they all worship something—they offer sacrifices of cloth and other articles to the Great Spirit, and this is done by simply casting them into the prairies with some form of prayer I suppose. Scarlet cloth is generally preferred for this, also calico with red in it, and sheet iron kettles that have not been used. The Gros Ventres and Assiniboines are more regular in this than the other tribes; they offer great sacrifices every spring, at the time of the first rain which is accompanied with thunder and lightning. Besides the worship of the Great Spirit, they all have something else to worship—a pipe stem, cap, feather or whatever suits their fancy.

The tribes along the Missouri have no chiefs; those who have authority amongst them gain it by their valor in war, their skill in stealing horses, and the number of their kindred. They have authority only because they are feared, and if accidents removes this prop, they fall. This is often the case, as I have been told by several familiar with all the Missouri tribes. They make frequent war parties, but in my opinion their bravery is overrated; they do not fight openly and boldly as the whites, but their great object is to surprise. M'Kenzie told me of one party of Sioux, nine hundred strong, who went to war against the Gros Ventres and returned, having murdered only one little boy, whom they caught straying from the village. Another party had several of their number taken prisoners and burnt before their eyes, and, instead of revenging the death of their friend, they returned crying, and were laughed at, when they got home. There are about 600 lodges of the Yanktonians, and about four hundred of the Tetons.

Wednesday, May 8.—We are encamped this evening on the Sheepoi river about forty-four miles from the Fort; our old mules have done better to-day than I expected, as they have brought us thus far, although they gave out again this afternoon. The road to-day has been very hilly and the land barren. Animals are scarce—we have not seen any but a single wolf since we left, and a few small birds; one of the latter is beautiful in shape and plumage. It is a small snow bird, white in winter, but now of a dove color with some white.

I picked up to-day quite a number of small pieces of petrified wood which were lying in the road. The hills thus far have not been covered with stones and rocks as they were across the river; I passed but one hill to-day on which were stones scattered over the surface, and they seemed to have been made by the breaking of large rocks; the pieces were about the size of those for turnpike roads. Wood has been found more abundant than I expected from the account given me of its scarcity; it is scarce but still enough is found for a fire every ten miles, water isalso abundant now, but probably not so in the summer. We dined to-day at Big Hole creek, at present containing plenty of good water, but in summer it only a large hole filled with water.

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Last night we had a good deal of talk around our fire about the **Black** Hills. Joe, an experienced hunter tells me that they are covered with the finest pine timber, so thick that a person on horseback cannot pass through it in some places. There is an abundance of fine water but no fish; plenty of all kinds of game. Grizly bears are found there sometimes in bands, like buffalo; they live on fruit, flesh and ants; to get these they turn over the largest logs and eat them off the under side. He never knew a man to kill one with young, and less is known to the hunter about the time of their breeding, than about that of any other animal in this section. They are not found north of the Missouri.

[*Note.*—Grizzly bears are often found in the Bad Lands; we saw the fresh tracks of one at Sage creek, but saw nothing more of him.]

Thursday, May 9.—We are encamped this evening on Cotton Wood creek, and a pleasant evening it is; sitting by a fire with my ears delighted with the evening song of the birds, and my eyes gratified with the lovely shades of the sky as the evening draws on.

We have travelled about twenty-six miles to-day, which was doing wonders for our old mules; from the fine roads I should judge that with a good team and a light load, we could easily go from the Fort to the Mauvaises Terres in three days; it will take us however, five and a half. This morning we left the first fork of the Sheepoi creek, dined on the Ree creek, about fifteen miles from the former, and came on here for the night, eleven miles. These streams are all small; water and timber scarcer than heretofore; rolling prairie but more level land than yesterday. I have noticed that the streams along this road are different from those across the Missouri, in that their banks are neither so steep nor so soft. The hills are not so stony, though the land is apparently poor.

Friday, May 10.—Our camp this evening is at the head of the Little Missouri or Bad river. There is another river higher up call the Little Missouri, but how this one got the same name I cannot ascertain. We have come to-day about twenty-six miles; the route until noon was over a section of country very similar to what we passed before; the small streams had better timber on them than any we have seen since we left. About nine o'clock we came to what is called Grindstone hills; they are three elevations ranging north and south, covered with a sandstone; there are more stones on them than on any hill I have seen this side of the Missouri, and these evidently belong to strata beneath the surface; the soil on these little hills is different from what it is below and the eastern side is much steeper than the western; this is true of nearly all the large hills I passed this afternoon. I could not examine the top of the Grindstone hills, as I had no horse.

About five or six miles from them we reached a basin-shaped valley which at once suggested the idea of a lake with an outlet and an inlet; there is a ridge about the middle that divides it into two portions. The face of the country has been more varied than heretofore, and timber much more abundant; we crossed the beds of several streams which were dry; nearly all the streams within a few miles of this, unite to form Bad river, the point of union is called its head. To-morrow morning we shall mount a high bluff and have a prairie for a long way. Game as scarce as ever—Joe killed a prairie dog, a little grey wolf and missed two antelopes.—M'Kenzie is cleaning the wolf's head. We were all very much amused at the old mules about four miles from here; we had just reached a good

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camping ground and were passing on, when the mules thought it time to stop, and did so; we kicked and whipped, but the mules would only move in a circle or back; we all whipped and then laughed at the preposterous notion of encamping at four o'clock on a fine afternoon. Finally, after a while the whipping prevailed and on we went.

To-morrow we shall get a distant view of the Black hills. Got to-day, several specimens of insects; yesterday, one botanical specimen. A lovely evening, a pleasant camp, and a prospect of a good day to-morrow.

Saturday, May 11.—Our camp this evening is on Sage creek, a few miles in the Mauvaise Terre or Bad Lands of White river. We started this morning just as the sun was peeping over the hills; about two miles from camp we ascended a steep and high bluff, and entered on a wide prairie. This extended plain is unbroken by a hill until we reach a stream called Pinau's spring, about nine miles from Bad river. We passed down a few hills to reach this, and on the left of the road was an elevated piece of ground that appeared to me as though it might be a mound, but doubtless it was only a natural elevation. At this spring we found a hole containing good water, and had an excellent place for camp.

For breakfast we fared well, and among other things had prairie dog. I tasted the latter and found it pretty good, although it had somewhat of the dog taste. These little animals are very much like a grey squirrel and are much eaten by the hunters. Their bark is more like a chirp, and reminds me of a bird rather than of a dog. They lie at their holes and keep a constant barking, and their tails go as fast as their jaws, for every bark, a shake of the tail. We passed a large village of them covering several acres, just after we started, but I judge them to be lazy fellows, as but two appeared to be stirring, although the sun was then up. I found several good skulls of these animals, and a number of jaw bones which I preserved. Poor fellows! they had been shot and suffered to rot at their own doors. After breakfast I got several specimens of a plant growing abundantly on the green bank at the edge of the water. I also prepared some wood for the pins of my specimens of insects of which I have a few. We then started, and again arose to a level prairie which we had with only a few hills as far as Bull creek, about nine miles. Long before reaching this stream, I had my first view of the Bad Lands; a bute arose perpendicular out of the plain very irregular in its shape; I viewed it with a great deal of interest, as being the first of that remarkable ground which I had come so far to see.

We reached Bull creek about two o'clock, and there gave the mules some rest. Just before reaching it, Joe killed an antelope, of which we had seen several. We packed the hams and shoulders to camp. While there, M'-Kenzie prepared the skull of a curlew, which Joe had killed in the morning; he also partially prepared the skull of the antelope. The stream was dry, having water only in a few holes; it was approached by a long descent, and the banks were very much washed. There was a sandy soil of about five feet, then strata of stones and gravel of about three feet, then another deposit of a light yellow clay. I took out a small piece of wood from a spot about five feet under the surface.

We left Bull creek about three o'clock, and moved along very slowly, as it was very warm and we all felt lazy. The road now lay over hills which became more steep and frequent as we approached the Bad Lands. These occasionally appeared in the distance, and never before did I see anything that so resembled a large city; so complete was this deception that I could

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point out the public buildings; one appeared to have a large dome which might be the town hall; another, a large angular, cone-shape top, which I would suggest the court house or some magnificent building for public purposes; then would appear a row of palaces, great in number and superb in all their arrangements. Indeed the thought frequently occurred as we rode along, that at a distance, this portion of the ground looked like a city of palaces; every thing arranged upon the grandest scale and adapted for the habitation, not of pigmies, such as now inhabit the earth, but of giants, such as would be fit to rule over the ponderous animals whose remains are still found there. Again and again, as from different positions these hills came in sight, would such thoughts arise in my mind, and I could almost fancy, that upon the wind would occasionally be borne, the din and bustle of the immense city.

The mind could not remain with the present; it must range back to the earliest period, and ask whence were these things? but soon a nearer view would destroy all illusion and fancy would have to give place to fact, and allow these self-created cities to be mere sand hills. But sand hills as they are, they are wonderful and must excite the greatest interest in the scientific world. I wish that we had with us a company of men of this kind prepared for a thorough exploration, as my only hope is to be an humble pioneer, and to be the means of prompting others more able to engage in the work. Our route lay to the west of the Lands, and away in the distance, still further west, appeared a dim blue outline which marked the Black hills; these are distant about two days march.

The road from Fort Pierre is in a direction nearly due west, until about Pinot's spring, where it takes a general direction of south by west. As it approaches Sage creek, however, it becomes very serpentine, for so great is the descent from the plains to the water level here, that the road must follow all the windings of the ridge to get down to it.

The tops of the highest butes in the Bad Land appeared to be about on a level with the plain, but I took no exact observation. About five o'clock, we came near to Sage creek and entered on the Bad Lands; here it is merely a great number of small hills of all shapes thrown together in great confusion and very barren. In thinking of how these lands were formed, it occurred to me very forcibly, that it was by some convulsion of nature by which the ground sunk—the hills were not elevated, but were left so by the depression of the surrounding land. This opinion appears to be confirmed by the fact, that the highest butes have on their tops, prairie land covered with vegetation, such as the plain beyond the Bad Lands; then again, the formation of one of the first hills over which the road passes, confirms it; the hill is very steep on both sides and ranges nearly north and south, I think; it is just about long enough for a good road, and is covered as thick as the bottom of any stream with gravel and small stones, such as are found in the beds of streams here; at each end of this little hill stand two butes, one very slightly elevated, between which the road passes, and just opposite and east of the right hand one, is another like them, the tops of all of which are nearly level, and as well as I could observe, covered with the same kind of small stones as cover the road and just as thick; the sides of these small butes are perpendicular, and the strata of clay they exhibit are horizontal, showing that they have not been distributed by any up-heaving force.

This same thing is true of a great many of the hills; the strata are per-

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fectly horizontal. I noticed one in which the hill appears to have sunk, leaving the middle of it rising up as a peak, twenty or thirty feet high, and in this peak the strata are horizontal. It is true, that there are a great many peaked hills with inclined sides, but throughout there are many with horizontal strata of clay; giving evidence that they had been left there and not formed by upheaval. On Monday morning I hope to reach the petrifactions.

Tuesday, May 14.—Yesterday I visited the Bad Lands, but did not get to camp until it was too late to record the events of the day. We had encamped during Sunday, on Sage creek, nine miles from Bear river; in the morning we were off early, and took breakfast at Bear river. The road from Sage creek winds considerably at first, over some very steep hills. This creek is one of the most crooked streams I ever saw; its banks are almost perpendicular, and from twenty to thirty feet high. I observed in several places in the bank, a thick stratum of slate about twenty feet below the surface of the ground; the water is briny and leaves a deposit of salt on the stones; it, as all the other streams along the route contains at present, no running water; the clay in the bottom is nearly pure white, and so clear is the water, that at first it seemed muddy from the clay at the bottom; when the water in these pools was moved by a gentle breeze, the shadows on the bottom were most beautiful.

A few miles from the creek we passed over some hills that gave evidence of having experienced the most violent convulsions; these, unlike those seen on Saturday, appeared to have been upheaved and to have experienced the action of fire; one place suggested the idea of a volcanic crater; it was a slight hollow and contained a number of small rocks different from any around it; a little above, the hills were of white sand, and one was covered with small rounded red stones.

From these hills we ascended to a prairie, the most level that I have seen; for miles the eye could detect scarcely the least rise, and it gave not the smallest evidence of the convulsions that probably raged so near it. This level prarie continued with but a single interruption till we reached the hills of Bear creek. The descent to this is by a very steep hill and beyond it another level—a steep takes us to another level beyond. All along this route the Black hills are distinctly seen in the distance, and this side of them the woods of Shazer river. We encamped on Bear river near a spring, which is always anxiously looked for by travelers through this country. I shared in this anxiety and expected to see a fine flowing fountain. I was disappointed to find only three small holes in the side of the hill, but was again agreeably surprised to find cool, delightful sand water. It is the only water I have really relished for a long while, except perhaps that of the Missouri.

Immediately after breakfast, we left our baggage and started for the point which I had long hoped to reach; my anxiety was great to see the wonders of which I had heard so much. A rapid ride over a good road, soon brought us to the edge of the descent; this was steep but even, and in a few minutes we were on the level below; nothing remarkable appeared here; in about half an hour we reached the Bad Lands themselves and my interest was intense.

The road now was over the deposite of yellowish white clay, so hardened by the sun as scarcely to be impressed by the hoofs of the mules or by the wheel of the buggy—it was very smooth; we now passed by a number

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of small spots of ground from one to five feet above the level of this clay, having grass on their tops like those on the prairies above; their sides were perpendicular, and having fallen down by the action of the weather, the horizontal strata of sand and clay were exposed. We soon reached the place where petrifactions most abound. I got out and looked around for them; I was shown a number of ugly dark red, unshapen masses—these, my guide told me were petrified turtles, their shells being destroyed by the action of the sun, and they are crumbling to pieces. The ground in many places is thickly covered with small lumps, the broken remains of turtles, which a few years ago were perfect. I felt disappointed, for I had expected to see many fine specimens of petrifactions of different animals. I started however, on a voyage of discovery around this pond-shaped basin, and was shown a large turtle almost perfect, though broken in two pieces, its shell partly remained. This we secured as part of our treasure.

There were three of us and we took different directions. I found everywhere the remains of turtles in different stages of preservation, none perfect however. I picked up a number of pieces of bone, but found no teeth nor any heads. This was discouraging, but on my retnrn to the buggy, I saw that one of the men had brought an excellently preserved head * of about the size of that of a large bear; he had found also several other good specimens. When I ascertained the locality of these petrifactions to be so circumscribed, I hastened to finish collecting in one day, and although the sun was broiling hot, and we had no water except a very little brought with us to cook, we went, and by evening we had made quite a good examination of this immediate locality; we had about half a bushel of small articles, a number of excellent teeth and jaw bones, several good heads and a couple of pretty good small turtles, besides the large one before mentioned. These I thought as many as my means of transportation would allow. I have since found them to be more, for they are very heavy. I then filled a small bag with the clay, and the fragments of petrified turtle, and started with M'Kenzie for the top of one of the highest hills. To gain this was no small matter, as the path was very steep and mostly very narrow; at length we reached it, and a most magnificent landscape rewarded our labor. The bute we ascended had on its top a level prairie of about twenty acres; it was covered with grass and as near as I could judge of the same level as those beyond the Lands.

These prairies on the butes, and they are on nearly every one, are the ranges of the Big Horn (Ovis Americana); they love to roam around the very brink and along the steep sides, and seem to think themselves secure in their heights. We judged this bute to be about two hundred feet high, and nearly all the others are the same. In every direction except towards the prairie we could see these great hills towering above the plain below, having their sides washed into picturesque shapes; the lower elevations looked beautiful with their carpet of grass and scattered about through the hard white clay surface, and this itself appeared almost like water at the height where we stood. Away to the south appeared the hill on which is the Ash spring, and near it several high hills which looked like the old towers that are perched on the hills of the Rhine; in every direction this same palace-like appearance was exhibited by the hills in the distance.

But how shall I convey a correct idea of these lands? this question has

* A new species of fossil Rhinoceros.—S. F. B.

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occurred to me often to-day; my own conception of them were very different from the general descriptions I had heard, and I fear that I must likewise fail in describing them to others. If you imagine an extensive tract of perfectly level land, and suppose that the whole sinks about two hundred feet except some large lots, every few hundred feet apart, you will have some idea of what was probably the original appearance of these lands; you must suppose also a number, some very small and some very large, to sink not so much as two hundred feet, but near it; on all these the highest and the lowest, the level prairie soil remains, but below these lowest a few feet, a yellowish clay soil takes its place. In the course of time the rains wash the original perpendicular sides into various shapes still steep, and partaking of the spirit of the Gothic style of architecture. From some the original soil is washed entirely away, and they stand at intervals with whitened sides and rounding top amongst their higher and more fortunate neighbors. Fancy yourself on the hottest day in summer, in the hottest spot of such a place without water, without an animal, and scarcely an insect astir, without a single flower to speak pleasant things to the eye, and you will have some idea of the utter loneliness of the Bad Lands. It appears to me quite certain that slight excavations in some of these hills would develope many very perfect specimens; many of those now discovered on and near the surface, most probably have been washed out by the rains and when exposed for some time they crumble to pieces, at least the petrified turtles do so.

I was much surprised to see, running through different parts of the clay surface, vertical strata of a singular looking substance, something like melted glass and almost transparent; the strata is about one fourth of an inch in thickness and do not lie in a series of strata, but between each stratum there are several inches of the clay and they protrude several inches above the clay, while in many places the surface is covered with small pieces, as though injected strata had been broken up. Specimens of these strata were secured. [What is the substance?]

Another singular fact is the *layers* of a peculiarly formed sand stone found in nearly every hill: they are generally of a rounded shape, weighing probably ten or fifteen pounds, and they are placed as stone in a wall around the whole hill, and between each layer there are from eight to ten feet of clay. They are not confined to this small size, but are also found very large and of the most singular shapes. At a hasty glance they seem as if put there by the hand of man; in some places they appear as if they had run into these irregular shapes in a melted state.

There was no water to be found there, nor grass, except on the prairie spots; the water when found is scarcely drinkable.

Wednesday, May 15.—Darkness interrupted my narrative last evening, and I resume it at our noon encampment at the head of the Little Missouri or Bad river.

On our return to camp on Monday evening, we found all the baggage safe. On thinking over the matter, I determined to start for home in the morning; I had seen enough of the Lands to give a general description of that portion of them and had secured a few good specimens. To do more than than this would have required good saddle horses, and I had only a pair of indifferent mules; the weather was intensely hot, and no water to be had in the Lands, so that it would have been a great labor to have examined them more thoroughly, and besides this, I felt that a more general

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examination such as my limited means and time would allow, would be of little service. I had already done enough to excite inquiry, and further exploration must be made by scientific men with a corps of assistants. One day more might have secured a Big Horn, but this would hardly justify my stay. Therefore, while I greatly feared that Professor Baird would be disappointed, I determined to start in the morning.

We arose early, but were detained by our mules having wandered off. About seven o'clock we started, very heavily loaded. I felt sure that we must walk the whole distance, and although such a prospect did not daunt me, yet a walk of one hundred and thirty miles in very hot weather, and after a three months trip, was no trifling matter; we started, but as we were ascending the hill of the opposite bank of the river, something about the tongue broke by which we were detained nearly an hour. Then one mule could scarcely pull the load up the hill, and the buggy was evidently on the point of breaking down. However, we got up the hill and on the level prairie—had a fine road. I got in to ride a short distance and rather sad thoughts occurred to me; there I was, laboring and fatiguing myself so much, in perfect contrast to my situation a year ago, or to my situation in Princeton, but I felt that I would prefer being there to lounging about the fort; the only thing that troubled me, was how to get the load home; we at last crossed Sage creek, and there stopped for dinner; the buggy looked still worse, and one of the springs showed evident signs of breaking.

After much uneasiness, I determined to leave there all we could, and hasten home and then send a cart for what we would leave. The principal reasons for doing so were, that the buggy could not carry the load, nor could I take any portion of my collection at all; for on the road out, so heavy was the load, and so weak the mules that we walked at least one half the distance. I felt sure also that I would give out; my limbs could not carry me much further. We therefore made what they call a baggage, that is a deposit of articles, and started for Bull creek; we had a very warm, fatiguing ride, and although we reached there early, we were so tired that all hands were willing to rest. We stopped for the night and had a fine encampment.

This morning we were up, had breakfast, and were on our way before sunrise, and about six o'clock we reached this place. A few miles from this we met a party with several carts going to trade with the Shagen Indians beyond the Bad Lands: they by promising to bring our baggage, lightened my heart very much. I find the few warm days since we passed here, have brought out the buds on the trees.

Thursday, May 16. — Last night we camped on Grindstone creek; the clouds were heavy and threatened rain, but happily it passed over without any. To-day at noon we camped on Bee creek, and this evening are at our old encampment on the Sheepoi river. To-day has been windy and rather cold: quite pleasant this evening. To-morrow we hope to reach the fort, and it is about time, as our provisions are nearly out.

Saturday, May 18. — Last evening about sunset, I reached the Fort very much fatigued, and very glad to get back again to comfortable quarters. We had traveled that day forty-three miles with our team nearly given out.

I had been absent about eleven days, one of which was a day of rest. I had traveled nearly three-hundred miles—had made considerable collections in the Mauvaises Terre, and had seen a goodly portion of the country between the Missouri and the Platte. The journey was a fatiguing one to the

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flesh but a profitable one to the spirit, and I do not in the least regret having made it; my only regret is that my limited means did not permit me to go prepared for a more thorough exploration.

Tuesday, May 21. — Fatigued as I was from my late trip, the rest at the fort has been very acceptable. Sunday was a quiet, pleasant day, but I did not do much reading as I did not feel very well, and in the evening had a severe attack of illness. On Monday morning I felt disinclined to move about; so I busied myself for a part of the morning in marking what specimens I have here. This so fatigued me, that I took a long sleep. In the evening the clouds threatened a storm, but although there was considerable thunder and lightning, there was, to our regret, scarcely any rain, which is very much needed for the farms which are beginning to be cultivated. But everything appears to indicate a very dry and hot season. The river has fallen about five feet while I have been away, and at the present stage of water the expected steamboat of the Fur Company could scarcely get up: however the June rise from the mountains will probably make it high enough.

The weather has been warm for some days, and should a rain come I shall be able to make a good botanical collection, but as it now is, all the flowers are very backward. I have found several different plants along the route and the same near the fort. One delicate purple flower reminded me of the beautiful Virginian cowslip which was plenty about Clifton; another I think, is a species of wild pea; another is a modest little yellow violet, and another appears to be a white variety of the purple one first mentioned; it resembles it in everything but the color of the petals, and these are pure white; the specimen I received is the only one I have seen.

Yesterday a party started out on a buffalo hunt across the Missouri, but I preferred staying in the fort. This morning A. and I took a ride on horseback four miles up the river, over a pleasant, level road, and passed through a prairie-dog village, but found the canine inhabitants very timid.

Thursday May 23.—This morning I arose about 5 o'clock and found the earth much refreshed by a slight rain of last night. The air was so sultry that we expected another shower but we have been disappointed. The river still continues very low and everything unfavorable for a very high stage of water. Felt better than for several days past; the fatigues of my long trip are passing away gradually, and some little energy is again creeping into my system. I spoke to M'Kenzie about getting for me a bow with a quiver of arrows, which he promised to do, and also to start out some young Indians after the little rabbits peculiar to the prairie; he inquired about a young grey wolf which some Indians had in their possession a few days ago, but to my regret it had been killed; it would have made a good skeleton.

Having spent an hour in writing, I felt like taking a short botanical excursion and spent about two hours up the river gathering several good specimens of a number of different plants, and also collecting some insects.— Flowers are still rare. On my return I saw a number of beautiful birds which were singing cheerfully; one of these was a little mocking bird such as we had first heard on Sage Creek; he perches himself on the topmost twig of a tree and sings away his varied song with great glee. I saw also a large and very beautiful species of the thrush. After dinner I rode with my brother to the Little Missouri; the hills in that direction are covered with gravel as across the Missouri. Brought in two botanical specimens. Afterwards went out to the lodges with Gilpin to witness a great game at

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bandy (ball) by the Indians; about sixty were engaged in it, old and young, men and boys, and they had a number of bets staked on the result. The whole company appeared to be greatly interested, as the women stood at the lodge doors occasionally cheering on the game with songs and shouts. — The players, had laid aside all their garments except their clouts, and played with as much zest as a set of school boys, but not with equal fairness; for some of them carried blankets or robes with which to stop the ball. This, I am told, is a favorite game with the Indians, and sometimes hundreds are engaged in it.

They have another popular game called billiards on which they bet a great deal; it is entirely different from our game of that name. In the evening walked up to the prairie village with A. to kill a prairie dog, but did not succeed,

Friday, May 24.—Last night I was aroused by the roaring of the wind, blowing violently through my open window, which I immediately closed; soon after my ears were delighted to hear the rain beating heavily on the roof, and I was prepared for the evidence shown this morning of a heavy fall of water.

In the afternoon I took a walk up the river for exercise and to gather flowers; saw very few, as the day had been cold and cloudy. I found, however, two new specimens and several of the old ones were quite numerous, especially the delicate purple violet. I paid a hasty visit to the prairie-dog village and got three sculls, and then hastened home refreshed by the invigorating breeze, and prepared to relish my supper. M'Kenzie was out at the same time and secured three birds for stuffiing—one of them a thrush and two others quite small specimens.

I noticed on my way home a black bird with his wings marked with white where one species has the beautiful, brilliant red; also noticed a little bird with its breast of the singular color of a pale pea-green.

After tea walked out to see another game of bandy; all were again at it with hearty good will—it appeared strange to see the old chief, Little Bear, with nothing but his breech cloth on, and his bandy in hand as hard at play as the youngest child in the party, and there were some quite young among them. They afforded a pretty sight as they hurried in different directions after the ball in their *flesh colored uniform, their scarlet cloth streaming out behind, with an occasional head highly ornamented*

One squaw only joined in the play and as she had on an English dress she appeared somewhat out of place. The whole encampment however took great interest in the scene, and every lodge had its collection of squaws and babies looking on with varied interest. It was altogether a wild and cheerful scene, and a good illlustration of one of the national amusements of the Indians. I would suggest it as a grave question for those who can see farther than their neighbors into a mill stone—whether our school-boys derived this game from the savage, or handed it over to them, or whether both being ranked under the head of savages may be regarded as having inherited it from the same original source?

Two of the voyageurs were engaged in the game, and at the end of the sport an Indian gave one of them a horse, worth probably twenty robes; the same person a few days ago received a present of forty robes; "fortunate fellow" would the unitiated exclaim; but an Indian present is like an eastern gift, which is to be returned with compound interest; in this country one finds it more to his advantage to buy anything he may want

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from an Indian. A trader just pointed out to me an Indian who had given him a porcupine skin in the winter, and said he, "I have not done paying for it yet though I have given him the value of seventeen-hundred dollars already." This system of presents prevails to a great extent here; you would think them the most generous people in the world, and they are really so, but they get paid a great deal in the same way. This refers to the whites as well as to the Indians. Obtained from Mr. Gilpin some valuable statistics about the Sioux nation.

Read Lynch's work, and was exceedingly struck with the similarity that must exist between the conformation of some parts of that country around the Dead Sea and this; so striking is the resemblance that a paragraph descriptive of it is almost the same as my language in describing the distant view of the Mauvaise Terre; it is found at page 330 chapter 15, in the account of an excursion to Masada, where "they beheld in the distance most singular formations resembling a plain covered with towns and villages, marble cities with columns, temples, domes and palaces, which as they (the beholders) advanced faded away and finally resolved themselves into curiously configurated hills, so marked and channelled by the weather, that although aware of the formation, it was difficult to destroy the first illusion." See pages 91 and 92 of this journal.

I think the picture of Masada, facing page 332 might easily pass for a view of one of the sand butes of the Bad Lands. It will certainly be an interesting question for my more learned followers to investsgate, and I hope it may serve to throw some light on the formations in both districts.

A. mentioned to-day some Mauvaise Terre high up on the Missouri more wonderful than those on White River—he did not know whether petrifactions were found there or not.

Saturday, May 25.— This morning early the clouds were very heavy and indicated a heavy rain but it did not come, although it has been cloudy throughout the day; just now, however, it appears as if about to begin, and it probably will be a long one. Fire has been very pleasant all day. Before coming here I had been led to suppose that changes in temperature were not sudden: my experience however has been very different. But my constitution does not suffer from them as it did in the East, either because of my more vigorous health or of the great purity of the air, and perhaps it may be from a combination of both.

During the forenoon I took a long walk down the river on the look-out for plants, but found very few; however got three new specimens for the herbarium, and several fine yellow violets, which I hope will press better than those heretofore tried. I walked for nearly a mile on a sand bar, and found imbedded in the sand a well preserved buffalo skull, wanting only the lower jaw. I sent Jim for it and shall give it the privilege of a visit to the East. M'Kenzie did not succeed in skinning the small birds shot this morning, on account of such large holes in them. In the afternoon one of the men brought me a small owl which lives with the prairie-dog. I killed it, and with M'K's. assistance took off its skin; but as we have no arsenic, I fear it will not keep; I have, therefore, made a skeleton of it and if the skin decays will have at least its bones.

While engaged in this operation, a band of Indians entered the yard for a dance; they were about twenty in number and had two leaders, one on horseback. All were dressed in war costume and had their bodies painted with vermillion, or with yellow ochre; they exhibit the same taste for dis-

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play that the whites do in their military costume; the buckskin leggins of those who had them, were ornamented with very long fringes of different colors, and so also were the coats of several; some had long tails ornamented with metallic plates about as large as a dollar, reaching to the ground; their lances, which were about ten feet long, had a long fringe of brilliantly colored feathers reaching almost the whole length; some had handsome bows and quivers, and indeed time would fail me in describing all their ornaments and implements. Having formed themselves into a circle the musicians began to beat their tambourinö like drums, and to howl most melodiously according to their taste. All joined in the song, which sounded very much like the negro melodies, all notes and no words; this I was told was the case, but the negro is far more musical. While singing they also danced, that is, jumped up and down in the same place; after having thus danced and sung and drummed and beaten on an instrument of two sticks, they all gave a great flourish of instruments and loud halloos as a grand finale. These shouts reminded me very much of the screech and shudder usually evolved on jumping into an ice cold bath.

The first performance was followed by several others of the like character intermingled with occasional speeches — declarations of what wonders the orator had done in war, or perhaps intended doing. These were received with a true military salute by the beating of drums and loud hallooing. Another ceremony was the presentation of a *calico shirt* to one of the leaders, and of a little tobacco and vermilion to the party; something of this kind is always expected. Why is it that all uncivilized nations are so fond of the cry "give — give." This was the first Indian dance I had seen and I confess I looked upon it as on some of those horrible rites of heathen lands, merely as a curiosity, not with delight. But all these customs are calculated to suggest many philosophical reflections as they indicate more than appear at first sight. The philosophy of costume is well worthy of study. The river is rising rapidly this evening and a fine rain falling.

Sunday, May 26.—After tea I took a short walk with Mr. Hodgekiss, and as we passed through the lodge I remarked to him that we ought to go armed with clubs to keep off the dogs which were then exhibiting a threatening attitude. He replied that in a Crow village it would be impossible for us to pass with safety as we were then doing, but would have to go wrapped in a robe as an Indian, and under the guidance of one, and even then, clubs would hardly protect us from the hordes of savage dogs that would assail us. The river still continues to rise, and is already in good navigable order, so that we look for the boat in about two weeks. It cleared off last night aud we have had a bright sun for the most of the day; but about sunset dark clouds overspread the sky and there was every appearace of á rainy night.

Monday, May 27. — This has been a day of rain and mud, but in the evening it has cleared off beautifully. Spent the day in reading and writing. Made out this afternoon a tabular view of the Sioux nation on the Missouri, so as to exhibit their numbers, divisions and localities. This has been executed under the inspection of Mr. Gilpin, who has been in this country for ten years, and is good authority on this subject; his account of the numbers of the different tribes was confirmed by six or eight Indians of authority who were in his room at the time.

Hodgekiss mentioned a singular fact this evening, namely, that the spring which is the head of the Yellowstone, gushes out in a strong stream of excellent and very cold water, and that about thirty yards from the source it

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is divided by a large rock into two parts, one of which forms the Yellowstone River, and the other the Lewis Fork of the Columbia. He says the elk are far more numerous on the Yellowstone than we suppose—that in one place the Indians have made quite a substantial fort from their horns piled together, and that in another place quite a large hill has been formed by the number of these horns collected together.

I have for some time intended giving a description of Fort Pierre Chouteau and its environs, but have postponed it from day to day for no good reason. A person coming up the country on the other side of the river has his first view of it about half a mile below, and it then presents a most beautiful sight.

The main object in the picture is the fort itself, having a white appearance, lying four-square, surrounded by a square palisade wall fifteen feet high and three-hundred feet on each side, with bastions at the North, West and South East corners; then the Indian lodges are seen around the fort; by their irregularity of position, their conical shape and varied colors, giving life and a picturesque air to the scene; and for a couple of miles below the fort and between it and the bluffs, the whole plain is dotted with horses grazing and moving leisurely about, while the bold bluffs a mile west of the fort affords a fine back-ground for the picture. The shores immediately opposite the fort are high bluffs almost from the water's edge, and with their steep barren sandy sides, look as if determined to wrap themselves up forever in the dignity of their own sterility. The main channel runs along this shore, althought at present there is a probability that the boat will be able to land at the fort.

The fort is situated on a beautiful piece of bottom land which extends for some miles along the bank of the river, and is skirted by a range of bluff hills on the West, by which you rise to the rolling prairie beyond. The bottom land affords fine pasture and has a beautiful appearance when the grass and flowers are out on it; butthe company pasture their horses on the Bad River about eight miles from the fort, as the Indians always have so many horses here.

On entering the fort two large gates are seen, over each of which there is a large picture intending to represent scenes of interest to the Indian; we shall enter by the one to the left, as the other leads to the stable-yard, and we shall choose a dry day for our visit, as on any other our shoes will suffer very much from the mud. A number of Indians, men and women, with their blankets wrapped around them, with their bare legs, painted faces and curiously ornamented heads, will probably be lounging in perfect listlessness about the gate. The main building stands opposite the gate and occupying nearly the whole length of that side, with a porch along its entire front, windows in the roof and a bell on the top, and above it the old weather cock, looking for all the world, like a Dutch tavern. The main building contains the mess hall, kitchen and rooms for the traders; to the right of it you see a neat log house with a pleasant little portico in front, and oil painted window blinds—that is the boujier or boss' house, and the long one storied building painted red, and occupying almost the whole of the North side of the fort, is the store and warehouse where the goods and robes are kept. To your immediate right as you enter the gate are the blacksmith's shop and several rooms for the men, and to your left is a small building containing the carpenter shop and further accommodations for the men; nearly the whole south side is occupied by a low building divided into seven rooms,

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occupied by the laborers and traders. These low houses are covered with dirt roofs; none of the houses are built against the fort walls, but behind them is a space of about twenty-five feet, and this is occupied in various ways. The north side has a house for the deposit of harness and implements of labor — the powder-house, milk-house for quite a good dairy — the stable and stable-yard; the south side has two large buildings for corn, meat, skins, &c., while the south west corner is occupied by the office, a one-story building ranging with the main building, and having behind it a house occupied by one of the clerks, and a yard in which the feathered tribe live and lay eggs. This arrangement of the buildings leaves quite a large square in the centre, from the middle of which generally rises a tall flag staff, but at present there is none — the last was blown down by the wind.

The Fort Pierre grave yard lies about a quarter of a mile south of the fort; it is a square piece of ground which has been well fenced in but not ornamented in any way; it contains the bodies of a number of dead, both Indians and Whites: the latter are in the ground and their graves are marked with wooden crosses, or with tombstones recording their names and dates of their death. The Indians however have followed their own customs in disposing of their dead, which is to place them on a scaffold about eight or ten feet from the ground. As you approach the yard coming from the fort, you see elevated on a scaffold supported by rough willow poles and now half broken down, a confused pile of old boxes of various lengths — old trunks and pieces of blankets hanging out. These may seem strange things for a grave yard, but these old boxes contain the bodies of dead Indians: they were originally placed on a good scaffold and had piles of blankets wrapped around them, but the scaffold has broken down from exposure to weather and weight of the bodies, which appear to have been heaped on without order of any kind. If you look over the fence to the left of this scaffold, you will see on the ground one of these boxes which has probably fallen down and broken open: and there the bones lay exposed, except the skull which perhaps has been buried by some friend of the deceased; if you look a little more closely you will see lying with the bones, a dark looking object about three inches broad and perhaps fifteen long, tied around with a string: this is some tobacco given to the dead to smoke in the other world; they always place with their dead almost every article of common use, for their benefit in the other world: blankets, sometimes as many as twenty, the best the parties can afford — tobacco, sugar, coffee, molasses, kettles of mush and other things of use. These remain undisturbed until they decay, or are destroyed by the weather or wolves. On the east side is a scaffold put up a few months since; the box is a rough one, daubed with black paint, and is surrounded by several old trunks, that were the property of the old squaw who rests within. On the opposite side is another scaffold, on which is placed the body of a man who died not many months since; you can see the scarlet blanket through the large cracks in this rude coffin. It appears to me, that this method of burial originated in a desire to protect the bodies from the wolves, more than in any of their religious opinions: they frequently bury the bones, after the flesh has decayed entirely. On a large tree, a little above the fort, is a body which must have a great pile of blankets on it, from the size.

Tuesday, May 28. — This morning arose early and found the day to be clear, with a delightful, bracing air: after breakfast went up the river about a mile, intending to cross in the flat, with some Indians going after buffalo,

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but they went in such numbers, and with so many horses, that I declined, and came back. Spent an hour in writing, and then partook of some real Baltimore oysters; they were a year old, however, but tasted better than I expected.

After dinner started with M'Kenzie up the river; he shot at a prairie squirrel andmissed; we then went on to a cooley, in which there was a large rock of red sand stone, seen frequently in the prairies below this, about five feet each way, and appears to be on the surface only. I had no hammer and could not bring away a specimen; the side of the hill had many stones in it as large as a half bushel measure, but they were nearer a limestone in appearance. I got in this little valley, specimens of five or six plants seen for the first time. After returning, I spent an hour in putting dried specimens in the herbarium.

I received some information about the Indians, of which the following is the substance. The Sioux nation has no general council, but each tribe and band determines its own affairs. These bands have some bond of common interest analogous to the ties of our secret societies; the Crow-Feather-in-Cap band are pledged to protect each others wives — to refrain from violating them, and if the wife of one of their number is stolen by another of their number, she is returned, the band either paying the thief for returning the stolen property, or forcing him to do it whether he will or not. Should a wife be violated, they are bound to aid the injured brother, in revenging his wrong. These bands have societies analogous to the Orders, Divisions, &c., of our secret societies, in all parts of the Sioux nation, and a stranger always finds friends amongst those of his own band. One reason why this band are thus pledged, is that so many quarrels arise because of the women; that say that in any camp, if a difficulty occurs, in almost every case a woman is the cause.

The Strong Heart band is pledged to protect each other in their horses; should a Strong Heart from a distance, steal some horses, and they be claimed by a brother Strong Heart, his fellows would tell him that he must give them up, or they would give the robbed man some of their own horses, regarding it as the greatest disgrace to themselves, to allow him to go away on foot. And thus, I suppose, that all these bands have some common object that unites them together; and here we have the origin of this system of banding; in the absence of law it takes the place of our system of justice. The only law among the savage tribes is that of force; if a man is injured, he must himself punish the offender, but in most cases, to do this, he must be supported by others, and who so proper for this as his brother or brother-in-law? And thus, for mutual protection, kindred are forced to unite in bands.

To give me some idea of their religion, I may state that they pray to the Great Spirit on any occasion when they feel the need of his aid, and then promise a sacrifide of cloth, or a feast of dogs to him. Thus, a man is struck by a ball that only sticks in his flesh, producing a slight wound; from this circumstance he fancies that he is not to be killed by a ball; he holds it up and offers a prayer to the Great Spirit, thus: "Oh, thou Great Spirit, I believe that I am not to be killed by a ball, and, as a proof of that belief, I will wear this ball constantly, and will give to you, exposed to the sun and air till they rot, some blankets and tobacco; should I lose this ball from around my neck, then I believe that the next one will kill me." This ball is thenceforth worn as his "medicine," and it is prayed

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to and guarded with the most scrupulous care; it is therefore more than a charm, having the addition of the element of reverence and worship. The sacrifices of blankets, &c., are exposed on a tree or in the prairie, till destroyed. In battle, when they feel themselves in great danger, like the warriors of old, they stop, and with outstretched arm, they pray to the Great Spirit, and promise a sacrifice if they have success, and are careful to fulfil their promise. But they have no idea of future reward and punishment; all are to be happy in the other world. They know of no moral relation to God; his will, as a standard of right and wrong, is never heeded, but like the Greeks and Romans, they pray for his favor in their worst deeds.

One of the most singular things amongst their customs is the relation held by a man to the parents of his wife; he never names them, speaks to them, nor looks his mother-in-law in the face, no matter how long they may live together; he is "ashamed" and thinks he shows them the highest respect by acting so; he gets the best lodge, and is bound to supply the old people with meat until he has a family. The young couple occupy the large lodge, while the old folks live in the small one behind them, and should they accidentally meet, they hide their faces in some way. All his dealings with the old people are through his wife. This treatment of his new parents is the highest test of good breeding among them, and the man is exceedingly ill-bred who violates this custom. The husband never mentions his wife's name, but in speaking to her uses the word "*tche*," which good interpreters say they cannot translate; it is not confined to this use, but is addressed also to a man when speaking to him, in speaking of his wife. If she have children, he speaks of her as this boy's, or this girl's mother, naming the child. The philosophy of this custom does not occur to me, but it is a very important fact, in the attempt to ascertain the ruling principles that make the savage to differ from the white man. What a contrast to the happy circle of friends to which a marriage often introduces a man amongst us. Indians despise the female sex; say that woman was made only for doing man's drudgery, and for the gratification of his grossest passion; they say that whites ought not to have women, because they don't know how to use them — thank God we do not, in their sense. How grateful we should feel to the Bible for the great social happiness it has diffused over the world. I think that Bancroft says the Indian language contains no word for the abstract father — that he always says my father or your father, &c. My brother says that it is not so in any Indian language that he is acquainted with.

Wednesday, May 29.— I forgot to mention yesterday, how the ceremony of sending and smoking the pipe was conducted. The different bands of Sioux are not bound to take up arms in defence of one another; when therefore, any band finds itself under the necessity of calling in the aid of others, *it pays them*, and the negotiation is carried on somewhat in this way: The band wishing aid, collects in solemn council, and the pipe and tobacco are placed in the centre; having no written language, of course the message must be conveyed verbally, and the messenger who has been chosen is in the council. They all make their speeches in his presence, so that he may know what to repeat; they then, with solemn ceremony, bind up the tobacco in a piece of skin, tie it in a particular manner, and paint it with blue earth and vermilion. The pipe and tobacco are then put into the hands of the messenger to be borne to the tribe to which he is sent. Having

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arrived at their village, a council of the braves is held to hear his message, and to determine whether they will open and smoke his tobacco. He makes his speech, states the wrongs suffered by his tribe, tells the number of blankets, horses, and robes that will be paid them for their services, and awaits their answer. If they determine to accept his offer, the tobacco is opened and smoked; they are then bound by the strongest ties to meet at the rendezvous, and to fulfil their engagements; if they fail so to do, they are scorned and derided by the other tribes. On their arrival at the appointed place, the articles promised, are handed over to the partisnas or leaders of the different bands in solemn council, and as there will not be enough for every one, the leader, if he is generous, will give these things to those of his band who are poor and have none. On the contrary, should they decline the offer of this ambassador, his tobacco and pipe are returned to him unopened, and he is dismissed with some present.

The Sioux language is said to be as flexible as our own, having many different forms for expressing the same idea. They have inflexions of nouns and verbs, but no genders; it is said to be a more difficult language to acquire, than either the Blackfoot or Crow tongue. Every day seems to develope something interesting relative to the Indians, and a careful observer could, in a year or two, collect a volume of valuable facts relative to their habits and languages.

Thursday, May 30. — This morning at breakfast, I was glad to learn that the carts from the Cheyenne Indians were in sight, and soon afterward was relieved of a good deal of anxiety by seeing them unload my specimens from the Bad Lands. They all came safely, except some of the bags, which had been torn by wolves which had opened the cache, eaten up all the parfleche, and opened the bags in search of something more palatable, but the unkind bags gave them stones when they asked for meat. I think a number of the small pieces of petrified wood were lost. A part of the morning was passed in packing the specimens in boxes, and soon I had the pleasure of seeing one large box well filled, marked T. A. Culbertson; another box is also nearly full. Afterwards I prepared a long report to Professor Baird. While engaged in writing it, I heard a gun fired in the yard, and a noise as if a large number of persons had arrived.

On going to the window, I saw a large band of Indians on horseback, preceded by several on foot, bearing two flags — the stars and stripes; it was a band of the Blackfeet tribe of Sioux. They had just arrived with about fifty lodges, and, while squaws were putting up these, the "Braves" come to announce themselves. They dismounted and entered the reception room with a friendly shake of the hand to most of the whites present. A feast was ordered for them. In the middle of the room were placed four (five gallon) kettles, filled with most tempting mush, and beside these, to keep them in countenance, were two others, equally large, filled with equally tempting coffee, already sweetened, while on the floor were fifty large hard crackers, (pilot bread) and about one-hundred plugs of very common tobacco. The Indians were all around the room on chairs, if they could get them, while those in the middle sat on the floor, enjoying the most happy anticipations. They had no meat in their camps and had been almost starving for some time. I entered and placed myself full length on a bed beside Gilpin, who was master of the feast. While the company were detained, waiting for the arrival of one of the young men, I took observations; and first, I noticed that they had all the gravity of countenance usually exhibited by hungry men of

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all countries, while waiting for their dinners; there was no laughing or jesting unbecoming the serious business before them, but the various pipes were passed round in profound silence. They were all in full dress, presenting an amusing mixture of savage and civilized costumes; many of them had fur caps, decorated with handsome plumes of the ostrich feathers, dyed red; others had on the much coveted soldier coat, and all wore highly ornamented Indian dress. There was a most agreeable variety of faces, exhibiting all degrees, from that of the stern old brave to the light-hearted daring young scalp taker. There were several who had an amiable and intellectual expression of countenance; they were tall, lightly framed, and with the features of the face delicate and long. Among these were four brothers, noble-hearted fellows, the sons of an old man, whose bones I hope to carry away with me.

These were the Indians that Gilpin traded with, and he said they were all strongly attached to him — that they are most excellent men, although they certainly bear a bad name with the other traders. He said that the young braves of noble families despise a mean action, such as not paying for anything a trader might advance them on credit — that they would cast it up as a reproach to any one who should fail in so doing. One of them who sat near recognized me as a brother of Alexander; he asked Gilpin if I was not, and then gave me a friendly shake of the hand. After all were in, and each had his pan, (they provide their own utensils for eating here,) this one arose, shook hands with Gilpin, myself and the Little Bear, a chief of another tribe, and made a short speech, returning thanks for the feast, &c. When he closed, an old pale-faced warrior came forward, shook hands with us, and remaining on his feet began a speech. "Ah," said Gilpin, "that old fellow can speak, he is a second John Q. Adams." I regarded him attentively; he was of the common height, broad shouldered, with an expansive forehead, and that style of prominent and large features which indicates intellect and sternness. He stood erect, with his left hand holding his blanket, and with his right making gestures continually. Never did I listen to a more ready flow of language, or to a more self composed, dignified speaker, whether he addressed us or turned to the Indians on either side of him. His speech was also a complimentary one, and was short, as the dinner was getting cold. He concluded, and two young men took the office of waiters; they had no light task, and before they got through had burnt their fingers, and made the sweat roll from their faces. It was pleasing to observe the quiet and decorum throughout the whole scene; each one waited patiently until his turn came, and then modestly received his cracker, meat or coffee. The Little Bear, the old man and an invited guest, had no dish, and when the coffee was being served out, a large tin mug was got for him; the young man who was serving, instead of passing on, waited until the mug was brought, and then gave the old man a treble portion, being a very pleasing instance of politeness and respect. As they drank their coffee nearly every one, especially the old man, made their compliments to us, as we do in drinking wine. The feast went on cheerfully, and towards the conclusion, our old man started a song, or rather a howl of thanks, which was caught up and echod by several. Gilpin tells me that these songs have only an occasional word and that it is the same with nearly all their songs. The tobacco was then distributed, two plugs being given to each; but the young men, being able to kill buffalo and buy tobacco, gave their portion to some of their friends too old for the hunt. I

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noticed quite a number passing their pans, well filled with mush, to their squaws who were standing about the door, which indicated generous and kind feeling. This was not an act of impoliteness, but just the reverse according to Indian etiquette, for with them it is very impolite not to eat all that is given at a feast — you must eat or *carry away*. Soon after, the parties dispersed and went to their lodges, to feast again most probably.

On asking at what age young men were allowed to attend these feasts, I was told that they went to those given by whites at all ages, but that they must gain admittance to the feasts among themselves in one of three ways— by stealing a great many horses, by giving a great deal to the poor, or by bringing in the scalps of a great many warriors. The men who appeared so peaceable this afternoon were all ready to kill their fellows, on any provocation, and, doubtless, every man of them had killed more than one. They are regarded at the fort as the worst of all the tribes, and are blamed for killing cattle every time they come. They have traded a large number of robes this afternoon, and nearly all for eatables, as they were starving; they want to trade for meat, but Alexander will not do this, on any consideration, for fear of starving himself.

Oh! for the jaw bone of an ass to murder these miserable Indian dogs; just now, as at every few minutes during the day and night they are howling like a set of fiends; they have not a decent bark like our well-bred American dogs, but it is howl! howl!! howl!!! everlastingly — but after all it is their nature, for they are more wolf than dog.

Recipe for making dried Plums. — It is late, but I must note a new way, or rather the Indian way of drying plums, for the benefit of our economical housewives. When a lady wishes to preserve her plums, which grow here abundantly, she gathers them, invites her neighbors, and they spend the afternoon sociably in *sucking* out the plum stones, saving the skins, which are carefully put away and dried, and when cooked with the scrapings of a buffalo skin, are esteemed a most rare dish. This is worthy a place amongst "Miss Leslie's Thousand and one Receipts."

Friday, May 31. — This morning was spent in hunting antelope with M'Kenzie; we rode about ten miles over the hills bordering the Missouri, but did not get any game. The few antelopes that we saw were very wild, and although M'Kenzie shot twice, the animals were too far off. A wolf was seen scampering along, but at such a distance that we could get no chance for a shot. It appears as if I were to get no game at all here; the best marksmen about the fort have tried to get wolves, antelope and prairie dogs, but thus far without success. I have tried to get rabbits, and have engaged several young Indians to bring me some, but none have yet come. About two o'clock this afternoon, Gilpin, Alexander and myself went to a feast in the village, given by one of the tribe which arrived yesterday. On entering the lodge, we found but few assembled. Opposite the door or place of entrance, through which we passed by stooping and dragging ourselves in, was placed a good robe for our seat, and in honor of the occasion, a small square box containing a flag. In a short time the whole company had assembled, consisting of perhaps twenty persons. An old man, who came in last, returned thanks to the host for his hospitality, and then each of the company followed in turn, all using the same form except the title by which they addressed him: thus — "brother-in-law, I thank you for the feast," — "cousin, I thank you, &c." — "uncle, I thank you, &c." Then

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the host gave the hand of friendship to the whites present, and made a short speech, thanking us for our company, and making some inquiries concerning them; to these M'Kenzie replied, and then the master of ceremonies began to help the food, each one having provided his own dish. The mess, consisting of two dogs, of reverend age and valuable services, judging from appearances, had been boiled in a large copper kettle and was served out in very generous shares, beginning with us, and going around to complete the circle. I noticed that the man who sat at Gilpin's right was not served, nor had he a pan — this seemed very strange, as he was the one who had made the speech to us, and appeared to be a prominent personage. On inquiring the reason, I was told that he was the host. "The host," said I, "and don't he eat?" "No, etiquette requires that he shall not partake at all of the feast." Nor did he serve it out, but simply sat as a mere looker on. A rib was given each of us, and having tasted it, the custom of carrying away what we could not eat, was a relief to us, and we left, carrying with us our ribs. There was a good deal of conversation, during which one of the old men spoke of their custom of eating dogs, and said that they regarded dogs as we do cattle. And it is partly true; they are of great service to them, being much used as pack animals, so that a dog feast is really an expensive one and a great compliment. But I was surprised to learn that this custom does not extend to the mountain Indians, who eat them only when starving. Hodgekiss tells me that a fat pup, well boiled, and the water changed several times, and then allowed to cool, is a delicious dish, and has no dog taste about it.

Before one of the lodges near where the feast was held, was the body of a little girl who had died yesterday; it was wrapped in a blue blanket, and was to be placed on the scaffold as soon as the coffin should be finished. I did not see the ceremony of conveying it to the tomb, or rather, to its resting place, but it was probaaly done in a very simple manner, as I was told that the burying of the dead, except braves, is left principally to the squaws. Blankets and food are placed on the scaffold for their use in the other world; the family of the deceased mourn very much, and if others aid them in this sad work, they expect pay and are sure to get it.

Wednesday, June 5. — This afternoon I am on the Missouri, above Fort Pierre, and again at leisure to write as usual. On Monday evening it rained very heavily, and in the midst of this pouring down, an Indian arrived and stated that the steamboat was but a few miles down the river; this announcement electrified the whole establishment, and there were various opinions as to the hour she might be expected. At length we all settled down in the belief that she certainly could not come that night, but that morning would bring her. About this time Gilpin brought me a prairie dog an Indian had killed with a stick; the skin was not injured in the least, and the hair was in excellent order, the old coat having been shed so recently. I determined to take both skeleton and skin, as the specimens are so rare. An Indian who happened to be in the room soon took off the skin, and I began to cut the meat form the bones, but it turned out to be a long job. At length the bones were cleaned in tolerably good order, and after various efforts the skin has at length been stuffed so as to make a fine specimen. I may think myself fortunate in having thus secured a prairie dog; I am told that Audubon failed in getting one, and Dr. Evans told me that he had not secured a specimen last summer, as the skins of three he had taken spoiled.

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Tuesday morning opened rather gloomy, but in spite of mud on the earth and clouds in the sky, all preparation was made for the arrival of the boat, and every one was on the look-out to get the first peep. At length, about half-past one o'clock, the smoke was discovered as the boat began to round the point below the fort; in about half an hour after, she hove in sight, and before very long, we had the pleasure of boarding the El Passo, as she lay just below the fort. Salutes were fired on the boat and at the fort alternately, from the time she appeared in sight until her landing, and there was a great gathering of Indians and Whites to welcome her. A. recognized on the hurricane deck, his friend Dr. Evans, of last summer, and soon I had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. He had visited the Mauvaise Terre last summer, and had made quite a collection there; this, of course, was a bond of sympathy between us; it was a real gratification for me to converse with an intelligent man on the subject of the Bad Lands. He was very free, and we soon understood each other.

The substance of our several conversations was that we were both disappointed in the appearance of the Bad Lands, in the number of petrifactions found, and in the number of localities when found. He says he believes they are scarcely to be obtained in any other place than the locality of the turtles near Bear river, visited by me. Our estimate of their extent was the same, namely — thirty by sixty miles; he says that white earth now runs through the whole length of them. Before seeing him I had felt very much disappointed about my collection, fearing that it would be of little value; but was greatly relieved to hear him say that such had been his feelings before reaching the States, but that he was agreeably disappointed to find that his small collections had excited a great deal of interest in all who saw them, and he predicted a like favorable reception for mine. The letter I had written to Professor Baird was submitted to his inspection, as I wished to have his opinion of what I said; he had attentively read through the six pages, and complimented me on the accuracy of what I had there stated. "There was no alteration that he would suggest," though he gave me a caution I readily acted on, which was not to state any thing except on my own personal observation, not depending even on the best authority, "for," said he "this may appear under the sanction of a well known name, and may afterwards be discovered to be a most ridiculous error. I mentioned to him that I thought, from Lieutenant Lynch's description, that similar formations abounded along the Jordan; he examined the account in his book, to which I have before particularly referred, and coincided in my opinion, stating that he supposed that such was probably the case. That point will be more particularly examined by those to whom we make our reports. The formation in the Bad Lands is what is called the tertiary.

Thursday, June 6. — Last night the boat laid up about dark, as it would be impossible to travel on this river at night. We must have been off very early, as when I got up about four o'clock, we were under way, and some distance from our starting place. We stopped before breakfast for fuel, the procuring of which here is not like that in the States; there are here no wood-yards, with the wood all cut and in proper order, but whenever a lot of dry timber appears, if the boat needs it, she puts ashore, and all hands fall to work cutting and carrying on board; with the number of hands on board, it takes very little time. I landed and tramped about in the wet weeds, to look for botanical specimens, and got quite a number, although not in flower. Soon

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afterwards we entered the Great Bend, into which the Shayen (Chenenne,) river empties; it is about five miles across, and twenty around by the river. Just below this bend, while we were wooding, six Mackinaw boats belonging to the opposition company, and from the upper country came in sight, and passed down; they appeared to be lightly laden, and were estimated to have about thirteen hundred packs of robes aboard. The slate formation appeared on the banks just above this. About twelve o'clock we passed the mouth of the Shayen, and stopped to wood just above it; it appeared to be a small stream. No specimens gathered there. Afterwards we were detained on a sand bar for an hour or two, but found it to be no annoyance, since I was engaged for a part of the morning in putting some specimens in the herbarium.

We are accustomed to speak of the Indian as the Red Men of the forest; this was true once, when the Eastern states were peopled by them, but now they are the Red Men of the Prairie. This, of such vast extent, is almost entirely destitute of timber, at least there is nothing that would be called forest, except at some places along the Missouri. To-day we have seen very little timber; most of the banks are destitute of it entirely, except the willow; occasionally a point is seen well timbered with young cotton wood. I have been told that they go from Fort Pierre, one hundred miles above, to get timber for their boats and other purposes.

The banks to-day have been bluffs, sometimes abruptly descending to the water's edge, and at other times having a beautiful intervening bottom. It appears to me that although the hills look so barren, the river is more beautiful than the Ohio, probably because of the green foliage of the willows skirting the banks, and covering many of the islands. I have several times admired the fine grass on the islands at a distance, but the grass has turned to willows on a near approach. These are islands newly formed from sand bars, and they are soon covered with a growth of young willows; this is very good for cattle and horses, and often is their only food.

I found my watch to be just one hour behind the watches from St. Louis. This led to some conversation with Mr. Picotte about the difference of time at the two places. Fort Pierre is only about ten degrees west of St. Louis, which would make forty minutes difference in time. The latitude of St. Louis is nearly thirty-eight degrees, forty-five minutes; that of Fort Pierre, forty-four degrees, twenty minutes, making it five degrees thirty-five minutes further north than the former, and four degrees twenty minutes north of Chambersburg.

I am told in reply to my questions on the subject, that the water of the river might safely be said to move with a velocity of from four to seven miles per hour, depending upon the stage of water. This corresponds very well with Col. Tilton's account.

Friday, June 7 — Six o'clock A. M. — Last night we were visited by an unusually severe thunder storm, but were not injured by it. The sun rose beautiful and clear this morning, and promises a warm day. We are within ten or fifteen miles of the Little Shayen now, which comes in from the west side of the Missouri. The banks this morning, and for several hours at the close of last evening exhibited steep, irregular bluffs, and slate formation on the western bank, and beautiful prairie bottoms, with gently ascending bluffs on the east side. The strata of slate are generally horizontal. Went ashore last night expecting to get some botanical specimens, but found none; a plant which I had got at the last wooding place,

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very much like the fox corn of my Virginia collection, was abundant. We have cut green ash timber, which the captain says is better than the dry wood we have been getting before. No locality of fossil specimens has been seen, or rather we have landed at no such place, although I have seen some that appeared worthy of an examination.

Half-past nine A. M. — The boat is now wooding on the western shore, not far above the mouth of the Little Shayen; the fuel is cotton wood, that has been killed by the fire, I would judge. Vegetation is flourishing, but flowers scarce; got one new specimen and saw several old ones; the purple violet must have abounded here, as the beds were numerous, and I took one merely as a remembrance of this upper country. Saw several frogs, but was able to secure but one of the smaller kind; have as yet seen no snakes; saw some mushrooms. Slate still continues to appear on the western bank.

This is certainly the most agreeable traveling I ever experienced; the air is delightful — the shores and trees quite green — only three of us on board, besides the Captain, who are really companions; myself, the only "distinguished" stranger, living on the best, and treated with the most generous kindness and respect — all these things combine to render the trip as delightful as possible. I can never forget the kindness that has afforded me this pleasure. The musquitoes, however, are showing the cloven foot; they have made sundry violent attacks on my person, with malice aforethought, and intent of blood-drawing, and I have murdered numbers in pure self defence.

We have just passed the mouth of the river marked Sawarcana on the map; its most common name here is the Moreau, so called from an old Frenchman who probably lived on it once. It is a small stream, although larger than most others here. The banks of the Missouri for some miles below are gently ascending hills with round tops, and they are covered with short grass, enough, however, to give them a very pleasing appearance. The opposite bank is less hilly, but equally beautiful, and timber rare on both of them. I do not feel as persons generally expect to feel when traveling in a wild country, inhabited only by savages, nor have I so felt at any period of my traveling on the prairies, with very few exceptions. The reason of this has frequently appeared to be the almost entire absence of forests; on the prairies, early in the season, one sees large tracts of land covered with yellow grass that readily suggests the grain fields of his home; the lonely appearance of the prairie as the grass comes up reminds one of the green pastures of home, and one almost feels as if the farm house was just over the hill. It was hard to realize that the beautiful fields we saw to-day were not the fields of a cultivated farm. Just where we are the eastern side exhibits an abrupt bank, thirty feet high, composed of slate.

Saturday, June 8 — *Seven o'clock A. M.*—Last evening I exhibited my tabular view of the Sioux nation to Mr. Picotte for examination, and he pronounced it to be correct, except that the estimate of souls to each lodge is too small; he feels sure that eight or ten is the correct average for each lodge, and his opinion is worthy of regard.

When we landed I examined a bluff bank to confirm an opinion I had formed that certain flowers seen along the bank were the same as some about Fort Pierre, and I found myself correct. Alexander found a buffalo skeleton wanting very few of the bones, and, as it was probably, the most perfect one

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that we would find, I determined to bring it on board. This morning, very early, we met six Mackinaw boats, belonging to the company, from the Yellowstone, the Blackfeet and Crow forts. They had about sixteen-hundred packs, and were under the charge of Maj. Hamilton. We had encamped only about two miles from them last night. Some of the men went out to hunt yesterday, and succeeded in frightening quite a number of elk, but got none. They are plenty in the young willows on the sand bars, and along the banks. We passed the mouth of the Grand River before breakfast. I have just been called out to see the skin of a buffalo calf that is indeed a singular thing; It has two separate heads, the bodies being joined near the tail; it has six feet and two tails, and has plenty of hair on it. It was taken from a cow in the Blackfeet country. It has been used by the Indians for a "medicine," and is not well enough preserved to be taken down. Banks not so steep as yesterday.

Eleven o'clock. — We have just been landing for wood; the first place was at a watering house of one of the traders of this company — he furnished us some wood but not enough. We then went about a quarter of a mile up the river, to a watering house of the opposition, and from that still higher to a patch of timber where we hoped to procure ash, though elm abounded most; we found ash box-elder, and sugar maple. The trading houses are built of rough logs and are intended but for one winter; they are built wherever a party of Indians happens to locate for the hunting season, and traders are sent out with an equipment according to the prospect for robes; they say "an outfit to trade ten, twenty, forty, one-hundred, &c., packs." Each pack contains ten robes. Mr. Picotte told me that about one-hundred thousand robes would go to St. Louis this season from all the traders in the country; that the Indians and others would use or destroy three times that number, probably, as each Indian must have two robes for his wearing apparel every year, besides those for a new lodge and other purposes, so that, by the calculation of an old trader, probably four hundred thousand buffalo are destroyed annually.

Six o'clock. — We have just taken our tea, and are wooding on the east side of the river; the trees appear to have been torn down, or had their tops torn off by a hurricane; they are very dry and give us good wood. Timber has been more abundant and better to-day than before; we got a large lot of ash early in the afternoon. At the landing I gathered some violets of a species different from any before seen. This has been a pleasant day again, and there is the promise of another one to-morrow.

How different does Saturday evening appear here from what it does in the east; there one is reminded that the next day will be the Sabbath—the day for rest and spiritual enjoyments, and he feels the satisfaction of having reached another period in his labor. He can stop and look back, or he can look forward and feel satisfied: but here, to-morrow will bring the same routine of travel and work.

Sunday, June 9. — This is another clear and bright morning; we are now ploughing our way not many miles below the Cannon Ball river, between beautiful banks, covered with fine grass. For the last twenty-four hours I have seen but little of that abrupt and very high bluff bank of slate and tertiary formation noticed before; the hills have been a little distance from the water and of gentle ascent, and the timber has been more abundant. One of the pilots killed a deer last evening. This morning I noticed on the west bank, large square blocks of sandstone, projecting in

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strata eight or ten feet above the water's edge; they appeared for a short distance only.

Twelve o'clock. — We have just passed the mouth of Cannon Ball river; the bank above it is steep bluffs, composed of thick strata of sand stone; the opposite bank is gently rolling prairie, until it meets the hills about half a mile or a mile back.

Six o'clock, P. M. — The banks this afternoon have been, generally level, or rolling prairie, sometimes ascending gradually from the water's edge, and in other places, having a perpendicular rise of eighteen or twenty feet; these last appear to be alluvial deposite, sometimes recent, and covered with a thick growth of small timber, and again having a growth of large timber, indicating that years had elapsed since the soil had been formed. In several places high bluff banks rose from the water's edge, composed principally of sand stone, the strata sometimes very much inclined, and at others horizontal. We are now just below Apple Creek, and, on each side of the river, nearly opposite, are two small hills, entirely bare of vegetation, called the Peeled Hills; they seem to be the same formation as those in the Bad Lands.

Monday, June 10 — *Six o'clock, A. M.*—We are now, and have been for several hours on a sand bar, just at the head of Heart River Island; we have been working hard to get off, but we may be here all day. This island is covered with a fine growth of cotton wood. Last night, after landing, a buffalo bull was killed by some of the men, and several others were seen, the first that have been since we left. Four men started out immediately after landing to walk nearly all night and make a hunt to-day.

I forgot to notice what I had learned a few days ago of the custom of the Indians in the treatment of the aged and infirm. Hodgekiss was speaking of a certain young Indian who had been killed in battle with the Crows, and said that he had but one fault to find with him; that he would beat his old father, and that he had seen him strike the old man with a club and leave him almost lifeless. On inquiring if such was the custom, I was told that it was, and instances were cited by several to show that it was common for the Indians to leave the old to perish on the prairies. An instance was mentioned of a blind Crow Indian having been taken to a battle in the hope that he might be killed—of one very old man having been shut up in some trading house and left to perish—of an old squaw having been left in camp to die, and, being found by the traders, was kept through the winter; in the spring, being sent back to her people, she was put in a small boat and cast adrift on the river. A small boy is now at Fort Pierre, who was found by a trader and brought in; he had been left to die, because he had received a very severe injury in one of his legs, and would have been a burden to his friends. I, myself, noticed one day, on the arrival of a large band of Blackfeet, that an old man, who was said to be one-hundred and four years old, if I am not mistaken, was very badly clad, and had a wretched appearance. It seemed as if the young men had left him to provide for his own wants. This custom of neglect and cruelty to the aged does not necessarily arise from a cruel unfeeling disposition; it probably come from two causes—their views of a future state and their mode of life. The former leads them to suppose that if these aged persons die, they will go to a state of happiness and abundance, whereas now they are a burden to themselves and friends; the latter makes it a great trouble to their friends to transport them in their frequent changes

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of abode, and it must be impossible for some, in their feeblesness, to endure the privations and exposure inseparable from such a mode of life.

Twelve o'clock M. — For the last three hours we have been wind-bound just below the mouth of Heart river. I have taken a walk up the high bank, and found on its side three new flowers, of which I took specimens. I also secured a number of small stones, which I picked up on the tops and the sides of the bluffs; the land back of the river is rolling prairie, on the opposite shore it is low and covered with timber. A little above where the boat is, I noticed that quite a large part of the bank had sunk, some of it probaly eighty feet, and some of it only forty. I approached it in descending from the high bluff beyond, of which the sunken portion must have once formed a part; the descent was steep but not dangerous, and conducted me to a plot of ground which appeared to have been broken off short from the upper part of the hill, and sunk about forty feet. The surface was mostly covered with grass, and of the same general level, although much divided by large cracks running in various directions through it, and at its edge towards the river, rising irregularly into peaks above the other part. This part I examined with some care to find fossils, but saw nothing that indicated their presence; a small yellow flower was gathered—the only place where it had been seen as yet. The formation in the side of the hill so well exposed by this great depression of a part of it was, yellow slate. I next descended to the lower part of the sunken land, towards the river. Here it was much broken up and descended by irregular steps to the water level. The same slate formation prevailed here as above, and amongst it there was quite an abundance of a crystal, specimens of which I brought with me. I walked down to the boat along the same shore, and noticed that at several places in the very high slate bluff, beneath the yellow strata formation, there were strata of what appeared to be black slate, but it crumbled to pieces when pressed slightly, and had the appearance of charred bark—a piece was brought along. The whole extent of this sunken ground was probably seventy-five yards long and forty broad. An evidence of its being recent is that an Indian trail on the hill side may be distinctly traced on the surface of tbe ground below. I noticed here, as at all other points along the river, the absence of animals of the snake kind; not a single snake has been seen since leaving Fort Pierre, so far as I know, and we have been in the thickest bushes, among dead trees, and have torn down old houses, but not even a rat has been seen. The young rats that I got came from an old tree in the woods.

Six o'clock P. M. — We have a delightful evening, and have just enjoyed one of the most beautiful views yet presented to us; for several miles along the west bank there extended a prairie covered with fine grass, and rising gradually to low hills at a little distance from the water. Timber is more plenty to-day. Game is abundant also; our supper table afforded most delicious buffalo steak, antelope steak, and elk meat, besides our usual dishes.

Tuesday, June 11 — *Seven o'clock, A. M.*—I was aroused this morning by the firing of guns in rapid succession, and the hurried tramp of men on the deck, which indicated that something was going on. On rising, I found that seven buffalo had been seen crossing the river, and the men had been firing at them. Two were killed by shots, and Mr. Picotte killed a third with the axe, cutting his back bone through in several placcs. They had already hauled one on board when I got forward, but I saw the drawing

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up of the others, and some idea of their size may be formed, from the fact that ten men, with the assistance of ropes and pulleys, were scarcely able to get them on deck. They were immediately cut up, and, together with our former supplies, have made us rich in meat—how it would excite an epicure to be seated at our table laden as it is with such a variety of game.

I was interrupted in writing the above, and did not resume until I had finished the job I had undertaken; this was no less than to skin and preserve the head of one of the buffalo bulls. The head with the skin and flesh on it, was very heavy, as they all are, and it is not much lighter after being scraped for preservation. It required several hours constant work to skin this one and prepare it properly, and even then I had to leave it unstuffed, as nothing was to be had for this operation. I hope, however, that it will reach the east in safety, and give my friends some idea of what a buffalo looks like. While I was working on this, the boat was aground for a considerable time, and had great difficulty in getting through a very bad place. We had expected to have reached and passed Fort Clark to-day, but will not be able to do so now. The banks have not presented that abrupt steepness noticed before, but beautiful slopes, covered with the finest pasture, and occasionally a large band of buffalo grazing.

Six o'clock, P. M. — Another lovely evening, beautiful banks, and a pleasant breeze, while the boat is in motion. Expect to reach Fort Clark to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, June 12. — Last night we lay at an old Ree village, about fifteem miles below Fort Clark. During the night we had a storm, which we had been led to expect from the intense heat of the day. We had quite a storm of another kind also, although not a dangerous one. Three Indians who had been out hunting had seen us during the day, and came on board about twelve o'clock. The only injury resulting from this visit was that my brother and Mr. Picotte lost their sleep, as they had to remain up with them till daylight. I was awakened by a very eloquent part of a speech made by one of them, but soon fell again into a sound sleep.

About six o'clock this morning we came in sight of Fort Clark; it is a small fort, about one-hundred feet in length on each side, and stands on the left bank of the Missouri just below the Ree village. As we came round the bend a number of patches of ground under cultivation appeared along the river, and a very pleasing view was presented by the prairie curving inward for several miles, and the inner bank having the fort and village on it. Our arrival was marked by salutes from ship and shore, and as soon as we landed, numbers of Indians came aboard. I thought their features were more decidedly like those of the English than the features of the Sioux, and my ear immediately caught the difference in the language. If I could speak either tongue I might explain this difference, but as it is, I feel as if an opinion should scarcely be regarded. On first listening to the Sioux language, it appeared to me that to characterize it as an affectionate language would best describe the impression made upon me by its tones; in the Ree langauge this is not the case; I thought that it was pitched on a higher key and had a harsher sound, and yet this may not express the true difference. Their features express the same variety of expression as I before noticed in the Sioux. The Ariccarees, or Rees as they are commonly called, are said to be great thieves, pilfering anything they can lay their hands on — they are also great beggars like all other tribes. If a feast and some presents are not given to them, they injure the boat, and perhaps would take the

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lives of some of the traders in the winter season. Therefore a feast of coffee and biscuits was given to all who came on board, and sugar, coffee, flour, biscuit, tobacco and ammunition were distributed amongst them, with all of which they appeared to be well satisfied. We were invited into the village, and Mr. Picotte and Alexander determined to go; although last year they had served the latter in a very treacherous manner.

One of their chiefs had gone down to Council Bluffs on the company's boat a year before, although much against the will of Mr. Picotte, who had paid him not to do so for two years before. But on this occasion he would go in spite of all opposition, and was killed by the Pawnees. The Rees blamed the company for his death, and determined to make them pay for it. On the arrival of the boat last year, Alexander was invited to a feast in the village, and went, accompanied only by the young man in charge of the fort. He found them all in a large hut armed to the teeth, and then first learned that dissatisfaction existed among them. They charged him with the murder of their chief, and in the most threatening manner, demanded pay for his blood. My brother was unarmed, and the people in the boat knew nothing of what was doing in the village. They had a stormy session at the feast, but at length all was settled by his promising to pay them two good horses; they then allowed him to depart in safety, and at the proper time he sent the horses. Amongst all the Indians blood may be paid for, which is a fact, I believe, common to all heathen nations.

To-day four of us went to the village and made a "complimentary call," as we had not time for a feast. We were received in a large mud lodge or hut, built in a circular form, having a diameter of about thirty feet. The entrance is through a small projection, corresponding in design, and somewhat in shape to our small covered porches. The lodge was airy, clean and had no unpleasant smell in the inside. The gentleman of the house received us politely, placed a mat on the ground, then four or five robes, and taking us each by the hand seated us on them. Then he ran out, and standing on the top of his house invited the people to call and see us. While they were assembling I made observations.

The Rees do not use the skin lodge. The one we had entered was of their usual fashion, and was built somewhat in this way; a circular foundation often thirty feet in diameter, is dug about twelve inches deep; in the middle of this a platform about ten feet square and twenty feet high, is made by erecting four upright posts, and on these are placed four others horizontally; then around the circular foundation are placed a proper number of upright posts, on which are again laid horizontal timbers, and against these rest small poles set very close together and one end stuck in the ground. These are probably five feet in length; then from the horizontal poles to those of the square platform in the middle, and beyond them, extend other poles laid as close together as possible, and of such a length as to form an entire roof, except a hole in the centre for the passage of smoke. On the sides and top dirt is thrown, and the house is finished. At the entrance a small projection is built of poles, extending probably six feet beyond the main wall, and covered; this protects them the better from the snow and rain. The external appearance is that of a rude cone, set on a base about five feet high, and thirty feet in diameter. On entering, you must stoop, but as soon as you pass the skin door, your head may again become erect.

We were conducted to the place of honor, opposite to and facing the

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door. To our right, along the wall, were arranged several bedsteads, rudely made, while to the left, a part was cut off by a couple of poles, for the accommodation of the horses; the chickens had a coop in one corner, but roam at large on most occasions, and the centre is used for a fireplace. The lodge was clean, airy, light and comfortable, and there was plenty of room for more than those, who I suppose, inhabited it. Behind us were hung bows with spears on the ends, and two rude instruments of music, made of a number of pumpkins. I believe something is put in the inside of them and shaken, but I have not learned the modus operandi. There were two squaws present, the elder of whom was very polite, the younger one stood back, either because she was the younger wife, or perhaps the wife of another man. I was quite pleased with both of them. Near the fireplace a small wooden mortar was sunk in the ground, for pounding corn. The large and high room appeared rather scarce of furniture. I have thus attempted to describe the appearance and structure of the lodge in which we were, and this is the general appearance of all others. Many persons in the States live in much more filth and much less comfort. About twenty of the men having assembled, the owner of the lodge gave us the right hand again in token of friendship, and made a short speech, which we replied to, through an interpreter, and then we left.

The village is composed of two-hundred lodges, as near as I could learn from the interpreter, and is built upon the top of a bluff bank rising about seventy-five feet perpendicular from the water. The huts are placed very irregularly, sometimes with very narrow, and sometimes with quite broad spaces between them. A number of platforms of poles, as high as the lodges themselves, are interspersed among them for the convenience of drying meat and dressing robes. I noticed a number of squaws busily employed in dressing robes. I left the village much pleased with my visit, and with the politeness with which we had been treated.

On passing to the fort, I observed a great number of hillocks scattered over the prairie, and these, I was told, are graves, this people having abandoned the old method of scaffolding their dead. Other more agreeable sights on the prairie also attracted my attention, and these were little patches of corn and pumpkins, generally enclosed by a slight bush fence. I forgot to mention that over the fire in the lodge were two bundles of what appeared to be hay tied up in skins; these, I was told, contained grains of corn put up in hay, and hung so as to be heated; if the grains germinate they are planted, and those that do not are left out. This corn is small and on small ears, but Mr. Picotte says it contains a larger amount of flour than our corn. We spent a short time in the fort, and found it to be small and the buildings old, but everything very neat and clean. I saw there a young antelope, which a squaw allowed to suck from her breasts; it is said to be quite common for squaws to suckle young animals, often raising in this manner cubs of the grizzly bear. I have noticed that they often allow their children to suckle till much older than with us. I have seen children four or five years old taking a good tug at the maternal fount.

About nine o'clock the boat was off again, having landed all her freight, and taken in some Ree corn. The hills opposite the fort and a little above it, are steep, irregular and of the whitish clay (tertiary, I think,) formation. The tops of several have a light red appearance as though they might be of pumice stone, such as I picked up last night at the landing. The hill at the village was covered with men, women and children, but as the top of

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it is level, no general view of the village could be obtained. This village is one of sad celebrity; in the year 18 , it was inhabited by the Mandans, then quite a large tribe, but in that year the small pox passed over the country, and swept off nearly the whole nation. Many of them, in despair, seeing all their kindred dead or dying from the loathsome disease, cast themselves into the river from this high bluff. The small remnant of the Mandans now occupy a few lodges about five miles above the village, or have been incorporated with the Rees and Gros Ventres.

Above the Ree village stretches a fine bottom, on which I was pleased to see quite a number of squaws at work putting in their summer crop; it reminded me of some of the James river bottoms in Virginia. We are just now passing quite a long stretch of high steep bluffs on the west shore; formations like that of *hills* in the Bad Lands—strata of a red slate, like half burnt brick, and occasional spots of a slate-like substance that looks as if it had just been exposed to the fire. Probably these are the appearances that indicate former volcanic action. I wished that I could land and search for fossils.

The Rees offer many advantages for missionary labor. They have one fixed place of residence, except for a few months in winter, when they go to some other place for wood and meat, but they return again to the village at Fort Clark. They cultivate corn not only for their own use, but also enough to make it a very prominent part of trade, and they are said to be peaceable and generally well disposed. The same things are said to be true of the Mandans and Gros Ventres, and the old traders say they are more like the whites in their ways than any other Indians.

Thursday, June 13.—Last evening for miles we had on both banks, principally on the east, the very irregular steep and white colored hills mentioned before as being somewhat similar in their material to those in the Bad Lands. I noticed, however, that sand was the principal component while the white clay occurred in occasional strata only. About five o'clock one of the pilots brought me a very young Sand Hill crane which I put in alcohol, and I intend preserving the skeleton of a larger one, which was not in a condition to skin.

About six o'clock, A. M., we reached Fort Buthold, one of the company's forts, situated on the east bank of the Missouri, about sixty miles above Fort Clark. It is built on a high bluff just on the north side of the Gros Ventre village. It is a small fort and without particular interest. Mr. Kipp, who has it now in charge, has kept it in good order if we may judge from its neat and cleanly appearance. The prairie extends beautifully eastward from the village, and affords fine pasture for the horses of the inhabitants.

On the plane near the fort is the burying place, studded with many scaffolds on which the dead are placed, and also many graves in which they have been buried. Many of the scaffolds were partly broken down and had deposited their burdens on the ground where they lay exposed unsightly and forbidding. A number of skulls were kicking about the ground, and had it not been for fear of arousing the Indians, I could easily have secured six or seven good ones; as it was, I picked up but one, and wrapping it in my coat marched boldly to the boat, and got it safely in my trunk without any suspicions being excited. The village, with its mud lodges, differs nothing in looks from the Ree village described yesterday, except in one particular, that is, the inhabitants are now engaged in surrounding it with

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pickets. The logs are well prepared and are all up except on the west side; a bastion with loop holes is placed in the middle of each side. This picket is of course to protect the inmates against enemies by whom they are frequently attacked.

Between the fort and the village stands a log house which belonged to a man the Indians killed there last winter. He killed an Assiniboine and the Gros Ventres destroyed him in revenge. Many of them came on board and had their usual feast and presents, and then marched off in great glee. One of their chiefs, a tall sharp loooking man, is on board going up with us, and also several others, one of whom is a Crow Indian with his family. He has been visiting at the village, and is the only one that escaped from a small hunting party that was cut off by a small war party of Sioux, a few days ago. I noticed nothing peculiar about the Gros Ventres, except that their skin was generally much lighter than that previously seen. Some of the squaws were very light, closely approaching white. Their hands and feet appear unusually small and neat, and their teeth, which are much shown, are generally good. They have bright eyes, very cheerful countenances, and generally slender bodies well fitted for activity. Their extensive corn fields show signs of industry, covering as they do, the bottom grounds. I have no doubt that a prudent, patient missionary, offering to instruct them in the arts of civilized life would be well received.

Three and a half o'clock, P. M. — We have just passed the mouth of the Little Missouri River, coming from the South; about one-hundred and twenty miles above Fort Clark. Mr. Picotte has just confirmed what I had previously heard about the abandonment of the aged and infirm by the Indians. He says that the Indians further east on Lake Superior and Winnepeg, are worse in this respect than the Missouri Indians.

He also informed me that since he first knew them in 1820, the Mandans, Rees and Gros Ventres, had probably lost five-sixth's of their number. At the time mentioned, they were a large and flourishing people, but now the Rees and the Gros Ventres have each but one ordinary sized village, and the Mandans a very small one. The same thing is true of every tribe with a fixed place of residence. He assigned for the fact the following reasons: — When they remain long in one place the wood becomes scarce and they are obliged to encamp in winter at a distance from their residence in order to obtain fuel, but on account of danger from enemies and rise of water in the spring, they are obliged to return before winter breaks up, and to enter damp and cold houses which have been exposed all winter to the frost and snow; consequently many, especially the young and the aged, die of colds or other disease originating in the same cause. Also when they live in villages and inhabit mud houses they are more exposed to epidemics; and again, in a fixed position their enemies always know where to find and surprise them while working in their fields.

These are the reasons why he thinks that for years past those tribes having fixed habitations, have decreased in numbers, and besides the above mentioned nations, he cites as instances, the Otoes, Omahaws, Pawnees and several others. While these have decreased, the Sioux, a wandering people, have greatly increased, their mode of life giving them the advantage in all the particulars mentioned.

The river has been on the rise for several days, and I have frequently thought of the theory, that when a stream rises it is higher in the middle than at the shores, and consequently the drift wood floats near the shores,

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while in falling water the stream is lowest in the middle, and will therefore carry the drift there. My observation on two rises in the Missouri do not confirm that theory. I noticed that the drift has always been found in the current whether that be near the shore or in the middle, and Capt. Durack confirms this opinion, saying that such is the case generally in rising and falling waters; the drift always floats in the current. The shores to-day are generally gently ascending — occasionally abrupt and of sand and white clay.

Friday, June 14. — We are still in the Big Bend, which we entered last night, and shall not be out of it until we reach Knife river coming in from the north. This I take to be the stream marked on the map, Onion creek. There is also a Knife river below, on the south side, a few miles above Fort Clark. The Little Missouri is placed wrong on the map; it comes in a few miles *below* the Big Bend, not above. This bend is about ten miles across and thirty around. The weather is windy and cloudy — buffalo are plenty; early this morning some of our hunters went a-head of our boat and killed three bulls, which we stopped to take in. Soon after this was accomplished, a small herd was discovered trying to get up the bank on the west side, having just crossed the river. Many guns were fired, and three bulls killed, which we took on board. Further on, we overtook a large herd of cows in the middle of the river, and had the engine not been stopped, we would have run them down; but as it was, all, even the calves escaped, with no other harm than a very great fright.

The banks thus far on this bend have been Mauvaise Terre. We had to-day for lunch, one of the dainties of this country — the milk gut of a buffalo roasted on coals. It tastes somewhat like white pudding, having in it a substance that when cooked has also the appearance of stuffing. Mr. Picotte in speaking of the dislike persons in the States have to such things, says, that in the north, the dung of the reindeer is eaten and very much relished, and that he himself has eaten it; it is esteemed because of a peculiar weed eaten very much by the animals and is taken out of them before being completely digested.

Evening. — Have traveled finely to-day; river continues rising; banks, prairie and bad lands; passed Knife river about noon, and this evening White river, which is about fifty miles from the British dominions, and said by some to be the most northern point of the river. We shall reach Fort Union probably on Sunday.

Saturday, June 15. — Last night we landed early, because of heavy clouds in the west, threatening a severe storm of wind and rain; it rained all night, but the storm was by no means as severe as it threatened to be. I went out on the prairie as soon as we landed, and got several new flowers for the herbarium. During the morning, the banks have exhibited frequently the burned appearance, and some of the hills have been very high, irregular and steep. About eleven o'clock we stopped to take in wood, and I had the first opportunity of examining the hills that have appeared so often, exhibiting signs of containing fossil remains. As I pushed my way along a buffalo path, through the bushes, I canght a glimpse of the first snake I haue seen since leaving Fort Pierre; it was hurrying off and got away before I could overtake it. I next got specimens of several beautiful flowers growing at the edge of the woods on the small hills. I then pressed on to the large hills; they are about sixty feet high, composed

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principally of thick strata of sand stone with a perpendicular ledge towards the river.

I examined along the side of one of the largest hills for fossils, but found none, except a very small piece of bone. At the base of this hill I found the large petrified roots of which No. 37 is a part; it was taken from a stump about three feet in diameter, hollow in the middle, and about six inches thick; nearly the whole stump rising about one foot above ground, still remains. Within a few inches of it are the remains of another, apparently still larger. The formation is different from that of the Bad Lands of White river. Some of the stones No. 36 came from this spot; there was quite a heap of red colored stone in this place, which exhibited every appearance of having been under the action of fire. One piece in particular, about the size of half a bushel measure appeared to have been melted to nearly a liquid state, and then stuck together. If these red places were once volcanoes, the country must have been full of them. Coal cropped out just at the base of the burnt hills towards the river. Large veins of it were seen at least once this morning, in one of the steep banks immediately above the water.

I asked Mr. Picotte about the smoking hills mentioned by Nicollet and was informed that he himself had seen smoke coming from them for years at a time, but that years ago they fell in and since then have ceased to emit smoke. They are about fifteen miles below Fort Lookout on the east side of the river.

A few hours ago we met a skiff from Fort Union, in which were Mr. Clark, of the Blackfoot Post, the Crow interpreter and two men; they were coming to meet the boat and had left the fort this morning, not expecting to meet us in several days. Alexander and Joe Howard have just left us to ride to the Fort, where they will arrive in four or five hours. We have for some time been passing along a beautiful prairie, and although the day has been very windy, the evening is calm and lovely. The sun set beautifully a few minutes ago, and it appeared as though I had got beyond sunset, for it seemed to go down almost behind us, probably because our course is more southwest.

I feel rather sad at the prospect of parting so soon with my brother who has been so kind to me. May God bless him and his for his goodness to one of the humblest followers of Christ.

Monday, June 17. — Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock the boat landed at Fort Union, having made the trip of twenty-five hundred miles in thirty-six days and four hours, the quickest one on record. We were received very kindly by the gentlemen of the post, Mr. E. T. Denig and Ferdinand Culbertson. They showed me quite a good collection of stuffed skins made by them for Professor Baird, at the request of my brother. This must have cost them a great deal of labor and considerable expense, and they deserve many thanks from the students of natural history for whose benefit this collection was made.

Fort Union is very much like Fort Pierre in its structure and about the same size, the principal difference being that here they have stone bastions, and a cannon mounted above the gate. A room also is constructed against the wall by the gate, in which they used to trade through a small hole about one foot square in the wall. Now however they trade at the retail store inside of the fort. The Assiniboines and the Crees are the people principally trading here. The Crees are from the British possessions, and

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are there called Re-nis-te-nos; they visit the Missouri but once a year. About six lodges of the Assiniboines are encamped at the opposition fort a few miles below, and they were all here when we arrived. This occasioned some trouble and has been near making a serious difficulty as we had two Crow Indians on board, and the Crows and Assiniboines began hostilities a few days ago. Some of the Assiniboines wanted to kill the Crows on board, and our gentlemen had to protect them, by putting one in the fort and concealing the other in one of the state rooms. One of these Crows is a great warrior, although still a young man; his name is the Horse-guard, and although not thirty years old, he has been engaged in about thirty expeditions, always returning with hair (scalps) or horses, and getting his party back in safety. He is a half breed and has the features of a white man. I should not judge him to be naturally a blood-thirsty man from his looks, but he is very brave and says if they would let him out in the prairie he would whip all the Assiniboines here. His son, a fine looking boy, is with him. The Assiniboines are here the worst dressed and meanest looking Indians I have seen, but this is partly owing to their being in mourning for the young man whom the Crows killed the other day. The cause of quarrel was this: a war party of the Assiniboines attacked some Crows, mistaking them for Blackfeet and killed two; an attempt was made to settle the difficulty but the Crows killed a young Assiniboine who had strayed from the camp while the negotiations were going on, and now war is fully declared.

Fort Union is situated on the east bank of the Missouri, about four miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone, and has a very beautiful prairie running back of it to the hills. On the same side, just below the mouth of the Yellowstone, is situated the fort of the opposition company of which Harvey and Joe Picotte are the principal men. The Missouri and Yellowstone come together — one from the north and the other from the south, and neither makes a bend beiore their junction, so that it would appear like the same river did not the currents run in opposite directions; after their junction of course the stream is very large; just now the Yellowstone is the larger, although both of them are very full.

The bell is ringing preparatory to a start for a point still farther up the river. We shall probably go much higher than any other boat has ever gone. Mr. Denig was so kind as to present to me a very fine bone bow with a valuable quiver and arrows, which I shall keep as a memento of this trip.

Twelve o'clock — Eight or ten miles above Fort Union on the Missouri; country more level than below, and banks well timbered all along; hills lower, and the impression that of a more open country; bad lands appear occasionally off the river and in perpendicular banks from the water.

One o'clock. — We are now passing a small level prairie, on the west bank of the river; it is covered with fine grass and has the appearance of a beautiful meadow. Hills to the north, a mile off — light clay intermixed with white earth — rolling prairie probably beyond. At the point in the first great bend, about ten miles above the Fort, channel seven to nine feet deep, point well timbered, vegetation backward — the yellow dried grass still gives its colors to the plain, although the new grass is coming on; this has been observed for several days past. Little Muddy creek (Bu-bue) a small stream about ten yards wide, comes in from the north, opposite the extremity of this point.

We are now passing out of this large bend, which is about half a mile

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across, and six or eight around. Ten or twelve antelopes were seen grazing quietly on the beautiful prairie, but they scampered up the hill as soon as they caught a sight and a smell of the boat. Wild geese have been seen at three different times on this bend, and each time in pairs accompanied with their young. Saw a beaver this afternoon. We are now half a mile above the bend on the south side; veins of coal in a bank fifty feet perpendicular above the river. The formation is sand'stone.

Appearance of the action of fire on the tops of several hills; stones being of a red brick color. Just passing a place where there are high hills on both sides; those on the south are off from the river; those on the north are close to the water; they are high and steep with much of the red burnt clay. Wood plenty.

We are now approaching a spot on the north shore where the burnt appearances of the earth assumes a form more resembling a crater than at any other place I have ever before seen. They appear in section on the perpendicular face of the hill, the wall like appearance and the circular form may be easily traced. They are red like the remains of an old brick kiln broken in two, and the one half washed away. I do not pronounce the formations to be really the craters of extinct volcanoes, but simply wish to convey an idea of their appearance. These appearances have been seen continually to day where the hills approach the river. Coal also here appears in strata about two feet thick. The hills are formed of a soft sand stone and exhibit no soil except the burnt earth. Opposite this is a fine bottom, but the hills beyond exhibit an appearance similar to these.

Five o'clock. — We are now taking in fuel at a point on the south side, where we have the greatest abundance of dry wood. I found here the first roses I have seen — indeed the very first buds, for below this there was no signs of a rose coming out. The appearance of the action of fire still continue in great abundance on both sides. I was informed that the white earth of these hills becomes of a red color when subjected to heat. These red places do not extend far into the earth and are rarely more than five or six feet deep; below them appears the light colored earth.

Six and a half o'clock. — A little below the Big Muddy River a change takes place in the appearance on either side; on the north the hills leave the river, ascend gradually, and are covered with grass, and a broad bottom intervenes; on the south the change is similar but not so great.

We are encamped just above the mouth of Big Muddy River, about fifty or sixty miles from Fort Union. This river is probably the one marked Ibex on the map, as I can learn nothing of a river of this name from those knowing the country. There is a long and wide prairie here.

Tuesday, June 18. — This morning the appearance of the country is about the same, prairie to the north and hilly to the south; hills with short grass showing occasionally the white earth. The Mackinaw boat in tow was sunk this morning by the steamboat taking a sheer and running against the shore. Some hunters sent out last night, have just come in, and I have been so fortunate as to get an elk calf, taken from the mother, and an elk horn some weeks in the velvet, both of which I have in alcohol. I again experienced the kind liberality of Mr. Picotte, who furnished me alcohol, without which it would have been impossible to keep these specimens, as my own supply was almost entirely gone before I reached Fort Pierre. It is not the pecuniary value of the article that makes this so great a favor, but the impossibility of getting any more for a year to come.

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Ten o'clock. — The country continues more even than yesterday — some fine prairie — good timber — just now passing some hills on the south side, where big horns are abundant. The hills are not as high as those seen yesterday. They are very irregular — covered with sand stone and rise perpendicularly from the water — swallows of a smaller kind than those in the states, have built their nests in the sides. A little up the river, slate appears. There is no sign of coal or of the red lands so frequently seen yesterday.

Two o'clock. — I have just returned from a short excursion to Elk Horn prairie, about eighty miles from the fort; the object of attraction was a remaakable pile of elk horns. The boat stopped and let us out about half a mile from the pile, when Messrs. Picotte, Clark, Culbertson and myself, with twenty-five or thirty men stated for the horns; some ran ahead and by the time I got there one of the men had already mounted the pile and was handing down the horns. The report was that all the horns were attached to the head and that the pile was of a wonderful size. The distant view, for it was seen like a white monument several miles off, tended to confirm these reports, and I thought that here at least there had been no exaggeration. On close examination, however, I found it only about fifteen feet high and twenty or twenty-five in circumference. But even this was a wonderful pile to be made entirely of elk horns. There was not a single head to be found; the horns were piled close together, and as there were no heads the whole probably were horns that had been shed from the living animal.

What a number of elk must have been here to have furnished such a number of horns. As to the origin of the pile no certain information can be gained. Old traders say it has been here to their knowledge for twenty years, and how much longer they cannot tell. Old Indians say they are ignorant of the time or occasion of its being made. There were originally two piles, but for several years past they have been mingled into one. The prairie is from two to six or ten miles wide, and many miles long. It is further remarkable for being the place where the steamer Assiniboine, belonging to the company wintered several years ago. She had come up this far and could not get down again because of low water. In the spring she returned and was burnt, intentionally it is said, below the Mandans. We are therefore higher up the Missouri than any other boat has ever been. The country continues to be less hilly than yesterday. I procured several flowers as mementos of Elk Horn prairie.

Four o'clock. — We are aground opposite the Rivière au Tremble which comes in from the north, ninety miles from the Fort. This river is larger than any we have seen before. About an hour ago we struck the first sand bar encountered since leaving the Fort, but were off again in a moment; no snags have been seen except very close to shore. None of the high irregular hills have appeared this afternoon, but very wide rolling prairies are seen on the north side. The English name of the stream is Quaking Ash creek. A little above, nearly opposite, is the mouth of apparently quite a large stream which runs very near the Elk Horn prairie, and is known by the name of the Dry Fork. It is quite large at the mouth owing probably to the back water of the Missouri.. Saline deposite in south bank. The Quaking Ash river is probably the Martha's river of the map; the traders knew no stream by this name.

Seven o'clock — We have just had some rare sport; half an hour ago a

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herd of elk, fifteen in number, appeared on a bar above us; as soon as they saw the boat they took to the river and swam across, but became alarmed, and instead of landing, gathered in a circle and remained swimming about in the water. As the boat approached them, nearly every man prepared to give them a warm salute, which they remained quietly to receive.

First, pop went one gun and then another, and another, and crack, crack, was heard for fifteen or twenty minutes, amidst shouts of the greatest excitement, while the elk started for the other shore, the blood spouting from most of them — one would lag behind, and then another and down stream they would float wrong side up. Captain Bryuly, the second pilot, took long aim at one, and I thought he had missed, but in a moment up went the poor fellow's heels in the air, and he made a grand flourish in the water, but at last was obliged to give up the ghost. Meanwhile, old Mr. Picotte was off in the yawl, sword in hand, after the wounded and to bring in the dead. The sight was most exciting and amusing; the old man sat straddling the bow of the boat, coat off, flourishing his sword, ready to plunge it into the first elk he could reach. One poor animal wounded in the back, was struggling to get away, and after him they put; stick went the sword, but in it would not go; the old gentleman had not examined the point, and on trial, it was found dull as a beetle. But he was too old a hunter to be foiled in this way, and the bow of the boat was again turned to the elk; now they are on it and Mr. Picotte seizes it by the tail, pushing his small knife up to the handle in its side. The elk kicked and scuffled, but it was of no avail, and soon was on the deck and its hide unshipped, as one of the men called the operation of skinning. Meanwhile, a fine doe had been skinned and cut up on the forward deck, and the same operation was being performed on the stern, so that now three fine elk were on the boat. The yawl again went after another one, and returned with the only buck I noticed in the band, so that we got four; three others were killed, but were carried off by the current, and my own impression is that all the others were wounded. The horns of the buck were in the velvet state, but were very much injured. I shall get two or three skulls.

Encamped at the side of a very extensive and level prairie to the north side eleven points from Milk River — cloudy and signs of rain.

Wednesday, June 19 — *Six o'clock.* — The sun arose clear this morning but now it is a little hazy. We are all still pushing up stream; face of the country is rather more even; low hills on both sides generally off from the river.

Ten o'clock. — Had a long talk this morning with Mr. Clark on the subject of Indian customs. I was surprised to hear what he told me of the language of signs used by nearly all the tribes except the Sioux and Assiniboines. It must be as perfect and expressive as the language of mutes with us; by these signs one Indian can tell another the principal events of his whole life and will be perfectly understood. And this does not come from the barrenness of their own language for it is sufficiently expressive, bnt Mr. Clark thinks it to have originated principally from the fact of the Indians not knowing when they meet a man, whether he be a friend or an enemy; they do not know whether to let him approach or not and by these signs he can learn all about him, though he be too far off to converse with the tongue. It is therfore the language of caution and defence.

These signs are beautiful and poetic; the rude figures which we see sometimes on buffalor robes are not mere awkward attempts at ornament,

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but they are hieroglyphics, as easily read by an intelligent Indian as words by us, and perhaps containing a whole history of some great event.

The Blackfeet do not place their dead on seaffolds but either in a hole well covered to keep off the wolves, or they leave them in the lodge with everything just as it is when they die. In that case the wolves of course eat their bodies very soon; and I am told that in this way the body of nearly every Blackfoot is disposed of. When one of them is in mourning he puts white earth on his head and goes out before his lodge wailing most piteously; as soon as the neighbors see that they all rush to his lodge and take it and everything it contains, leaving him nothing but his horse. The death of a relation is therefore a very serious affair, since a man loses all his property as well as his friend. How different with us—where a man frequently gains property with the death of a relative.

A Blackfoot has complete power over his wife; if he finds her unfaithful, he generally cuts her nose off, but he can shoot her down if he chooses to do so, and it is said that it is very common to see good looking young women going about *noseless*. If a man loves his wife and wishes to overlook any indiscretion of this kind, her own brother may walk into the lodge and say "it is only to-day that you have made me ashamed," and shoot her dead before her husband's face, while he can say not a word. The Blackfeet are taught to beg from their infancy and are adepts in the art.

Six o'clock. — We have just started, after the longest detention we have had except for business; we reached this point about twelve o'clock, and have been here ever since fixing one of the wheels. However, the time was not lost, for the hands have cut enough of wood to take us down to the Fort, and will not have to detain for that purpose after we have unloaded.

Milk river is said to be about twenty-five miles distant, but we would have reached it to-day, had we not been detained long. The face of the country to-day has been generally rolling prairies, frequently stretching many miles from the river. About eleven o'clock we passed the outlet of a lake or pond a short distance to the north of the river. In twenty-four hours we shafl probably have our face turned homewards, when I shall hurrah for the States.

Wc have just passed the outlet of a lake which, according to one account is the same as that mentioned this morning; but according to another, it belongs to a different lake — if there be but one, it must be ten or twelve miles long. A part of it could be seen when we reached the end of the wood, and it is narrow like a creek and winds considerably. The woods are known as the places where the free men, (those not in the employ of the company,) built themselves a fort, and the lake is sometimes called Freemens' lake from that circumstance.

This lake is in one of the most magnificent prairies I have seen; we are still opposite it, and it sweeps away for miles, at first very level and then terminating in hills, gradually rising and covered with grass. To the south a fine prospect is also secn, but then thc hills rise from the river and in the distance black spots show that buffalo are there. The bute at Milk river is now easily seen. Just passed a small stream called the Little river, coming in from the south, marked but not named on the map.

Thursday, June 20 — *Eight o'clock.* — This morning we were off as usual, about half-past three o'clock; soon afterwards passed a small stream on thc south, generally called Dry Fork, though at present it contains water. At half-past seven o'clock we passed Porcupine river coming in

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from the north; it is about twenty yards wide, no wood at the mouth, and as far as we could see, very little along its banks. It comes in at the upper end of Porcupine cut off, sometimes called Harvey's cut off. During all this morning we have a continuation of the prairie country seen yesterday, especially on the north side there has been beautiful rolling prairie all along excepting occasional timbered points; to the south low and scantily herbaged hills have run close to the river.

This Porcupine river is the place from which the military expedition under the command of General Atkinson in 1825, turned back. He wintered at Old Council Bluffs, and in the spring ascended with nine keel boats. A part of his company went by land as far as Milk river. The object of the expedition was to treat with the Indians. The river to-day is still in a good stage, but we have had to cross frequently to keep the channel.

There is always plenty of water here, say those familiar with the place, but the only trouble is to find the channel. The boat is now light and has passed over some places where only two and a half feet of water was sounded; rather hard scratching however.

A large band of buffalo cows with their calves were crossing just above the mouth of the Porcupine, but Mr. Picotte would not allow the men to shoot; we passed very close to them all and it was amusing and touching too, to see the very great fear they exhibited as they in vain struggled to get up the steep bank. I noticed here for the first time, what I had been told before, that the buffalo grunt almost exactly like a large hog; had a person heard and not seen he could easily have thought that a drove of swine was passing. The men tried to catch some calves with a lasso but did not succeed. Buffalo have been seen in great bands for several days past; last evening probably five-hundred were in sight at one time on the river banks. I have seen paths beaten by them which look like travelled roads in a thickly settled country, and paths of this kind are seen at almost every landing.

Twelve o'clock.—We are now on the point immediately above Milk river and will go a short distance higher up to find good timber for building a boat. Milk River comes in from the north, and is at least two hundred miles above Fort Union. Mr. Clark says that it passes within a hard day's ride — about forty miles — of Fort Benton, and if so it must be incorrectly laid down on the map. Some miles below I saw the first grizzly bear of the season; this is unusual as they are generally seen below Fort Union; and Kelly, an old hunter, told me that the reason they are not seen on the river now, is that they are out on the prairies after the pomolanche or prairie turnip, of which they are very fond.

We passed a few hours ago some black slate hills on the south side rising directly from the water; the sides in several places were marked by the buffalo tracks so as almost to resemble slate roads, and to cause one to feel as though he was in a much traveled country.

The boat has been about twenty-seven hundred miles above St. Louis, and a board was nailed on a large cotton wood tree near the shore, with the following inscription: "N. B. El Paso, landed here June 20, 1850, thirty-five days from St. Louis — John Durack, Captain." The thirty-five days is the running time. This day at twelve o'clock, we were forty days out from St. Louis. I really feel very thankful that my life and health have been spared me during this journey. I have reached a point to which few, except traders have attained, and I hope that I have gained some valuable

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information as well as restored my health. But it is a long distance, nearly four thousand miles to my home, and no one can tell what may befall me, but my duty is clear and I hesitate not to go even at the risk of the cholera. Should it please Divine Providence to restore me to my home and my studies, it is my sincere prayer that it may be to employ my powers and my knowledge as a minister of the Gospel.

Huzza for home! Here we are driving at half past three o'clock down stream as fast as steam will let us. Our shouts of farewell have hardly ceased to ring in these old hills that so seldom resound with the voice of whites, and now for the first time have heard the puff of a steamboat. We stopped at twelve o'clock several miles above Milk River on the southern bank, landed all the freights for Fort Benton and have turned our face homeward. It was a picturesque scene as we rounded to, all hands on the hurricane deck — the crew singing one of their peculiar songs — the cannon firing and ourselves giving three good hearty cheers, while the shore with its green carpet was covered with merchandize — the different families bivouacking under the scattered and venerable trees, and the men who were bound for the Blackfeet, returning our cheers and salute with hearty good will.

Friday, June 21 — *Six o'clock A. M.* — We are now perhaps, half way back to Fort Union, and if we meet with no misfortune, shall probably be there early this evening. The day is clear and pleasant and we are having a delightful ride.

Eight o'clock. — We are now stopping at the prairie on which is the large pile of elk horns mentioned a day or two ago. Old Mr. Picotte has the notion into his head, of taking the whole pile to St. Louis, and soon this noted, and almost revered land mark will be on the hurricane deck of the El Paso. All on board, excepting the old gentleman himself, would prefer to leave it untouched, especially as the horns are not in a good state of preservation. The river is falling and we shall have no time to lose.

Adopted relations among the Blackfeet are very frequent and of the most sacred character; two young men become comrades, and then they are friends by the closest ties, and it is a greater disgrace for a comrade to lose his friend in battle or want of bravery or skill, than to lose a younger brother. Whenever they are together for any time, they exchange presents.

The mere glimpse I have gained of Indian customs, convinces me that to acquire any philosophical and valuable knowledge of them, a person must live with them for a time. From such men as Mr. Picotte, Mr. Meldrum, Mr. Clark and my brother, he may gain a great deal of information, but no questioning can place him in possession of all the facts, because he does not know what to ask, and if he did, these men not being accustomed to definitely communicate their knowledge, often so speak as to convey an exaggerated impression without any design to deceive. Constantly customs of which I had no idea, are mentioned in conversation, so that it is my opinion that in order to a proper appreciation of the Indian, a long residence among them is necessary.

Friday, Six o'clock, P. M. — Arrived at Fort Union again about four o'clock having had a most delightful trip to Milk River. The river has been falling, but as the weather is again oppressively hot, we look for more water, although there is still plenty to run down on. We shall be off early in the morning, and I feel glad to move on homeward as fast as possible; nothing could induce me to live here. I feel sad at heart to part with my

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brother and I know that I shall be lonely to-morrow without him. May all his kindness be returned to him tenfold.

Saturday, June 22. — The boat moved from Fort Union across the river for wood about half past three o'clock, and about that time we had a very fine shower of rain. At half past seven o'clock we moved off, firing a salute to the men belonging to the fort who had come over to help us take in fuel, Alexander was with them and the last sight I had of him he was standing up in the boat which was just pushing off.

We have not made a very good run to-day because of the wind being against us this afternoon and the wood has been bad. A good deal of bad land appears on both sides of the river, and much of the burnt earth with it; this often appeared on the sides of grass-covered hills, and in hills rising directly from the prairie, as well as in its usual position in the white land hills.

While it is difficult for one not skilled in such matters to refute the common belief that the red burnt-like earth is the result of the action of fire, it is well to mention some circumstances that at least throw some improbability on that theory; the first is that if these red looking places were craters, the whole bank of the river must have been volcanoes for hundreds of miles, with few exceptions — they occur in almost unbroken connection for miles, and above Fort Union there is one place where they thus appear almost continually for twenty or thirty miles, being there much more frequent than lower down. Another is, that so far as I can see, these hills exhibit no other evidence of the action of fire; there is not a single sign of volcanic action that I have seen around these places, either in the formations of the hills or in the stones on their surface.

And again what appeared to me very singular on the supposition of volcanic action, has been that these crater remains, or volcanic remains do not extend deep into the earth; in some places they look no deeper than a modern lime-kiln; in others they appear almost as a stratum placed in between the other formations, and in all they have other formations below them, and in many above them. I regret very much that I cannot describe the geological formation of these hills.

Monday, June 24. — Yesterday we passed Fort Berthold, the Gros Ventre Fort, and came within fifteen miles of Fort Clark, the Ree Fort at the old Mandan village. On the map there is a Fort Mandan marked nearly opposite Fort Clark; this is probably the Fort built by Lewis and Clark for their quarters, when they wintered with the Mandans. I noticed yesterday a thick vein of coal in the bluff on which the Gros Ventre village is built.

Tuesday, June 25. — This is one of the few rainy days we have had, but is not uncomfortable, as we are well protected in the cabin and at the same time are moving along slowly towards home. There has been a good deal of detention from running on sand bars, and in looking for the channel. A few hours ago we passed Heart river, and at the place where we were aground so long when going up we stuck again, injuring one of the wheels.

Thursday, June 27. — Yesterday was nothing more than a bright pleasant day, passed in grounding, backing, wooding and going a few miles a-head. The night previous, we had landed at a place that ought to be called Musquito hollow, if we may judge from the complaints made by every one. I never suffered so much from them, and could not get to sleep until past midnight; others were forced from below to the hurricane deck,

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and there passed the night as best they could. The day was marked by another event also worthy of record—the death of my porcupine. I had the skeleton preserved.

In the evening when we landed, Mr. Picotte was seen running up a very steep, high bluff, and while we were admiring his activity he called to us; we all at once started off, supposing he had seen game. Mr. Clark taking his rifle, and Ferd his knife; but on coming up to him we were much amused to hear the old man instead of pointing out the game, ask us to slide down the hill to the water's edge. Fortune favored me at this place, for as we desceneded the hill, I saw for the first time in my life, the cactus in bloom. It was a most agreeable surprise to find this unsightly plant which is the great annoyance of moccasined voyageurs adorned with flowers of a fine straw color. I secured several of them although none appeared to be in full bloom; how to preserve them is a great difficulty with me, for so much of the fleshy substance must go with the flower, that it is almost impossible to dry it. The structure of the flower, also was full of interest to me, so that on the whole, I thought I had secured a real prize.

At night I listened with great pleasure to a long conversation between Mr. Clark and Mr. Picotte, on Indian customs and language, and I regret that I cannot record it fully. They mentioned the great generosity of all Indians manifested in their disposition to give presents, and so great is the desire to do so, that they will even steal to gratify it; the same generous disposition is remarked in nearly all half breeds. Politeness amongst them, assumes some very singular forms; for instance, it is a mark of great respect for an Indian to pass his plate with the remnant of his meal to any one who may be with him; this I have observed at the feasts, and have seen it in the half-breeds constantly. And it is the very quintessence of politeness for an Indian who is drinking liquor, to fill his mouth and then pass the contents to his friend's mouth from his own. The Indians notice the manner in which they are treated by the traders, and think it rather strange — say they, "we give you the best food and the best robe, while you give us poor food and put us in another room to sleep." "Well," reply the traders, "the reason is, that there are so many of you, and so few of us, we cannot afford to find you all, as we feed ourselves, and if we feed one of you better than another, jealousy is produced.

The Indians in their intercourse like to see a man well dressed because it shows respect to them, and they despise a man who adopts their own costume; they are conscious of, and admit the white man's superiority, and have mind enough to despise the man who lowers himself to them. They all make it a point to dress in their best when they reach a fort, except the Assiniboines; and Ferdinand says that if they are not dirty before they get near the fort they make themselves so purposely.

The Indian name of the Gros Ventres is Minetaree — the people of the willows — the Aricarees call themselves Corn Eaters, and the Mandans have no translation for their name. Mr. Clark mentioned a difficulty in acquiring an Indian language worthy of notice, namely, that the women and men use a language so different that after acquiring one you would almost be ignorant of the other — that the men would pretend to be entirely ignorant of many words which the women use, and these are not words peculiar to feminine dress or habits, but the names of very common articles and acts. This is doubtless owing to the social position of the female — their interest is separate from that of the men, and they are made to feel

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that they are regarded as inferior beings. There is a difference in the language of the male and female even in civilized life, but this arises from a very different reason — from the superior refinement of the latter.

It was remarked as an instance of politeness of an Indian gentleman, that he never laughs at the awkward attempts of a white to speak his language, but on the contrary will compliment him on his success, and if a squaw breaks out into a laugh, as they sometimes do at the slightest mistake, he rebukes her and tells her she does not know how to speak her own language. This reminded me of the conduct of the Chinese to our missionaries in listening to their first attempts at preaching.

We spoke a little of the importance of a good half-breed school on this river, and every one present gave it as his opinion, that an effort to establish one would meet with encouragement. It is said that there are probably one hundred and fifty children whose parents were able to pay sixty or eighty dollars a year for their schooling.

Evening. — Stopped about thirty miles above Fort Pierre—have therefore made a poor run to day, and had a great deal of grumbling. The western bank has been almost a continuous bed of slate, thirty to forty feet high. I went ashore, and found the bottom covered with a vine bearing a pretty specimen of bindweed, and have preserved some good specimens; it differs from the beautiful pure white bindweed of Virginia, in having running vines and a purple tinge on the petal.

Friday, June 28.—About ten miles below Fort Pierre—home seems to be approaching quite rapidly, and we are now only about three thousand miles from it, and no cholera in the states, as we understand. We reached the Fort at about nine o'clock this morning, and left at two P. M. I was glad to see again my acquaintances.

Mr. Picotte here left us, and we are to make the rest of the trip without him. He has been very kind to me and asked me to remain with him this summer, but this was out of the question. In leaving the Indian country, I must record my acknowledgment of the very many acts of kindness and hospitality extended towards me. The gentlemen, particularly of the Fur Company, have uniformily treated me with kindness and attention.

Saturday, June 29. — Last night closed in with clouds indicating a shower, and a fine rain fell during the early part of the night. Called by Mr. Pattick about five o'clock to see the opposition boat, which was in sight. All hands got up, and in about half an hour the two boats were opposite one another in the stream, but not a word was exchanged — thus we passed, twelve hundred miles from home, and did not extend the slightest salutation; so much for opposition in trade. It was the St. Ange, a fine boat, owned and commanded by Captain Joseph Lebarge. There were several ladies on board, and my eyes were delighted with the sight of a beautiful face and fine figure for the first time in some months. A great many high slate hills on the west side this morning.

Monday, July 1. — On Saturday night we camped a short distance below White river, and had something of a blow again. Yesterday we passed the L' Eau qui Court and encamped below it, and now at about ten o'clock, Monday morning we are pushing down stream quite rapidly below the river A'Jacques. It had been my intention to have noticed with some particularity the face of the country below Fort Pierre, but as it has been carefully examined by scientific men with instruments, and reports made on it, it appears to me scarcely worth my while to do so, and besides this it is

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impossible for me to give an accurate account of the geological formatio from observing it as the boat passes swiftly by. I have noticed the lime stone mentioned by Nicollet and seen it in fine strata lying above slate; this stone is hard enough, it would be admirable for building. I think it to soft however, although I have not yet been able to secure a specimen.

These slate and limestone rock occur in very high steep bluffs rising almos perpendicularly from the water, except when bars or narrow bottoms intervene; they also often exhibit evidence of the presence of sulphur and iron; they do not occur in one unbroken succession, but they cross the river very frequently, being seen now on one side and again on the other, but never, so far as I remember, appearing on opposite sides at the same place. They do not occur in unbroken succession ever on the same side of the river, but most generally appear as the sections of a series of short hills with ravines between, and these ravines having in them grass and scrubby trees, frequently cedar. I noticed many swallow nests in these high banks.

I have looked with some care for the pseudo volcanoes of Nicollet; we passed the one in the bend below White River very early in the morning, and I did not see it to my disappointment, but I noticed several places in the banks which I supposed he called volcanoes, as they presented the red burnt-like appearance noticed so often about Fort Union. One of these places passed yesterday on the west bank, had so much the appearace of having been caused by fire as to make the Captain exclaim—that must have been a very recent fire. We are again getting into the region of snags, but we have made fine running yesterday and to-day. Hurrah for home!

Tuesday, July 2. — We reached the Vermilion post yesterday at twelve o'clock, and was welcomed by Mr. Larpenter. We were detained there all the afternoon to take in packs, and at night we lay at the island opposite and took in wood. I got two pairs of black tailed deer horns, and was offered a young skunk, which I declined; there are two on board, really beautiful little creatures and full of play. This morning we had made forty miles before breakfast and have some hopes of being in St. Louis by Sunday.

Wednesday, July 3. — We spent the night a little below old Council Bluffs, and this morning soon after breakfast were at Bellena, and saw for the first time in some months a settlement of whites. Yesterday the hills for the first time were seen covered with timber and presented quite a pleasing contrast with the bare bluffs of the upper river. To-day we are hastening along and may reach St. Joe to-night.

Friday, July 5. — Yesterday was passed by me delightfully, because I was hurrying home as fast as steam could carry me. We passed St. Joe about ten o'clock, making only a short stop. I there got the skull of an Assiniboine chief from Mr. M'Donald. We passed several towns but stopped only once, at Parkville; we met several steamboats bound upward. This morning it is oppressively hot.

Saturday, July 6. — My trip has at last ended, so far as the Indian country is concerned. The El Paso landed about two o'clock, all in good health and spirits and glad to get home. I desire to feel very grateful to Divine Providence for my safe return and restored health—may the knowledge gained be all employed in promoting God's glory.

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APPENDIX.

As already stated, Mr. Culbertson collected numerous specimens of Natural History during his recent expedition. Among these was a series of plants, a list of which as drawn up by Professor Thomas C. Porter, of Marshall college, Mercersburg, is subjoined. A list of the birds and mammalia of the Missouri river, from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Union at the mouth of the Yellowstone, has been kindly furnished by Mr. Edward Harris, of Moorestown, N. Jersey, and includes many species not seen by Mr Culbertson. Mr. Harris visited the Upper Missouri in 1842, in company with the distinguished naturalist, Mr. J. J. Audubon, recently deceased, for the purpose of assisting the latter gentleman in procuring materials for his valuable work on the mammalia of North America. No systematic catalogue of the kind has ever been before presented, although detached notices may be found in the narrative by Maximilian Prince de Wied of a journey along the Missouri to the Rocky mountains in 1832.

The concluding part of the appendix contains some valuable information on the numbers and distribution of the Indians of the Upper Missouri. This is arranged in a tabular form, accompanied by explanations, and is published as left by Mr. Culbertson.

S. F. BAIRD.

LIST OF PLANTS COLLECTED BY MR. CULBERTSON:—BY PROFESSOR THOMAS C. PORTER.

RANUNCULACEÆ.

Anemone pennsylvanica, *Linn.* Common in moist grounds along the Missouri. June 17. 56, 82.*
Thalictrum dioicum. *Linn.* Staminate plant. Missouri river. June. 76.
Thalictrum cornuti, *Linn.* Low grounds along the Missouri. Five feet high. June 27. 112.
Delphinium azureum, *Michx.* Grassy bank opposite Fort Lookout. June 29. 108.

BERBERIDACEÆ.

Leontice thalictroides, *Linn. Sims fl. et fr.* Pinon's spring, west of the head of Bad river. May 11. 2.

CRUCIFERÆ.

Sisymbrium canescens, *Nutt.* Frequent near Fort Pierre. May. 26, 29.
Erysimum asperum *D. C* Abundant around Fort Pierre. May, June. 40.
Vesicaria ludoviciana *D. C.* Elk Horn Prairie. 72, 91.
Vesicaria (undetermined.) Prairie. May. 9.

VIOLACEÆ.

Viola ennellata, *Ait.* May. 18, 21.
Viola Nuttallii, *Pursh.* Valley of the Missouri. May 15. 10, 11.

LINACEÆ.

Linum rigidum, *Pursh.* Low grounds near Fort Pierre. June. 67.
Linum perenne, *Linn.* Near the mouth of Milk river. June 20. 98.

OXALIDACEÆ.

Oxalis stricta, *Linn.* Bank of the Missouri below Fort Clarke. June 23. 104.

* The numbers are those attached to the specimens.

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ANACARDIACEÆ.

Rhus toxicodendron, *Linn.* Bank of the Missouri. June. 58.

MALVACEÆ.

Malvastrum coccineum, *Gray. Pl. Fendl. p.* 34, *and Gen Ill. t.* 219. (*Sida coccinea, Nutt.*) Dry soil, near the mouth of the Yellowstone. June 15. 80.

VITACEÆ.

Vitis riparia, *Michx.* Banks of the Missouri. June. 65.

POLYGALACEÆ.

Polygala alba, *Nutt.* (P. Beyrichii, *Torr & Gr.*) Opposite Fort Lookout. 110.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Vicia americana, *Muhl.* Common along the Missouri, above Fort Pierre. 105.
Lathyrus linearis, *Nutt.* Banks of the Missouri; frequent. 17, 95.
Lathyrus polymorphus, *Nutt.* Very abundant on hills and low grounds. Fragrant. May. 12.
Amorpha nana, *Nutt.* Common around Fort Pierre; 18 inches to two feet high. May. 38.
Dalea (undetermined.) *Sine fl. et fr.* Bank of the Missouri. June. 62.
Psoralea esculenta, *Pursh.* "*Prairie turnip.*" Near Fort Pierre. May. 42, 43, 68.
Astragalus caryocarpus, *Ker. Sine fr.* Common. May. 24.
Astragalus racemosus? *Pursh.* Elk Horn Prairie. June 18. 93.
Astragalus (undetermined.) June 20. 100.
Oxytropis Lambertii, *Pursh.* Dry hills on the prairie. May 16. 8, 84.
Phaca neglecta? *Torr & Gr.* (Specimen imperfect.) Near Fort Lookout. June 29. 111.
Thermopsis rhombifolia, *Nutt.* On the Missouri above Fort Union. 92.
Lupinus pusillus, *Pursh.* Upper Missouri. 88.

ROSACEÆ.

Prunus americana, *Marshall.* Middle of May. 14.
Potentilla pennsylvanica, *Linn.* Low grounds; one hundred and twenty miles above Fort Union. June 19. 96.
Potentilla anserina, *Linn.* Above Fort Union. 97.
Rosa blanda, *Ait.* Low grounds and woods; forty miles above Fort Union; very abundant. June 17. 101, 102.

ONAGRACEÆ.

Œnothera cæspitosa, *Nutt.* Very common on the sides of barren hills, near Fort Pierre. End of May. 31.
Gaura coccinea, *Nutt.* Hills near the river, above the mouth of the Yellowstone. June 15. 79, 89.
Gaura (undetermined.) Perhaps a variety of G. coccinea, *Nutt.* Near Fort Pierre. June 49.

GROSSULARIACEÆ.

Ribes aureum, *Pursh.* Bank of the Missouri, near Fort Pierre. May. 15, 69.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

Nos. 1, 7, and 46, (in fruit,) (undetermined.)

CORNACEÆ.

Cornus stolonifera, *Michx.* Abundant on the banks of the Missouri. 51, 85.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

Symphoricarpus, *(fol.)* Wet grounds along the Missouri. 60, 70, 99.
Viburnum lentago, *Linn.* Abundant on the Missouri. 74.

RUBIACEÆ.

Galium boreale, *Linn.* Dry bank on the Missouri fifty miles below the mouth of the Yellowstone. June. 81.

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COMPOSITÆ.

Achillea millefolium, *Linn.* Elk Horn Prarie, and above Milk river. June 18 and 20. 97, 103.
Artemisia frigida, *Willd.* (*fol.*) Prairie just below Fort Pierre. 23,
Senecio (undetermined) Common on the Prairies about Fort Pierre. May 30.
Cirsium undulatum, *Spreng.* (*fol.*) River bank just above Fort Pierre, May. 37.
Lygodesmia juncea, *Nutt.* Opposite Fort Lookout. June 29 109.
Troximon cuspidatum, *Pursh.* Wet ground and prairie around Fort Pierre. May 44.

PRIMULACEÆ.

Lysimachia ciliata, *Linn.* Moist grounds, Upper Missouri. June 27 114.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Pentstemon (undetermined.) Elk Horn prairie. 90.
Pentstemon (*Sp. nov?*) Rocky Hill near Fort Pierre. 28, 73.
Castilleja sessiliflora, *Pursh.* Elk Horn prairie on the Missouri, about eighty miles above Fort Union. June 18 83.

VERBENACEÆ.

Verbena bracteosa? *Michx.* About the holes of the prairie Marmot. May 39, 22.

BORAGINACEÆ.

Lithospermum? Bank of the Missouri river. June 77.
Myosotis glomerata, *Nutt.* Near Fort Pierre. May 27, 45.
Mertensia (undetermined) Dry prairies. May 3, 4.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Calystegia sepium, *R. Br.* Wet grounds on the Missouri. June 27 61, 107.

APOCYNACEÆ.

Apocynum cannabinum, *Linn.* Moist low grounds, eighty miles above Fort Pierre. June 17 115.

ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

Asclepias Sullivantii, *Engelm.* Wet meadows on the Missouri; common. May 32.

SANTALACEÆ.

Comandra umbellata, *Nutt.* Just below Fort Pierre, and bluffs near the mouth of Heart river. May, June 23, 71.

SALICACEÆ.

Salix longifolia, *Muhl.* (*pist. fl.*) Very common. June 52.
Salix, (undetermined.) *Stam. fl.* Abundant on streams and sand bars; Upper Missouri. May 13.
Populus lævigata, *Willd.* Valley of the Missouri. *S. fl.* and *fr.* 51.

IRIDACEÆ.

Sisyrinchium bermudiana, *Linn.* Prairie above Fort Pierre. June 12 106.

SMILACEÆ.

Smilax herbacea, *Linn.* (*Stam. pl.*) Near Port Pierre. May 41.

LILIACEÆ.

Smilacina stellata, *Desf.* Very common in wet places along the Missouri. June 55.
Allium (undetermined.) (fl. only.) Perhaps *A stellatum* of Geyer's collection. 20.

COMMELYNACEÆ.

Tradescantia virginica, *Linn.* High dry bank just below the mouth of Heart river. June 10 86

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CYPERACEÆ.

Carex stricta, *Lam.* Wet sand; Upper Missouri. June 75.

GRAMINIEÆ.

Elymus, (undetermined.) Elk Horn prairie. June 18 94.

EQUISETACEÆ.

Equisetum arvense, *Linn.* (Sterile plant.) Common along the Missouri. June 50.

LIST OF BIRDS AND MAMMALIA FOUND ON THE MISSOURI RIVER FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH TO FORT UNION, AT THE MOUTH OF THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER, BY EDWARD HARRIS, ESQ.

(The Species marked with an asterisk were seen on the lower part of the river; the rest were higher up towards Fort Union.)

BIRDS.

Cathartes aura, Ill. Turkey Buzzard.
Buteo swainsoni, Bp? Common Buzzard.
Archibuteo St. Johannis, (Om.) Black Hawk,
Aquila chrysætos, Golden or Ringtailed Eagle.
Haliætus leucocephalus, Sav. Bald Eagle.
Pandion carolinus, Bp. Fish Hawk.
* *Nauclerus furcatus, Vig.* Swallow tail Hawk, (above Council Bluffs.)
Falco peregrinus, L. Duck Hawk.
sparverius, L. Sparrow Hawk.
Circus uliginosus, Wils. Marsh Hawk.
* *Athene cunicularia, Bp.* Burrowing Owl.
Bubo virginianus, Cur. Great Horned Owl, the whitish variety.
Antrostomus nuttalli, Aud. Poor Will.
Chordeiles virginianus, Sw. Night Hawk.
Acanthylis pelasgia, Chimney Swallow.
Hirundo purpurea, L. Purple Martin.
lunifrons, Say. Cliff Swallow.
bicolor, Vieill. White bellied Swallow.
rufa, Om Barn Swallow.
* *serripennis, Aud.* Rough winged Swallow.
Tyrannus verticalis, Say. Arkansas Flycatcher.
crinitus, Sw. Great crested Flycatcher.
intrepidus, Vieill. King Bird.
Tyrannula sayi, Sw. Say. Flycatcher.
Setophaga ruticilla. Sw. Redstart.
Sylvicola æstiva, Sw. Yellow Warbler.
Trichas marilandica, Bp. Maryland Yellow Throat.
Helinaia peregrina, Aud. Tennessee Warbler.
Mniotilta varia, Vieill. Black and White Creeper.
Troglodytes obsoletus, Say. Rock Wren
ædon, Vieill House Wren.
Parus septentrionalis, Harris Long tailed Wren.
Sialia arctica, Sw. Northern Blue Bird.
Mimus carolinensis, L. Cat Bird
rufus, Bp. Brown Thrush.
Turdus migratorius, L Robin.
Wilsonii, Bp. Tawney Thrush.
Seiurus aurocapillus, Sw. Golden Crowned Thrush.
noveboracensis, Bp. Water Thrush.
Agrodoma sprague, Aud. Sprague's Lark.
Otocoris rufus Western Sky Lark.
Plectrophanes pictus, Sw. Smith's Lark.
ornatus, Towns. Chesnut collared Lark.
Chondestes grammaca, Bp. Lark Finch.
Zonotrichia graminea, Sw. Grass Finch.
leucophrys, Forst. Sw White crowned Sparrow.
* *Zonotrichia querula, Nutt.* Harris' Finch.

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Spizella pallida, Bp Clay colored Bunting.
socialis, Bp. Chipping Sparrow.
* *Passerculus savanna, Bp* Savannah Sparrow.
* *Coturniculus henslowi, Bp.* Henslow's Bunting.
Leconteï, Aud. Leconte's Bunting.
Bairdii, Aud. Baird's Bunting.
Spiza amoena, Bp Lazuli Finch.
Carduelis tristis, L. Goldfinch.
Pipilo arcticus Sw. Arctic Towhee.
* *erythropthalmus,* (L.) Towhee.
Corydalina bicolor, (*Towns*) White shouldered Sparrow.
* *Erythrospiza purpurea.* Purple Finch.
Guiraca coerulea, Sw. Blue Grosbeak, above Council Bluffs.
ludoviciana. Sw. Rose breasted Grosbeak, above Council Bluffs.
melanocephala, Sw Black headed Grosbeak.
* *Pyranga rubra.* (L.) *Vieill.* Scarlet Tanager.
Dolichonyx oryzivora Sw. Bob Link.
Molothrus pecoris, Sw. Cow Bird.
Agelaius phoeniceus, Vieill. Red wing Blackbird.
* *xanthocephalus Bp.* Sw. Yellow headed Blackbird.
Icterus baltimore Daud. Hanging Bird.
Scolecophagus mexicanus, Sw. Brewer's Blackbird.
* *Sturnella ludoviciana. Bp.* Meadow Lark.
neglecta, Aud Western Lark.
Corvus cacalotl, Wagl. Raven.
americanus, Aud. Crow.
Pica hudsonica, Sab. Magpie.
Lanius ludovicianus, L. Loggerhead Shrike.
Vireo olivaceus L. Red eyed Wren.
Icteria viridis Bp Chat.
Bombycilla carolinensis, Br. Cedar Bird.
* *Trochilus colubris,* L. Humming Bird.
Picus harrisi, Aud. Harris' Woodpecker.
erythrocephalus, L. Red head Woodpecker.
Colaptes auratus, L. Flicker.
Rubricatus Licht. Red shafted Flicker.
Ayresii, Aud. Ayre's red shafted Flicker.
Erythrophrys erythrophthalmus, Wils. Black billed Cuckoo.
* *Conurus carolinensis, Kuhl.* Parraquet; above Fort Leavenworth.
Ectopistes migratorius, Sw. Wild Pigeon.
Carolinensis Sw. Dove.
* *Meleagris gallopavo,* L. Wild Turkey, above Floyd's bluff.
Tetrao urophasianus. Bp. Cock of the Plains.
* *cupido,* L. Prairie Hen.
phasianellus, L. Sharp tailed Prairie Hen.
Ortyx virginiana. Steph. Bob White.
Fulica americana, Om. Coot.
Charadrius vociferus. (L) Kildeer.
virginiacus. Borck. Bull head Plover.
Actitis bartramius. Field Plover.
macularius, (L) *Bp.* Spotted Sandpiper.
Totanus flavipes, Vieill. Yellow Shanks.
* *Rusticola minor* Woodcock.
* *Recurvirostra americana.* (*Om.*) Avoset.
Numenius longirostris. Wils. Curlew.
Ardea herodias. (L) Blue Heron.
Anser canadensis (L.) Canada Goose.
* *hutchinsii. Rich.* Hutchin's Canada Goose.
* *erythropus* (L.) *Bp.* White fronted Canada Goose.
* *hyperboreus,* (*Pall.*) Snow Goose.
Cygnus buccinator, Rich. Trumpeter Swan.
Anas boschas. (L.) Mallard Duck.
strepera. (L) Gadwall Duck.
* *acuta.* (L) Sprig-tail Duck.
Anas sponsa. (L.) Summer Duck.
* *Anas obscura,* (*Om.*) Black Duck.
* *clypeata,* (L.) Shoveler
* *Grus americanus,* (L.) Whooping Crane.
Larata articilla, (L.) Black head Gull.
Sterna fissipes, (L.) Black Tern.——118 species.

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Carex stricta, *Lam.* Wet sand; Upper Missouri. June 75.

GRAMINIEÆ.

Elymus, (undetermined.) Elk Horn prairie. June 18 94.

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***Anas sponsa.** (L.)* Summer Duck.
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* ***Grus americanus.** (L.)* Whooping Crane.
***Larus articilla**, (L.)* Black head Gull.
***Sterna fissipes**, (L.)* Black Tern.——118 species.

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MAMMALIA.

Bos americanus. Buffalo.
Cervus canadensis, Say. Elk.
macrotis, Say. Black tail Deer.
virginianus, (L) Common Deer.
Antilope americana, Ord. Antelope.
Ovis montana, Desm. Bighorn.
Ursus ferox. Grizzly Bear.
* *americanus.* Brown Bear.
Meles labradoria, Sab. Badger.
Gulo luscus. Sab. Wolverene.
Lupus occidentalis, Rich. White Wolf.
latrans, Say. Prairie Wolf.
Vulpus velox, Say. Swift Fox.
Mephitis chinga? Skunk.
Mustela canadensis. Fisher.
Lynx canadensis. Canada Lynx.
Castor americanus, Rich. Beaver.
Lepus townsendii, Bach. Townsend's Hare.
artemisia, Bach. Wormwood Hare.
* *sylvaticus? Bach.* Common Rabbit.
* *Spermophilus ludovicianus,* Say. Prairie Dog.
* *tridecemlineatus, Mitch.* Prairie Squirrel.
* *Sciurus cinereus,* (L) Cat Squirrel.
* *niger.* Black Squirrel.
* *macrourus,* Say. Great tailed Squirrel.
* *Tamia quadrivittatus.* Say. Four lined Ground Squirrel.
Neotoma floridana. Wood Rat.
* *Mus musculus,* (L) House Mouse.
Hesperomys leucopus? Raf. Deer Mouse.
Psuedostoma borealis, Rich. Gopher.
Hystrix dorsata. Porcupine.

The following new Species are indicated as occurring in this region, by Maximilian Prince de Wied, (Voyage dans l'Amerique du Nord. Paris, 1843. 3 vols. 8 vo.)

Vespertilio ursinus. Fort Union.
Hypudæus leucogaster. Mandan Village.
Perognatus fuscus. Fort Union.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE TABULAR VIEW OF THE INDIAN TRIBES OF THE UPPER MISSOURI.

BY THADDEUS A CULBERTSON, JULY 1850.

Explanation of the Tabular view of the Sioux Nation of the U. Missouri.

These tables are designed to show the numbers, principal tribes, smaller divisions and country of that part of the Sioux Nation living on the Upper Missouri. The information has been gathered from Mr. Charles Gilpin, of Fort Pierre, from several Indian chiefs, and has been submitted to the inspection of Mr. Henry Picotte and Mr. Alexander Culbertson, partners of the American Fur company, and for many years familiar with the nation referred to, as well as with those higher up the river. The Sioux nation occupies the immense tract of country extending in a south west direction from the Upper Mississippi to the Platte river, and bounded on the West by the Black Hills.

This table does not refer to that part of the nation living on the Mississippi. Three thousand lodges may be relied on as very nearly the correct number of those living on the Missouri, according to the testimony of the best authority, and thirty thousand as nearly the correct number of souls; the average souls per lodge has been put at ten, on the authority of Mr. Picotte, who has had every opportunity of making a correct estimate. He thinks that eight souls per lodge might not be too low, but he prefers to put the estimate at ten.

The first division of the nation is into three large tribes: — The Yanktons, the Yanktonnans and the Titons or Titonwans. These speak the same language and always maintain friendly relations, but they have few interests in common; so far as I could learn, they hold towards each other no relation at all analagous to a federal union.

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Each of these tribes is again divided into a great number of small bands, bound together by ties of kindred and affinity; each of these consists of a single family connection, lives by itself, and regulates its own private concerns. They have no chief possessing the authority which is generally associated with that title, but the men of authority amongst them are those who have gained it by an extensive family connection, by their great wealth, or by their success in war and general character for wisdom. There are a number of such men in each band.

These bands all take names that their own taste may select, or that some circumstance may give them. Those given in the table are by no means the whole number, but they are the principal ones, and are sufficient to illustrate the nature of these divisions. The Titons have an intermediate division between these small bands and the larger ones, consisting of seven bands, as marked in the table, the Brules, Blackfeet, &c. There are other associations amongst all the tribes, which I have not noticed in the table; these are somewhat analogous to the association of Odd Fellows and other secret societies amongst us, having for their object mutual protection and defence. The country of each tribe has necessarily been assigned by the most general limits. The Sioux nation has no fixed place of residence; the people use skin lodges for their habitations and are constantly on the move, and their only wealth consists of horses and the buffalo robes that they may procure. The rivers referred to in the table are the ones on some part of whose basins the tribe generally passes the winter. The limits between hostile nations may be tolerably well defined, as they are exceedingly careful not to meet their enemies unless traveling in large bands or in war parties.

The list of names that closes the table is intended principally to illustrate their method of naming; these are the names of a few of the principal men in each band, and the same method of naming is employed in everything. It will be seen that all the names are significant and most probably given to the persons from some circumstance happening to them, or great feat performed by them. The last column is the Indian name spelled as pronounced, as nearly as the ear could catch the sound.

Explanation of the Tabular view of several Indian nations of the Upper Missouri.

THE CHEYENNE NATION.

Most of the previous remarks apply also to the nations referred to in these tables. I shall here merely note peculiarities. This nation once lived on the Missouri, but has been driven back gradually by the Sioux people, until their principal range is west of the Black Hills. They speak a distinct language, which is so difficult to acquire, that but two or three whites are able to speak it. In 1849 they suffered severely from the cholera; about two hundred lodges being carried off by that disease. The following are the names of two of their principal men. Yellow Wolf—Sha-ga-man-to-g'hi. Mad Bull—To-tun-cha-ga-nun-tchi-ah.

THE ARICCAREE NATION.

This people differs from most other tribes in using dirt lodges and living in a permanent village. Their village is located at Fort Clarke, on the west bank of the Missouri, little above forty-seven degrees of North latitude. They inhabit this during the whole of the year, except a part of the winter months They raise large quantities of corn, which differs very much from that raised in our fields, but none of our vegetables have reached them yet. The Rees were once a large nation, but within the last thirty years, pestilence, disease and war have reduced their numbers very greatly. This has almost broken up these large family connections that constitute the bands amongst the Sioux and the bands of Rees in the table, are those smaller associations mentioned in page 4.

THE MANDAN NATION.

This is the remnant of quite a large band that was almost exterminated by the small pox in 1838 or 1839. Their depopulated village was taken possession of by the Rees who now hold it and they themselves became partly incorporated with the Rees and other tribes, excepting a few who have a small village, five miles above that of the Rees. They are again increasing very slowly, and are said to a brave people. They speak a distinct language.

Mr. Joseph Dessautel, of Fort Clarke, is my authority for the numbers of the Ree nation.

THE GROS VENTRE NATION.

The Indian name for this nation is Minnetaree—people of the Willows. Like the Rees they live in a permanent village and cultivate the land; their village is at Fort Berthold, on the east side of the Missouri, seventy-five miles above the Ree village. They have lately enclosed it with good pickets, to protect themselves from their enemies, and are said to be anxious to adopt the arts of civilized life. The bands here, as with the Rees, are not formed by family con-

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nections, but are voluntary associations and consist of persons of the same age. The Black Tail Deer band consists of very old men, and the other bands of ages in a descending series to the Foxes, which is a band of very young men.

Mr. Kipp, of Fort Bethold, is my authority here.

THE ASSINIBOINE NATION.

This is a large wandering tribe, ranging in a very extensive country north of the Missouri, extending far into British America, and lying east of the Blackfoot country. The larger part trades with the British company, and only about six hundred lodges trade with the Americans. Their name signifies the Stone People. Their language is kindred to the Sioux.

THE CROW NATION.

This is a large nation inhabiting the country drained by the Yellowstone. It is divided into two large villages or bands, and these are again divided into bands formed of family connections; the connections are here counted on the mothers' side instead of the fathers'. The Crow people are very brave and are great warriors. They and the Gros Ventre nation speak the same language.

Mr. Meldrum, who has lived for twenty-five years amongst the Crows, is my authority here. He makes twelve souls the average number to a lodge amongst this people, as it is well known that they have more to a lodge than any other nation. It will be noticed that the average varies in each nation.

THE BLACKFOOT NATION.

This is also a large and very warlike nation, living north of the Missouri, and partly in the British dominions. Its minor divisions are not well ascertained, because only a part trade with the Americans, and they generally come to the Fort in very large numbers. The division into North and South Blackfeet is probably a division made by the traders for their own convenience. The first three divisions speak the same language, but the Gros Ventre du Prairie, although fully incorporated with the Blackfoot nation, speak a different tongue, said to be the same as that of the Arapahoes on the Arkansas.

Mr. Malcom Clark, of Fort Benton, is my authority.

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A.

A TABULAR VIEW OF THE SIOUX NATION ON THE UPPER MISSOURI, A. D. 1850.

Nation.	Tribes.	Sub Tribes.	Principal Bands.	Country.	Principal Men.	Their Indian Names.
Sioux, (on Missouri,) (about) 3000 lodges, (about) 30,000 souls.	Yankton, 300 lodges.		Band of the lights.	Basin of the river A'Jacques.	The one that strikes the Bee	Pa-ta-ni-a-pa-pi.
			Band that eats no *geese*.		The Smutty Bear.	Ma-to-sab-itch-i ay.
			Band that don't cook.		The Red Cloud.	Ma-pi-a-lu-tah.
	Yanktonnan, 350 lodges.		Band that eats no buffalo.	West of the Yankton's and north of the Missouri.	The one that tells the Truth	E-ai-tcha-ca-pi.
			The cut heads—*Tetes Coupes*.		The Bone Necklace.	Hu-hoon-numpi.
			The Pole people.		The two Bears	Ma-to-noh-pah.
			The few that lived.		The White Spider.	Itch-to-mi-skah.
			Those that shoot in the pines.			
		Brules 500 lodges.	The Pheasants.			
			The Orphans.			
			The broiled meat people.		The Little Thunder.	Wa-chi-unchi-ki-buh
			The big legged horses.	*L'Eau qui court* river, Platte river, and seldom north of White river.	The Eagle's Body.	Tchu-i-wah-bel-i.
			Those that boil their dishes.		The Iron Shell.	Ma-sa-pan-ches ca.
			The bad arms.			
			Those born in the middle.			
			Those that eat crows.			
	Titon 2280 lodges		The Cuts—*des Coupes*.			
		Blackfeet, * 450 lodges.	The black footed ones.		The Red Bull.	Ta-tun-tcha-tu-tah.
			The bad looking ones.		The Bad Bull.	Ta-tun-tcha-so-tcha.
			Those that camp next to the last.		The White Thunder.	Wa-che-un-ska.
			The crow feather band.			
			The Devil's medicine man band.	The Shayen, Moreau, Grand and Cannonball rivers. These bands range together.		
			Half breech clout people.			
		Onch-pa-pah 320 lodges.	Fresh meat necklace people.		The Little Bear.	Ma-to-tchi-cah.
			The sleepy kettle band.		The White Feet.	O-jah-ska-ska.
			The sore backs		The Bear's Rib.	Ma-ta-tchu-i-tsa.
			The bad bows.		The Four Horns.	Hay-to-kah.
			Those that carry.		The Red Horn.	He-la-tah.

* Not the Blackfoot Nation.

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VIEW OF THE SIOUX NATION : — CONTINUED.

Nation.	Tribes	Sub Tribes.	Principal Bands.	Country.	Principal Men.	Their Indian Names.
			The river that flies.		The Little Brave.	Hi-to-kah.
		Mini-con-gsha	Those that eat no dogs.	Head and forks of	The Red Fish.	Oh-ghah-lu-tah
		270 lodges	The shell earring band.	the Shayen river	The Feather Earrings.	We-akah-oh-wee.
			Leja ga dat cah	and Black Hills		
		Sans Arc	The Sans Ares.	These bands range	The Crow Feather.	Con-gi-wi-a-kah.
		250 lodges	The red water band	together	The Lazy Bear.	Ma.to.un.dhique.pe.ni
Sioux.	Titon.		Those that eat the ham.		The Medicine Man	Wi tscha.sa.ffia.kah
[See Above.]	[See Above.]		The Ogallah band.			
			The red water band.	North and south	The Whirlwind.	Wa mine.ma.du.sah.
		Ogallah	The old skin necklace band.	forks of Platte riv-	The Red Water.	Mina.shah.
		400 lodges	The night cloud band.	er and West of	The Standing Bull.	Wam.ba.li.ghi.
			The red lodge band.	Black Hills	The Yellow Eagle.	To-tum-cha.na-sha.
			Tho short hair band.			
		Kettle band,				
		60 lodges	No Divisions.		The Four Bears.	Ma-to-pah.

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B.

TABULAR VIEW OF SEVERAL INDIAN NATIONS, ON THE UPPER MISSOURI, A. D. 1850.

Nations.	*Bands.*	*Country.*	*Language.*
Cheyenne, 300 Lodges. 3,000 Souls.	The Dog Soldier band The Yellow Wolf band The Half Breed band Band of the Bulls	Principally west of the Black Hills. Originally on the Missouri.	Language distinct.
Aricaree, 200 Lodges 1,500 Souls	Blackmouths Foolish Dogs Young Dogs Foxes Crows	Permanent village at Fort Clark, about forty seven degrees north latitude :—they winter elsewhere. West bank of the Missouri.	Language kindred to the Pawnee.
Mandan, 30 Lodges 150 souls	The Pheasants	Permanent village on the Missouri, five miles above the Ree village.	Language distinct.
Gros Ventre, 85 lodges 700 souls	Band of the Foxes Foolish Dogs Dogs Old Dogs Bulls Black Tail Deers	Permanent village on the east bank of the Missouri, seventy five miles above Fort Clark, at Fort Berthold.	Language kindred to the Crow.
Assiniboine, 1,500 lodges (in all) 600 trade on the Missouri.	The Canoe band The Left Hand band [Could not learn the names of other bands]	North of the Missouri, and east of the Blackfoot country	Language kindred to the Sioux or Dahcotah.

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B. — TABULAR VIEW : — CONTINUED.

Nations.	*Bands.*	*Country.*	*Language*
Crow, 400 lodges, 4,800 souls (about)	— Crow People Mine-set-peri, (Sap-suckers,) } The above two bands are divided into 12 small ones, as follows : — Pole Cat band — Bad Leggins — Those that lodge close together — The treacherous lodges — Red Mouths — Bad Coup : (originally Black Feet Indians) — The Rich Prairie Dog — The lodges charged upon — Ship-tet-sa — Kick in the Belly — The lodges without Horses — Root Diggers : (originally a band of Snake Indians)	The basin of the Yellow Stone river	Language Distinct.

Nations.	*Tribes.*	*Bands.*	*Remarks.*
Black Foot, 1,200 lodges, 9,600 souls (about)	The Blackfoot	North Blackfoot South Blackfoot The Fish Eaters	Trade with Hudson's bay Co American Fur Co
	The Blood Indians	The Depuvis band The Robes with Hair on the outside North Piedgans	Language distinct
	The Piedgans, (prounounced Pagans)	The Little Robes The People that don't laugh The Bloody Piedgans The Cow Dung Band	Country north of the Missouri river and west of Assiniboine country : Language distinct
	Gros Ventre du Prairie	*Not ascertained*	Kindred to the Arapahoes

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SUMMARY.

Sioux,	30,000
Cheyene,	3,000
Ariccaree,	1,500
Mandan,	150
Gros Ventres,	700
Assiniboine,	4,800
Crow,	4,800
Blackfoot,	9,600
Probable number of Indians on the Upper Missouri, and its tributaries	54,550

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APPENDIX TO LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

Copy-right Publications deposited prior to 1850.

LIST of Books, Maps, Charts, Musical Compositions, &c. delivered to the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, from August 10, 1846, *to December* 31, 1849; *in compliance with the following requirement of the Act of Congress, approved August* 10, 1846, *establishing the Smithsonian Institution.*

"SECTION 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the author or proprietor of any Book, Map, Chart, Musical Composition, Print, Cut or Engraving, for which a copy right shall be secured under the existing acts of Congress, or those which shall hereafter be enacted respecting copy rights, shall, within three months from the publication of said Book, Map, Chart, Musical Composition, Print, Cut, or Engraving, deliver, or cause to be delivered, one copy of the same to the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, and one copy to the Librarian of Congress Library, for the use of the said Libraries."

PART I. — BOOKS.
" II. — MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS.
" III. — MAPS, PRINTS, &c. &c.

PART I. — BOOKS.

ABBOTT (Jacob,) History of Alexander the Great, with engravings: 12mo 278p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1848: deposited by Harper & Brothers.

History of Hannibal the Carthagenian, with engravings: 12mo 295p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1849 : deposited by Harper & Brothers.

History of Julius Cæsar, with engravings: 12mo 278p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1849: deposited by Harper & Brothers.

History of King Alfred of England, with engravings: 12mo 270p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1849: deposited by Harper & Brothers.

History of Mary Queen of Scots, with engravings: 12mo 286p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1848: deposited by Harper & Brothers.

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Abbott (Jacob) History of Queen Elizabeth, with engravings: 12mo 281p; New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1848: deposited by Harper & Brothers.

History of King Charles the First, of England, with engravings: 12mo 285p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1848: deposited by Harper & Brothers.

History of Charles the Second of England, with engravings: 12mo 304p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1849: deposited by Harper & Brothers.

A Summer in Scotland, with engravings: 8vo 331p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1848: deposited by Harper & Brothers.

Abbott (John S. C.) Kings and Queens; or Life in the Palace; consisting of historical sketches of Josephine, Maria Louisa, Louis Phillippe, Ferdinand of Austria, Nicholas, Isabella II., Leopold and Victoria: 12mo 312p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1848: deposited by Harper & Brothers.

History of Maria Antoinette, with engravings: 12mo 322p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1849: deposited by Harper & Brothers.

Adams (Daniel, M. D.) Book Keeping; containing a lucid explanation of the common method of book keeping by single entry; a new, concise and common sense method of book keeping, for farmers, mechanics, retailers and professional men, &c. &c., designed for schools and academies: 8vo large, 141p — Keene, published by J. W. Prentiss & Co., 1849: deposited by J. Homer French.

Primary Arithmetic; or Mental Operations in Numbers; being an introduction to the revised edition of Adams' new arithmetic, designed for schools and academies: 12mo 180p — Keene, published by J. W. Prentiss & Co. 1848: deposited by J. Homer French.

Key to Adams's New Arithmetic, revised edition, for the use of teachers: 12mo 88p — Keene, published by J. W. Prentiss & Co., 1848: deposited by Daniel Adams.

Adams's New Arithmetic, in which the principles of operating by numbers are analytically explained, and synthetically applied, illustrated by copious examples; revised edition, designed for the use of schools and academies: 12mo 306p — Keene, published by J. W. Prentiss & Co. 1848: deposited by Daniel Adams.

Adams (Mrs.) Letters of Mrs. Adams, the wife of John Adams, with an introductory memoir, by her grandson Charles Francis Adams; fourth edition, revised and enlarged, with an appendix, containing the letters addressed by John Adams, to his son John Quincy Adams, on the study of the bible: 12mo 472p — Boston, published by Wilkins, Carter & Co., 1848: deposited by Charles Francis Adams.

Adams (Rev. W., M. A) The King's Messengers, an allegorical tale; from the London edition, with engravings, executed by W.

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Howland, from original designs by Weir: 12mo 141p — New York, published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sabbath School Union, 1848: deposited by J. W. Mitchell.

ADAMS (Rev. W., M. A.) The Old Man's Home; with engravings, from original designs by Weir: 12mo 108p — New York, published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sabbath School Union, 1848: deposited by J. W. Mitchell.

AGASSIZ (Louis) and GOULD (Augustus A.) Principles of Zoölogy: touching the structure, development, distribution and natural arrangement of the races of animals, living and extinct, with numerous illustrations, for the use of schools and colleges; Part I, Comparative Physiology: 12mo 216p — Boston, published by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 1848: deposited by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

AGNES Morris, or the Herione of domestic life: 12mo 143p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1849: deposited by Harper & Brothers.

ALAMANCE; or the great and final experiment: 8vo pamphlet 15p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers: deposited by Harper & Brothers.

ALDEN (Joseph, D. D.) The Dying Robin and other tales: 12mo 212p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers: deposited by Harper & Brothers.

The Lawyer's Daughter, illustrated by H. W. Hewet: 12mo 186p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1848; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

Alice Gordon, or the uses of Orphanage; with ten illustrations: 16mo 198p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers 1847; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

The Young Schoolmistress: 16mo 197p — N. Y., published by Harper & Brothers: deposited by Harper & Brothers.

ALFIERI (Vittorio,) The Tragic Poet. The autobiography of Alfieri, born at Asti, 1749, died at Florence, 1803, translated, with an original essay on the genius and times of Alfieri, by C. Edwards Lester: 12mo 269p — New York, published by Paine & Burgess: deposited by Paine & Burgess.

ALSOP (Samuel,) First lessons in Algebra, in which the elements of the science are familiarly explained: 12mo 116p — Philadelphia, published by E. C. & J. Biddle, 1849: deposited by Samuel Alsop.

An elementary treatise on Algebra, in which the principles of the science are familiarly explained, and illustrated by numerous examples, designed for the use of schools: 12mo 288p — Philadelphia, published by E. C. & J. Biddle, 1846: deposited by E. C. & J. Biddle.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REGISTER [The] and Magazine, conducted by James Stryker: May, 1848, Vol 1, No 1; September, 1848, Vol 1, No 2; March, 1849, Vol 2, No 1; June, 1849, Vol 2, No 2; September, 1849, Vol 3, No 1; Vol 1, 8vo 608p: Vol 2, 8vo

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607p — Philadelphia, Vol 1, published by E. C. & J. Biddle, Vols 2, and 3, published by the Proprietor, 1849: deposited by James Stryker.

AMERICAN JOURNAL [The] of the Medical Sciences, edited by Isaac Hays, M. D. published quarterly, No 24, October, 1846; No 29, January, 1848; No 30, April, 1848: No 31, July, 1848; No 32, October, 1848; No 33, January, 1849; No 34, April, 1849; No 35, July, 1849; No 36, October, 1849 — Philadelphia, published by Lea & Blanchard: deposited by Lea & Blanchard.

AMERICAN'S OFFERING [An], A Recitative Poem, on events of revolutionary times, dedicated to the American people, with historical notes and memoranda, illustrative of the truth of the poem, in five cantos: 8vo 40p — Philadelphia, 1849: deposited by John M. Crosland.

AMERICAN ALMANAC and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1850: 12mo 348p — Boston, Published by C. C. Little & J. Brown, 1849; deposited by G. P. Sanger & F. E. Parker.

ANDREWS (S. P.) and BOYLE, (Augustus F.)) The Primary Phonotypic Reader for the use of schools and families; intended as introductory exercises in analyzing spelling and reading for children and educated adults: 12mo 35p — New York, published by Andrews & Boyle, 1847; deposited by Andrews & Boyle.

The Phonographic Word-book, No 1, containing all the monosyllables of the English language, inductively arranged and classified according to the words in which they should be written in Phonography, together with rules and explanations; designed immediately to succeed the Phonographic Class Book and the Phonographic Reader: 16mo 52p — N. York, published by Andrews & Boyle, 1849; deposited by Andrews & Boyle.

The Phonographic Reader; a complete course of inductive reading lessons in Phonography, eleventh edition; 12mo 60p — New York, published by Andrews & Boyle, 1848; deposited by Andrews & Boyle.

The Phonographic Reporter's First Book; containing a complete list of words — signs used in the most contracted style of Phonographic reporting; illustrated by exercises for the use of those only who have thoroughly mastered the corresponding style of Phonography, as taught in the complete Phonographic Class Book and the Phonographic Reader: 12mo 287p: New York, published by Andrews & Boyle, 1848; deposited by Andrews & Boyle.

The complete Phonographic Class Book, containing a strictly inductive exposition of Pitman's Phonography, adapted as a system of Phonetic short hand to the English language, especially intended as a school book and to afford the fullest instruction to those who have not the assistance of the living teacher; eleventh edition: 12mo 131p — New York, published by Andrews & Boyle, 1848; deposited by Andrews & Boyle.

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ANGELL (Joseph K.) A treatise on the law of Carriers of goods and passengers by land and by water: 8vo 791p — Boston, published by Little & Brown, 1849; deposited by J. K. Angell.

Treatise on the right of property in tide waters, and in the soil and shores thereof; second edition, revised, corrected and much enlarged: 8vo 475p — Boston, published by Little & Brown, 1847; deposited by J. K. Angell.

ANGELL (Oliver, A. M.) Angell's Reader, No. 1, The Child's First book, complete in six numbers, new edition: 12mo 72p — Phila., pub. by E. H. Butler & Co., 1850; deposited by E. H. Butler.

Angell's Reader, No. 2, The Child's Second book, new edition: 12mo 136p — Philadelphia, published by E. H. Butler & Co., 1849; deposited by E. H. Butler.

Angell's Reader, No. 3, The Child's Third book, new edition: 12mo 206p — Philadelphia, published by E. H. Butler & Co., 1849; deposited by E. H. Butler & Co.

Angell's Reader, No. 4, The Child's Fourth book, new edition: 12mo 252p — Philadelphia, published by E. H. Butler & Co., 1850; deposited by E. H. Butler & Co.

Angell's Fifth Reader, new edition: 12mo 296p — Philadelphia, published by E. H. Butler & Co., 1849; deposited by E. H. Butler.

Angell's Reader, No. 6; The Select Reader, new edition: 12mo 504p — Philadelphia, published by E. H. Butler & Co., 1849; depositedby E. H. Butler.

ANTHON (Charles, LL. D.) A system of Ancient and Mediæval Geography; 8vo (large) 765p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1850; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

Key to Anthon's Latin Prose Composition: 12mo 94p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1849; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

ARITHMETIC, Multum in Parvo: 8vo 4p.

ARTHUR (T. S.) The Beautiful Widow: 8vo (pamphlet), 103p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1847; deposited by Carey & Hart.

Debtor and Creditor, a Tale of the Times: 12mo 180p — New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1848; deposited by Baker & Scribner.

Making Haste to be Rich, or, The Temptation and Fall: 16mo 170p — New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1848; deposited by Baker & Scribner.

Retiring from Business, or, The Rich Man's Error: 16vo 166p — New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1848; deposited by Baker & Scribner.

Wreaths of Friendship, a gift for the young, by T. S. Arthur and F. C. Woodworth: 12mo 240p — New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1849; deposited by Baker & Scribner.

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ARTHUR (T. S.) Riches have Wings, or, a Tale for the Rich and the Poor: 16mo 192p — New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1847; deposited by Baker & Scribner.

ASHMEAD (Catharine Forrester) Fallings from a Lady's Pen: 8vo 85p — Philadelphia, published by Lindsay & Blakiston, 1849; deposited by C. F. Ashmead.

BAKER (A. R.) The Catechism tested by the Bible, in two parts: part 1, Doctrinal; part 2, Practical: part 1, 16mo 116p, part 2, 141p; — Boston, published by John P. Jewett, 1849; deposited by A. R. Baker.

BALDWIN (Rev. P. C.) The Redemption of sinners by the Free Grace of God, or, the Doctrines of unconditioned Election, Perseverance of the Saints, Assurance, Hope, Sanctification and Glorification freely discussed: 12mo 298p — published by Henry Perkins, Philadelphia, 1849.

BAPTIST Almanac [The] and Annual Register for the year of our Lord 1850 — Thomas S. Malcom, Editor: 8vo 36p — Philadelphia American Baptist Publication Society.

BARBER (J. W.) Incidents in American History, compiled from the most approved authorities: 12mo 404p — New York, published by George F. Cooledge & Brother, 1847; deposited by Cooledge & Brother.

BARBOUR (Oliver L.) Reports of cases in Law and Equity in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Vols. 1, 2, 3: 8vo large, Vol. 1, 720p; Vol. 2, 723p; Vol. 3, 696p — Albany, published by Gould, Banks & Gould, 1848; deposited by Gould, Banks & Gould.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the court of Chancery of the State of New York, Vols. 1 and 3: 8vo Vol. 1, 707p; Vol. 3, 702p — New York, published by Banks, Gould & Co. 1847; deposited by Banks, Gould & Co.

BARNARD (Daniel D.) Discourse on the life and character of Stephen Van Rensselear: 8vo 144p — Albany.

BARNES (Albert) Questions on the First Epistle to the Corinthians, designed for Bible classes and Sunday schools, adapted to the author's notes on that Epistle: 16mo 163p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1846; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

BARR (Robert T.) Pennsylvania State Reports; Vol. 5, containing cases adjudged in the Supreme Court, during part of December term 1846, March term, and part of June term 1847, and some previous cases. Vol. 6, containing cases adjudged during part of May term, July term, and part of September term 1847. Vol. 7, containing cases adjudged during part of September term and December term 1847, and March term 1848. Vol. 8, containing cases adjudged during May term and part of July term 1848. Vol. 9, containing cases adjudged during part of July term, September term and part of December term 1848: 8vo [large] Vol. 5, 566p; Vol. 6, 572p; Vol. 7, 576p; Vol. 8,

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555p; Vol. 9, 553p — Philadelphia, published by T. & J. W. Johnson; deposited by T. & J. W. Johnson.

BARRETT (Solomon, Jr.,) The Principles of Grammar, being a compendious treatise on the languages, English, Latin and Greek, founded on the immutable principle of the relation which one word sustains to another; revised edition: 12mo 204p — Albany, published by Joel Munsell, 1848; deposited by S. Barrett, Jr.

BARTLETT (Elisha, M. D.) The History, Diagnosis and Treatment of the fevers of the United States; 8vo large, 547p — Philadelphia, published by Lea & Blanchard, 1847; deposited by Lea & Blanchard.

BARTON (Charles) History of a suit in equity from its commencement to its termination; revised and enlarged, with forms of bills, plans, demurers and decrees, by James P. Holcombe, with an appendix containing the ordinances of Lord Bacon, Rules of practice in Equity in the Circuit court of the United States and the English Orders in Chancery: 8vo large, 279p — Cincinnati, published by Derby, Bradley & Co., 1847; deposited by Derby, Bradley & Co.

BATES (David) The Eolian: 12mo 210p — Philadelphia, published by Lindsay & Blakiston, 1849; deposited by Lindsay & Blakiston.

BECK (Lewis C., M. D.) Botany of the United States north of Virginia, comprising descriptions of the flowering and fern-like plants, hitherto found in those states; second edition, revised and enlarged: 12mo 471p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

Adulterations of various substances used in medicine and the arts, with the means of detecting them: 12mo 333p — New York, published by Samuel S. & William Wood, 1846; deposited by Lewis C. Beck, M. D.

BEECHER (Charles) The Incarnation, or, Pictures of the Virgin and her Son, with an introductory essay, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe; 16mo 227p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1849; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

BEECHER (Edward, D. D.) Baptism, with reference to its import and modes; 12mo 342p — New York, published by John Wiley, 1849; deposited by Edward Beecher, D. D.

BELKNAP (Jeremy, D. D.) Life of Jeremy Belknap, Historian of New Hampshire, with selections from his correspondence and other writings, collected and arranged by his grand-daughter: 12mo 253p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1847; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

BELL (John, M. D.) and STOKES (William, M. D.) Lectures on the theory and practice of Physic, fourth edition, revised and enlarged, two volumes: 8vo large, Vol. 1, 784p; Vol. 2, 976p — Philadelphia, published by Edward Barrington & George D. Haswell, 1848; deposited by Barrington & Haswell.

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BENEDICT (David) A general history of the Baptist denomination in America and other parts of the world; third thousand: 8vo [large] 970p — New York, published by Lewis, Colby & Co., 1848; deposited by Lewis, Colby & Co.

BENNER (Enos) Das neue Buchstabir und Lesebuch zum Gebrauch Deutscher Volksschulen in Pennsylvanien und anderen Staaten: 16mo 144p — Sumneytown, printed by Samuel Diehl for Enos Benner, 1848; deposited by E. Benner.

BENNETT (James Arlington) The American system of Practical Book-keeping, twenty-eighth edition: 8vo large, 160p — published by M. H. Newman, N. York, 1848; deposited by Sophia Bennett.

BENTLEY (Rensselaer) The Pictorial Reader: 12mo 239p — New York, published by G. T. Cooledge & Brother; deposited by R. Bentley.

BENTZ (L) Elements of Agriculture, for the use of primary and secondary schools, by L. Bentz of France and A. J. Chretien de Roville; approved and recommended by the Governmental Council of the department of the Meurthe. Translated and adapted to the use of the rural primary schools of the United States of America, by F. G. Skinner; 16mo 91p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1849; deposited by F. G. Skinner.

BETHUNE (George W., D. D.) The History of a Penitent, a guide for the enquiring: 12mo 264p — Philadelphia, published by Henry Perkins, 1848; deposited by G. W. Bethune, D. D.

The British Female Poets, with biographical and critical notices: 8vo (large) 490p — Philadelphia, published by Lindsay & Blakiston, 1848; deposited by Lindsay & Blakiston.

BIGLY (Cantell A.) Aurifodina, or, Adventures in the Gold Region: 12mo 103p — New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1849; deposited by Baker & Scribner.

BISCHOFF (T. L. G., D. M.) Tracts on Generation, translated from the German, by C. R. Gilman, M. D., and Theodore Tellkampf, M. D., number 1, [being] proofs that the periodic maturation and discharge of ova are in the mammalia, and the human female, independent of coition, as the first condition of their propagation, by T. L. G. Bischoff, D. M., professor of Physiology, &c., Giessen; pamphlet 8vo 65p — New York, published by Samuel S. & William Wood, 1847; deposited by S. S. & Wm. Wood.

BLACKSTONE (Sir William, Kt.) Commentaries on the Laws of England, in four volumes with notes, adapting the work to the American student, by John L. Wendell; 8vo (large) — New York, published by Harper & Brothers; deposited by Harper & Bros.

BLAKE (Rev. J. L., D. D.) The Juvenile Companion and Fire Side Reader: 12mo 252p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers; deposited by J. L. Blake.

A History of the American Revolution, first published in London under the superintendence of the Society for

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the diffusion of useful Knowledge: 16mo 252p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1847; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

BLANC (Lewis) History of the French Revolution of 1789, translated from the French, one volume in two parts: 8vo 582p — Philadelphia, published by Lea & Blanchard, 1848; deposited by Lea & Blanchard.

BLUNT (Joseph) The Shipmasters' Assistant and Commercial Digest — New York, Harper & Brothers, 1848; deposited by J. Blunt.

BOARDMAN (A) A defence of Phrenology: 12mo 222p — New York, published by Edward Kearney, 1847; deposited by A. Boardman.

BOKER (George H.) Anne Boleyn, a tragedy: 12mo 225p — Philadelphia, published by A. Hart, late Carey & Hart; deposited by G. H. Boker.

Calaynos, a tragedy, second edition: 12mo 218p — Philadelphia, published by E. H. Butler & Co., 1848; deposited by G. H. Boker.

BOOTH (James C., and MORFIT) Campbell,) The Encyclopedia of Chemistry, theoretical and practical, with numerous engravings, (Nos. 14 and 15 only received): 8vo large — Philadelphia published by Carey & Hart; deposited by Carey & Hart.

The Phonographic Instructor, with engraved illustrations: 12mo 78p — Philadelphia, published by E. H. Butler & Co., 1849; deposited by J. C. Booth.

BOSTON MASSACRE,—A short narrative of the horrid massacre in Boston, perpetrated in the evening of the 5th day of March, 1770, by soldiers of the 29th regiment: 8vo large, 122p — printed by order of the town of Boston, in 1770; re-published at New York with notes and illustrations, by John Doggett, Jr., 1849; deposited by John Doggett, Jr.

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DISTURNELL (J.) A guide between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; tables of distances, &c — also routes of travel between Boston and Buffalo, and from New York to Montreal, two copies: 18mo 62p — 1846. Also one copy for June 1846, 79p — one for September 1846, 79p — one for January 1847, 79p — New York, published by J. Disturnell; deposited by J. Disturnell.

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Mackellar (Thomas) Tam's fortnight ramble, and other poems; 12mo 216p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1847; deposited by T. Mackellar.

M'Murtrie (Henry, M. D.) Lexicon scientiarum; a dictionary of terms used in the various branches of anatomy, botany, geology, geometry, hygiene, mineralogy, natural philosophy, physiology, zoology, &c: 12mo 246p — Philadelphia, published by E. C. & J. Biddle, 1847; deposited by E. C. & J. Biddle.

Magoon (E. L.) Living orators in America: 12mo 462p — New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1849; deposited by Baker & Scribner.

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Mahan (Rev. Asa) The True Believer, his character, duty and privileges, elucidated in a series of discourses; 12mo 280p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1847; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

Maistre (M. Le Conte Joseph dė) Essay on the generative principle of political constitutitions, translated from the French; 16mo 173p — Boston, published by Little & Brown, 1847; deposited by Little & Brown.

Mallory (R. P.) A panoramic view from Bunker Hill monument — Boston, published by Redding & Co., 1848; deposited by J. C. Crossman and R. P. Mallory.

Mandeville (H., D. D.) An introduction to the author's "Course of Reading, and elements of Reading and Oratory," part first: 12mo 212p — New York, published by D. Appleton & Co., 1848; deposited by D. Appleton & Co.

Mansfield (Edward D., Esq.,) The Mexican war; a history of its origin, and a detailed account of the victories which terminated in the surrender of the Capital, with the official dispatches of the Generals, illustrated with maps and engravings: 12mo 323p — New York, published by H. S. Barnes & Co., 1848; deposited by H. S. Barnes & Co.

Markham (Mrs.) A History of France from the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cæsar, to the reign of Louis Phillippe, with conversations at the end of each chapter, prepared for the use of schools; the addition of a map, notes and questions, and a supplementary chapter bringing down the history to the present time, by Jacob Abbott: 12mo 629p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers 1848; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

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MARQUART (John, Jr.) and SCHREINER (Henry,) Gaging Simplified, or every merchant his own gager: 12mo 44p — Philadelphia, published by William S. Young, 1849; deposited by John Marquart and Henry Schreiner.

MARRYATT (Captain,) Valerie, a tale, one volume, 8vo pamphlet 98p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1849.

MARSH (C. C.) La Ciencia de Teneduria de Libros, simplificada por la aplicacion de una regla infalible para acertar el deudor y el acredor, bien calculada para ens ensenar completamente la teoria y practica de la partida doble, sienda una serie de operaciones mercantiles bien escojidas, y arriglidas para former un curso completo de instruccion practicas designado paro el uso de escuelas y Casas de Comercio de las Americas. Acompanando numerosos ejamplos de calcalos mercantiles. Traducido de la Vigisima Edicion inglesa por A. G. Beck, Bajo la immediata inspeccion del Autor: 8vo 195p — New York, published by J. C. Riker, 1849: deposited by C. C. Marsh.

MARVIN (J. G.) Legal Bibliography, or a thesaurus of American, English, Irish and Scotch law books, together with some continental treatises, interspersed with critical observations upon their various editions and authority, to which is prefixed a copious list of abbreviations, by J. G. Marvin, counsellor at law: 8vo 800p — Philadelphia, T. & J. W. Johnson, 1847; deposited by J. G. Marvin.

MASON (John M., D D) The complete works of John M. Mason, D D, in four volumes, edited by his son, Ebenezer Mason: 8vo large, vol. 1, 557p; vol. 2, 593p; vol. 3, 598p; vol. 4, 579p — New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1849; deposited by Baker & Scribner.

MASON (Richard, M. D.,) Mason's Farrier and stud book, new edition, to which is added a prize essay on mules, and an appendix containing recipes for diseases of horses, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, dogs, swine, &c., with a supplement, comprising an essay on domestic animals, especially the horse, &c., by J. S. Skinner: 12mo 415p — Philadelphia, published by Grigg, Elliot & Co., 1848; deposited by John Grigg.

MAXWELL (John L.) The Czar, his court and people, including a tour in Norway and Sweden: 12mo 368p — New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1848; deposited by Baker & Scribner.

MAY (Caroline) The American Female Poets, with biographical and critical notices: 8vo large, 532p — Philadelphia, published by Lindsay & Blakiston, 1848; deposited by Lindsay & Blakiston.

MAYNE (John, M. D.,) A Dispensatory and Therapeutical Remembrancer; comprising the entire lists of materia medica, preparations and compounds, with a full and distinct version of every practical formula, as authorized by the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Royal college of physicians, &c., revised, with the addition of the formula of the United States Pharmacopœia, &c., by R. Eglefield Griffith, M D: 8vo 329p — Philadelphia, published by Lea & Blanchard, 1848; deposited by Lea & Blanchard.

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MAYO (W. S., M. D.) Kaloolah, or journeyings to the Djebel Kumri, an autobiography of Jonathan Romer: 12mo 514p — New York, published by George P. Putnam, 1849; deposited by W. S. Mayo, M. D.

MEIGS (Charles D., M. D.) Females and their Diseases, a series of letters to his class: 8vo large, 670p — Philadelphia, published by Lea & Blanchard, 1848; deposited by Lea & Blanchard.

Obstetrics, the science and the art, with illustrations: 8vo 685p — Philadelphia, published by Lea & Blanchard, 1849; deposited by Lea & Blanchard.

MEIGS (J. Forsyth, M. D.) A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children: 8vo 575p — Philadelphia, published by Lindsay & Blakiston, 1848; deposited by J. F. Meigs, M. D.

MELVILLE (Herman,) Redburn, his first voyage, being the sailor boy confession and reminiscence of the son of a gentleman in the merchant service: 12mo 390p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1849; deposited by H. Melville.

Mardi, and a voyage thither, two volumes, 12mo Vol. 1, 365p; Vol. 2, 387p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers; deposited by H. Melville.

Omoo, a narrative of adventures in the South Seas: 12mo 389p — New York, published by Harper & Brother, 1847; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

Typee, a peep at Polynesian life, during a four months' residence in the valley of the Marquesas, the revised edition, with a sequel, by Herman Melville: 12mo 307p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1849; deposited by Henry Melville.

METCALF (Theron) Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, volumes 10, 11 and 12: 8vo large — vol. 10, 640p; vol. 11, 629p; vol. 12, 615p — Boston, published by Little & Brown, 1849; deposited by Little & Brown.

MILES (Pliny) American Mnemotechny, or Art of Memory, theoretical and practical, on the basis of the most recent discoveries and improvements in Europe and America, &c., with a mnemotechnic dictionary, second edition: 12mo 408p — New York, published by Wiley & Putnam, 1848; deposited by P. Miles.

Same, fifth edition: 12mo 430p — Published by M. H. Newman & Co., 1848; deposited by P. Miles.

The Statistical Register and book of general reference and quotations, a compilation of remarkable events from Ancient and Modern history; great discoveries and inventions; literary and biographical chronology, remarkable battles, lists of sovereigns, &c.; also, poetical and prose selections, geographical statistics, value of coins, specific gravities, astronomical statistics, sentiments of flowers, mythological tables, names, &c., second edition: 12mo 200p — New York, published by Mark H. Newman & Co., 1849; deposited by Pliny Miles.

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MILLER (H., M. D.) A theoretical and practical treatise on human parturition: 8vo large, 463p — Louisville, published by John V. Cowling and George C. Davis, 1849; deposited by Henry Miller.

MILLER (Linus W.) Notes of an exile to Van Dieman's Land, comprising incidents of the Canadian rebellion in 1838, trial of the author in Canada and subsequent appearance before her Majesty's court of queen's Bench in London, imprisonment in England, and transportation to Van Dieman's Land, also an account of the horrible sufferings endured by ninety political prisoners, during a residence of six years in that land of British slavery, together with sketches of the island, its history, productions, inhabitants, &c., &c.: 12mo — Fredonia, New York, 1846; deposited by Linus W. Miller.

MINIFIE (William,) A text book of Geometrical Drawings, abridged from the octavo edition for the use of schools, with an introduction to isometrical drawing, and an essay on linear perspective and shadows, the whole illustrated with forty-eight steel plates: 12mo 156p — Baltimore, published by William Minifie & Co., 1849; deposited by William Minifie.

The Architect, a text book of geometrical drawings for the use of mechanics' and schools, with an introduction to isometrical drawing, and an essay on linear perspective and shadows, the whole illustrated with fifty-six steel plates, containing over two-hundred diagrams: 8vo large, 127p — Baltimore, published by William Minifie & Co., 1849; deposited by William Minifie.

MINOT (George) Public Laws of the United States of America, passed at the second session of the thirtieth Congress, 1848–1849, carefully collated with the originals at Washington, to be continued annually: 8vo large, 151p — Boston, published by Little & Brown, 1849; deposited by Little & Brown.

MITCHEL (O. M., A. M.) The Planetary and Stellar World, a popular exposition of the great discoveries and theories of modern astronomy, in a series of ten lectures: 12mo 336p — New York, published by Baker and Scribner, 1848; deposited by O. M. Mitchel.

MITCHELL (S. Augustus) Intermediate or Secondary Geography, a system of modern geography comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions — America, &c: illustrated by forty maps and numerous wood cut engravings: 4to 80p: — Philadelphia, published by Thomas, Cowperthwaite & Co 1849; deposited by S. Augustus Mitchell.

MITCHELL (Donald G.) Gresh Gleanings, or a new sheaf from the old fields of Continental Europe, by Ik. Marvel: 12mo 366p—New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1847; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

MOHR (Francis Philip D.) and REDWOOD (Theophilus) Practical Pharmacy, the arrangements, apparatus and manipulations of the pharmaceutical shop and laboratory, edited with extensive additions,

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edited with extensive additions by William Proctor, Jr.; illustrated by five hundred engravings on wood: 8vo large, 576p — Philadelphia, published by Lea & Blanchard, 1849; deposited by Lea & Blanchard.

MONELL (Claudius L.) A treatise on the practice of the courts of the State of New York, adapted to the code of procedure as amended by the act of April 4, 1849, and the rules of the Supreme court, to which is added the practice in courts of justices of the peace, with an appendix of practical forms: 8vo large, 575p — Albany, published by Gould, Banks & Gould, 1849; deposited by Gould, Banks & Gould.

MONETTE (John W., M. D.) History of the discovery and settlement of the valley of the Mississippi, by the three great European powers, Spain, France and Great Britain, and the subsequent occupation, settlement and extension of the civil government of the United States, until the year 1846, in two volumes: 8vo large, vol. 1, 561p; vol. 2, 595p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1846; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

MONRO (Rev. Edward) The Combatants; an allegory. From the London edition; with engravings executed by B. F. Childs from original designs by Darley: 12mo 182p — New York, published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, 1848; deposited by John W. Mitchell.

MONTAGUE (Edward P.) Narrative of the late expedition to the Dead Sea, from a diary by one of the party; with incidents and adventures from the time of the sailing of the expedition in November 1847, till the return of the same in December 1848. Illustrated with a map of the Holy Land, handsomely colored. 16mo 336p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1849, deposited by Carey & Hart.

MOORE (Jacob Bailey) Memoirs of American governors, vol. 1: 8vo large, 439p — New York published by Gates & Stedman, 1846; deposited by Jacob Bailey Moore.

MOREHEAD (Hon. J. M.) The Siamese Twins: 8vo 24p — published at Raleigh, 1848.

MORFIT (Campbell) Chemical and Pharmaceutic Manipulations; a manual of the mechanical and chemic-mechanical operations of the laboratory, containing a complete description of the most approved apparatus, with instructions as to their application and management, both in manufacturing processes and in the more exact details of analysis and accurate research, by C. Morfit, assisted by Alexander Muckle; with four hundred and twenty-three illustrations: 8vo large, 482p — Philadelphia, published by Lindsay & Blakiston, 1849.

Chemistry applied to the manufacture of soap and candles; illustrated with one hundred and seventy engravings on wood: 8vo 544p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1847; deposited by Carey & Hart.

Manures; their composition, preparation and action upon

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soils, with the quantities to be applied; being a field companion for the farmer; from the French of standard authorities: 16mo 100p — Philadelphia, published by Lindsay & Blakiston, 1848; deposited by Lindsay & Blakiston.

Perfumery, its manufacture and use, with instructions in every branch of the art and recipes for all the fashionable preparations, illustrated by numerous woodcuts. From the French of Celnart and other late authorities, with additions and improvements. 12mo 285p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1847; deposited by Carey & Hart.

MORLEY (C.) The Power of Kindness: 12mo 108p — New York, published by J. R. Wellman, 1846; deposited by C. Morley.

MORRIS (Pemberton P.) A Practical Treatise on the Law of Replevin in the United States; with an appendix of forms and a digest of statutes: 8vo large, 316p — Philadelphia, published by James Kay, Jr. & Brother, 1849; deposited by James Kay, Jr. & Brother.

MOSES Thomas P.) Leisure Thoughts in prose and verse: 12mo 192p — Portsmouth, published by Samuel A. Badger, 1849; deposited by Samuel A Badger.

MUHLENBERG (Henry A.) The Life of Major General Peter Muhlenberg of the revolutionary army, by Henry A. Muhlenberg: 12mo 456p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1849; deposited by Carey & Hart.

MULLER (J.) Principles of Physics and Meteorology; first American edition, revised and illustrated with five-hundred and thirty-eight engravings on wood and two colored plates: 8vo 635p — Philadelphia, published by Lea & Blanchard, 1848; deposited by Lea & Blanchard.

MUIR (John) The American Formulary, comprising oath, verdict, deed, will, indenture, contract, lease, bond, notice, petition and other useful forms, pertaining to judicial and social affairs; with remarks concerning witnesses, jurors, verdicts, lawyers, instructions, wills, contracts, &c., 18mo — Alexandria, 1849; deposited by John Muir.

The American Reference Book, comprising in sundry divisions, divers useful tables, abbreviations, forms, rules, remarks, &c., &c., pamphlet: 18mo — Baltimore, 1847; deposited by John Muir.

MURPHY (John M'Leod,) and JEFFERS (W. N. Jr.) Nautical routine and stowage; with short rules in Navigation: 8vo 174p — New York, published by Henry Spear 1849; deposited by Henry Spear.

MYERS (Hamilton P.) The First of the Knickerbockers, a tale of 1673, second edition: 12mo 222p — New York, published by George P. Putnam, 1849; deposited by George P. Putnam.

MY MOTHER; or recollections of maternal influence: 12mo 240p — New York, published by William H. Hyde, 1849; deposited by William H. Hyde.

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MYLNE (J. W.) and CRAIG (R. D.,) Reports of cases argued and determined in the high court of chancery, during the time of Lord Chancellor Cottenham; with notes and references to both English and American decisions, by John A. Dunlap, counsellor at law, vol. 4, 1838–39–40; 2, 3, and 4 Victoria — [See Dunlap]: 8vo large, 719 — New York, published by Banks, Gould & Co., and at Albany by Gould, Banks & Gould, 1846; deposited by Banks, Gould & Co.

NAPOLEON and the Marshals of the Empire, complete in two volumes, with sixteen steel portraits in military costume: 8vo, vol. 1, 348p; vol. 2, 372p: Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1848; deposited by Carey & Hart.

NEANDER (Augustus) The Life of Jesus Christ in its historical connexion and historical development; translated from the fourth German edition, by John M'Clintock and Charles E. Blumenthal: 8vo large, 450p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1848; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

NEILL (John, M. D.,) and SMITH (Francis Gurney, M. D.,) An analytical compendium of the various branches of medical science, for the use and examination of students; containing—1, anatomy, 12mo, 180p; 2, Physiology, 133p; 3, Surgery, 122p; 4, Obstetrics, 113p; 5, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 115p; 6, Chemistry, 93p; 7, Practice of Medicine, 152p, 12mo — Philadelphia, published by Lea & Blanchard, 1848; deposited by Lea & Blanchard.

NEWTON (Sir Isaac,) Principia. The mathematical principles of Natural Philosophy translated into English by Andrew Mott; to which is added Newton's system of the world; with a portrait taken from the bust in the Royal observatory at Greenwich; first American edition, carefully revised and corrected, with a life of the author, by N. W. Chittenden: 8vo large, 581p — New York, published by Daniel Adee, 1848; deposited by Daniel Adee.

NEW TESTAMENT (The) in Comstock's perfect alphabet: 8vo 397p — Philadelphia, published by A. Comstock, M. D., 1848; deposited by Andrew Comstock, M. D.

NICHOLSON (A.) Ireland's welcome to the stranger, or, an excursion through Ireland in 1844–45, for the purpose of personally investigating the condition of the poor: 12mo 456p — New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1847; deposited by A. Nicholson.

NORRIS (William Henry,) BROWN (George William,) and BRUNE (Frederick William, Jr.,) Digest of the Maryland reports, comprising Harris & M'Henry, four volumes; Harris & Johnson, seven volumes; Harris & Gill, two volumes; Gill & Johnson, twelve volumes; Bland's chancery reports, three volumes: 8vo large, 922p — Baltimore, published by Cushing & Brother; deposited by the authors.

NORTHEND (Charles,) School dialogues; being a collection of exercises particularly designed for the use of schools: 12mo 352p,

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— Syracuse, published by L. W. Hall, 1849; deposited by Charles Northend.

NORTON (Rev. Herman,) Record of Facts, concerning the persecutions at Madeira, in 1843 and 1846; the flight of a thousand converts to the West India Islands; and also the sufferings of those who arrived in the United States: 16mo 228p — New York, published by the American Protestant Society, 1849; deposited by Edward Vernon.

NOTES on the structure and philosophy of the English language, designed for mutual or self instruction; also a text book for review in high schools, academies, and colleges: with a lecture on elocution, by the author of "Lectures on the English Language": 18mo 43p — New York, published by Redfield & Savage, 1846; deposited by J. H. Hull.

NUTTING (B. F.) Initiatory drawing cards, in four parts, eighteen cards in each, presenting carefully drawn examples, and accompanied by directions illustrating the first principles of drawing, for the use of schools and families: 16mo — Boston, published by M. J. Whipple, 1849; deposited by M. J. Whipple.

OBSERVATIONS and exhortations based upon the catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church; intended chiefly for the use of teachers in instructing classes of servants or other uneducated persons, designed to accompany the church catechism, simplified by a member of the diocese of South Carolina: 16mo 84p — New York, published by Daniel Dana, Jr., 1847; deposited by Daniel Dana, Jr.

OLDCOOK, (Dr.) Receipt Book; with notes for the preservation of health: 12mo 144p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1847; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

OLNEY (J., A. M.) A Practical Introduction to the Study of Geography, embellished with maps from steel plates, and engravings on wood: 16mo 108p — New York, published by Pratt, Woodford & Co., 1847; deposited by Canfield & Robins.

School Atlas containing twenty-four maps: 4to — New York, published by Pratt, Woodford & Co.; deposited by D. F. Robinson.

An Elementary Geography, adapted to Olney's outline maps, for common schools and general use: 16mo 90p — New York, published by Pratt, Woodford & Co., 1847; deposited by Pratt, Woodford & Co.

A practical system of modern geography simplified and adapted to the capacity of youth; containing numerous tables, and embellished with numerous engravings of manners, customs, &c., revised and illustrated by a new and enlarged atlas, fifty-fifth edition: 12mo 300p — New York, published by Pratt, Woodford & Co., 1847; deposited by D. F. Robinson.

ONDERDONK (Henry, Jr.) Documents and letters intended to illustrate the revolutionary incidents of Queens county; with connecting narratives, explanatory notes and additions: 12mo 264p — New

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York, published by Leavitt, Trow & Co., 1846; deposited by H. Onderdonk, Jr.

Revolutionary incidents of Suffolk and Kings counties; with an account of the battle of Long Island, and the British prisons and prison ships of New York: 12mo 268p — New York, published by Leavitt & Co. 1849.

ORPHAN TWINS (The); or the adventures of a brother and sister; a poem: 12mo 100p — New York, published by Stanford & Swords, 1849; deposited by David Bigler.

ORTON (J. W.) The miner's guide and metallurgist's directory: 16mo 86p — New York, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 1849, deposited by A. S. Barnes & Co.

OSGOOD (Frances Sargent) Poems; illustrated by Huntingdon, Darly, Rossiter, Cushman and Osgood: 8vo 466p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1850; deposited by Carey & Hart.

OSWALD (John,) An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language; revised and improved, and especially adapted to the purpose of teaching English composition in schools and academies, by J. M. Keazy; to which is appended a key to the Latin, Greek, and other roots: 12mo — Philadelphia, 1847; deposited by E. C. & J. Biddle.

OUTLINES of the History of France, from the earliest times to the Revolution of 1848; for schools and families, with numerous engravings and questions for the examination of pupils: 16mo 240p — Philadelphia, published by Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co., 1848; deposited by Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co.

PAINE (Martyn, A. M., M. D.) The Institutes of Medicine: 8vo large, 826p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1847; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics: 12mo 411p — New York, published by Samuel S. & William Wood, 1848; deposited by Samuel S. & William Wood.

PAGE (David P., A. M.) Theory and practice of teaching, or the motives and methods of good school-keeping: 12mo 349p — Syracuse, published by Hall & Dickson, 1847; deposited by D. P. Page.

PALEY (William,) A Treatise on the Law of Principal and Agent, chiefly with reference to mercantile transactions; third edition, with considerable additions, by J. H. Lloyd, third American edition, with further extensive additions, by J. A. Dunlap: 8vo large, 461p — New York, published by Banks, Gould & Co., 1847; deposited by Banks, Gould & Co.

PARENTAL Instruction, or Guide to Wisdom and Virtue; designed for young persons of both sexes; selected chiefly from the writings of an eminent physician: 12mo 252p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1846; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

PARKER (Richard Green, A. M.) Geographical Questions. Questions in Geography, adapted for the use of Morse's, Woodbridge's, Worcester's, Mitchel's, Field's, Malte Brun's, Smith's, Olney's, Goodrich's, or any other respectacle collection of maps; to

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which is added a concise description of the terrestrial globe: 12mo 60p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1847; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

PARKER (Richard Green) First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; abridged from the compendium of school philosophy: 16mo 150p — New York, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 1848; deposited by A. S. Barnes & Co.

A school compendium of natural and experimental Philosophy, embracing the elementary principles of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, acoustics, pyronomies, optics, astronomy, electricity, galvanism, magnetism, electro magnetism, and magneto electricity, with a description of the steam and locomotive engines, a new edition with additions and improvements: 8vo 382p — New York, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 1848; deposited by A. S. Barnes & Co.

Rhetorical Reader, exercises in rhetorical reading, with a series of introductory lessons: 12mo 432p — New York, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 1849; deposited by A. S. Barnes.

PARKE (Uriah) Stewart's new edition, farmers' mechanics' and merchant's practical Arithmetic, revised and improved, with additions; twentieth edition: 12mo 179p — Hagerstown, published by W. Stewart, 1848; deposited by W. Stewart.

PARKMAN (Francis, Jr.,) The California and Oregon trail; being sketches of Prairie and Rocky mountain life: 12mo 448p — New York, published by George P. Putnam, 1849; deposited by George P. Putnam.

PATTERNS for ornamenting the covers of books, patterns of rolls, stamps, scrolls and connecting lines: 4to 24p — Philadelphia, published by Gaskill & Copper, 1847; deposited by Gaskill & Copper.

PATTERSON (Robert) The Reporter's Assistant; being an exposition of the reporting style of phonography: 12mo 52p — Philadelphia, published by E. Webster; deposited by R. Patterson.

PAULDING (J. K.) The Puritan and his Daughter, two volumes: 8vo vol. 1, 216p; vol. 2, 270p; New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1849; deposited by Baker & Scribner.

The Old Continental; or, the price of liberty, two volumes, [first volume only received:] 16mo vol. 1, 191p — New York, published by Paine & Burgess, 1846; deposited by Paine & Burgess.

And PAULDING (William Irving) American Comedies: contents, the Bucktails, or Americans in England; the Noble Exile; Madmen all, or the Cure of love; Antipathies, or the Enthusiasts by the ears: 12mo 295p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1847; deposited by Carey & Hart.

PEIRCE (Oliver B.) Natural series of Reading books, second reader: 12mo 252p — New York, published by Gates, Stedman & Co., 1849; deposited by O. B. Peirce.

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PENN (William) The life of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania; with numerous illustrative anecdotes and embellishments: 16mo — Philadelphia, published by Lindsay & Blakiston, 1849; deposited by Lindsay & Blakiston.

PEOPLE'S VADE MECUM (The) Comprising a collection of valuable receipts in the useful and interesting arts, &c., &c.; by a practical chemist: 16mo 46p — Buffalo, published by Jewett, Thomas & Co., 1849; deposited by George W. Merchant.

PERKINS (George R., A. M.) Perkins' Series; an elementary arithmetic. Stereotype edition, revised and improved: 8vo 347p — Hartford, published by H. H. Hawley & Co., 1849; deposited by George R. Perkins.

Higher Arithmetic, with an appendix, stereotype edition; revised and improved: 12mo 342p — Utica, published by H. H. Hawley & Co., 1848; deposited by Geo. R. Perkins.

A Treatise on Algebra, embracing besides the elementary principles, all the higher parts usually taught in colleges, &c., &c. Second edition; revised, enlarged and improved: 8vo 420p — Utica, published by H. H. Hawley & Co, 1847; deposited by George R. Perkins.

Elements of Geometry, with practical applications; designed for beginners: 12mo 308p — Utica, published by H. H. Hawley & Co., 1847; deposited by George R. Perkins.

PETER Schlemihl in America,: 8vo 494p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1848; deposited by Carey & Hart.

PETERS (Richard) A full and arranged Digest of the decisions in common law, equity and admiralty of the courts of the United States, from the organization of the government in 1789 to 1847, in the Supreme, Circuit, District and Admiralty court; reported in Dallas, Cranch, Wheaton, Peters and Howard's Supreme court reports; in Gallison, Mason, Paine, Peters, Washington, Wallace, Sumner, Story, Baldwin, Brockenbrough, and M'Lean's Circuit court reports, and in Bees, Ware, Peters and Gilpin's District and Admiralty reports; with an appendix, &c., &c.; two volumes: 8vo large, Vol. 1, 819p; Vol. 2, 770p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart; deposited by Richard Peters.

PETER (William, A. M.) Specimens of the poets and poetry of Greece and Rome, by various translators: 8vo large, 530p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1847; deposited by Carey & Hart.

PETERSON (Charles J.) The military Heroes of the Revolution, with a narrative of the war of Independence: 8vo large, 487p — Philadelphia, published by William A. Leary, 1848; deposited by James L. Gihon.

The military Heroes of the War of 1812; with a narrative of the war: 8vo large, 208p — Philadelphia, published by William A. Leary, 1848; deposited by James L. Gihon.

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PETERSON (Charles J.) The military Heroes of the War with Mexico, with a narrative of the war: 8vo large, 282p — Philadelphia, published by William A. Leary, 1848; deposited by James L. Gihon.

PHELPS (Mrs. Lincoln,) Ida Norman; or, trials and their uses: 12mo 272p — Baltimore, published by Cushing & Brother, 1848; deposited by Cushing & Brother.

PICKERING (John, LL. D.) A Comprehensive Lexicon of the Greek Language, adapted to the use of schools and colleges, in the United States. Third edition, greatly enlarged and improved: 8vo 1456p — Boston, published by Wilkins, Carter & Co.; deposited by Wilkins, Carter & Co., and Sarah Pickering, Executrix.

PICKERING (John) The working man's Political Economy, founded upon the principle of immutable justice, and the inalienable rights of man; designed for the promotion of national reform: 8vo 206p — Cincinnati, published by Thomas Varney, 1847; deposited by John Pickering.

PINNEO (T. S., M. D.,) The Heman's young ladies Reader, for female schools; containing extracts in prose and poetry, selected from the writings of more than one hundred and thirty different authors; Eclectic series: 8vo 480p — New York, published by Pratt, Woodford & Co.; deposited by Winthrop B. Smith.

Electic educational series; primary Grammar of the English language for beginners; 16mo 110p — Cincinnati, published by Winthrop B. Smith, 1849; deposited by W. B. Smith.

PONTIAC; or the siege of Detroit; a drama, in three acts: 12mo 60p — Boston, published by Samuel Colman, 1835; deposited by Samuel Colman.

PORTER (William) A quarter race in Kentucky, and other sketches, illustrative of scenes, characters and incidents, throughout the universal Yankee nation; with illustrations by Darley: 12mo 203p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1847; deposited by Carey & Hart.

POTTER (J. Hamilton, M. D.,) The Consumptive's Guide to health; or the invalid's five questions and the doctor's five answers; being a comprehensive and practical treatise on pulmonary consumption, &c., &c.: 12mo 78p — Philadelphia, published by the author, 1849; deposited by J. Hamilton Potter, M. D.

PRESCOTT (William H.) History of the conquest of Peru, with a preliminary view of the civilization of the Incas; two volumes: 8vo large, — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1847; deposited by William H. Prescott.

PRIMER — The illustrated Primer, or child's first book; embellished with numerous engravings: 8vo — New York, published by George F. Cooledge & Brother, 1847; deposited by George F. Cooledge & Brother.

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PURDON (John, Esq.,) and STROUD (George M.) A digest of the laws of Pennsylvania, from the year 1700 to the 22d day of April 1846; seventh edition; the first four editions by the late John Purdon, Esq., the last three, by George M. Stroud: 8vo large — Philadelphia, published by Thomas Davis, 1847.

Supplement to the digest of the laws of Pennsylvania, from 22d April 1846, to 11th April 1848, with some older laws not included in the last edition of Purdon's digest; by F. C. Brightly: 8vo — Philadelphia, published by J. Kay & Brother, 1848; deposited by F. C. Brightly.

PUTNAM (John Phelps) United States digest; being a digest of decisions of the courts of the common law, equity and admiralty, in the United States: vol. 1, annual digest for 1847; vol. 2, annual digest for 1848: 8vo large — Boston, published by Little & Brown; vol. 1 in 1848, 498p; vol. 2 in 1849, 502p; deposited by Little & Brown.

QUAIN (Jones, M. D.,) Human anatomy; edited by Richard Quain, F. R. S. and William Sharpey, M. D., F. R. S., First American, from the fifth London edition, edited by Joseph Leidy, M. D.; in two volumes, with over five hundred illustrations: 8vo vol. 1, 638p; vol. 2, 639p — Philadelphia, published by Lea & Blanchard, 1849; deposited by Lea & Blanchard.

RABADAN (Don Carlos) Manescas oral system of teaching living languages, illustrated by a practical course of lessons in the Spanish language, through the medium of the English; in one volume: 8vo 1029p — New York, printed at the Spanish printing office No. 88 William street, 1846; deposited by Don Carlos Rabadan.

RANDALL (Henry S.) Sheep Husbandry in the South; comprising a treatise on the acclimation of sheep in the southern states, an account of the different breeds; also, a complete manual of breeding, summer and winter management, and of the treatment of diseases; with portraits and other illustrations, in series of letters to R. F. W. Allston, Esq.: 8vo large, 320p — Philadelphia, published by J. S. Skinner & Son, 1848; deposited by J. S. Skinner & Son.

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The female poets of America; with portraits, biographical notices, and specimens of their writings: 8vo large, 420p — Philadelphia, published by E. H. Butler & Co., 1849; deposited by E. H. Butler & Co.

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RICHARDSON (William H.) Journal of a private soldier in Colonel Doniphan's command: 8vo 84p — Baltimore, 1847; deposited by W. H. Richardson.

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RICKLE (S. S.) No. 1, Deutscher Schulbücher. A. B. C. Buch: 12mo 32p — Columbus, published by Whiting & Huntington, 1848; deposited by Whiting & Huntington.

RIDDLE (Joseph Esmond, M. A.,) and ARNOLD (T. K., M. A.) A copious and critical English Latin lexicon, founded on the German Latin Dictionary of Dr. Charles Ernest Georges. First American edition, carefully revised, and containing a copious dictionary of proper names from the best sources; by Charles Anthon, LL. D.: 8vo large, 753p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1849; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

RING (David) Key to three thousand exercises in arithmetic, and appendix; 12mo 36p — Philadelphia, published by E. C. & J. Biddle, 1847; deposited by E. C. & J. Biddle.

RINGELBERGIUS (Joach. Fortius) The celebrated treatise of Joach. Fortius Ringelbergius de Ratione Studii: translated from the edition of Van Erpe, by G. B. Earp, Coll. Corp. Xti. Cant.: with preface and appendix, by W. H. Odenheimer, A. M.: 12mo 103p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1847; deposited by Carey & Hart.

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ROBINSON (Conway) An account of discoveries in the west until 1519, and of voyages to and along the Atlantic coast of North America, from 1520 to 1573. Prepared for "The Virginia historical and philosophical society," and published by the society: 8vo large — Richmond, printed by Shepherd & Colin, 1848; deposited by William Maxwell.

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Elements of natural philosophy, with some of their results and applications; designed for schools, academies, and private students: 12mo 287p — Cincinnati, published by Jacob Ernst, 1848; deposited by H. N. Robinson.

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Rodgers (M. M., M. D.) Scientific agriculture, or the elements of chemistry, geology, botany and meteorology, applied to practical agriculture; illustrated by numerous engravings and a copious glossary: 12mo 279p — Rochester, published by Erastus Darrow, 1848; deposited by Erastus Darrow.

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alphabetically arranged; with a preliminary historical essay: 8vo 733p — Boston, published by Little & Brown, 1847; deposited by Little & Brown.

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Reports of cases argued and determined in the Superior court of the city of New York: 8vo large, 796p — New York, published by Banks, Gould & Co., 1849; deposited by Banks, Gould & Co.

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SANGER (George P.) A table of the cases contained in the three volumes of the United States Digest, and in the two volumes of the supplement; alphabetically arranged, with a reference for each case to the volume and page of the report whence the case is taken, and to the volume and page of the Digest where it is found: 8vo 787p — Boston, published by Little & Brown, 1849; deposited by Little & Brown.

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SARTAIN (J.) The American gallery of Art, from the works of the best artists, with poetical and prose illustrations, by distinguished American authors: 4to 110p — Philadelphia, published by Lindsay & Blakiston, 1848; deposited by Lindsay & Blakiston.

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SCHWARTZ (Theodor) Handbuch für den Freimaurer, oder der Hieroglyphen Deuter. Enthaltend treue Erklärungen der Symbole des Lehrlings-Gesellen und Meister-Grades: 12mo 141p — Louisville, printed by Scheeffer und Doen, 1849; deposited by Theodor Schwartz.

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Supplement to essays on the progress of Nations, No. 2: 8vo 87p — New York, 1848.

SERGEANT (Thomas) and RAWLE (William, Jr.,) Reports of cases adjudged in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania. Ssecond edition, revised and corrected: 8vo large, [volumes 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 only received]: vol. 13, 478p; vol. 14, 476p; vol. 15, 498p; vol. 16, 476p; vol. 17, 474p — Philadelphia, published by Thomas Davis; deposited by Thomas Davis.

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SMEDES (W. C.) and MARSHALL (T. A.) Reports of cases argued and determined in the high court of errors and appeals for the state of Mississippi; vols. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; vol. 7, containing cases for November and January terms 1846; vol. 8, containing cases for January term 1847, vol. 9, containing cases for January terms 1847, and 1848; vol. 10, containing cases for January term 1848; vol. 11, containing all the cases for November term 1848; and vol. 12, containing all the cases for January term 1849: 8vo large, vol. 7, 918p; vol. 8, 870p; vol. 9, 704p; vol. 10, 708p; vol. 11, 684p; vol. 12, 796p — Boston, published by Little & Brown, vols. 7 and 8, in 1847, vols. 9 and 10, in 1848 and vol. 11, in 1849: deposited by W. C. Smedes and T. A. Marshall.

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The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in Greek; with English notes, critical, philological and exegetical, maps, indices, &c.; together with the epistles and apocalypse. The whole forming the complete text of the New Testament, by the Rev. J. A. Spencer, A. M.: 12mo large, 611p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1847; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

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STEVENS (Enos,) Rudiments of Astromy, &c.; with directions for using the diagram of the solar system so as to represent the relative portions of all the heavenly bodies every day: 16mo 36p — Boston, published by James French, 1849; deposited by Enos Stevens.

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STORRS (Richard S., Jr.) Congregationalism: its principles and influences: a discourse delivered before the general associations of New York, at their meeting in Madison, August 1848; by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Jr., published by request of the association: 8vo 72p —New York. Published by Baker & Scribner, 1848; deposited by Baker & Scribner.

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A Grammar of the Spanish Language based upon the system of D. José de Urcullu; also with reference to the publi-

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WOOD (George B.) A treatise on the practice of medicine. In two volumes; 8vo large, vol 1, 798p; vol. 2, 840p — Philadelphia, published by Grigg, Elliot & Co., 1847; deposited by George B. Wood.

WOOD (William Maxwell, M. D.,) Wandering sketches of people and things in South America, Polynesia, California, and other places visited during a cruise on board the United States ships Levant, Portsmouth and Savannah: 12mo 386p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1849; deposited by Carey & Hart.

WYATT (Thomas A. M.) History of the kings of France; containing the principal incidents in their lives, from the foundation of the monarchy to Louis Phillippe, with a concise biography of each; illustrated by seventy-two portraits of the Sovereigns of France: 12mo 252p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1846; deposited by Carey & Hart.

Memoirs of the Generals, Commodores, and other commanders, who distinguished themselves in the American army and navy during the wars of the revolution and 1812; and who were presented with medals by Congress, for their gallant services: 8vo large, 315p — Philadelphia, published by Carey & Hart, 1848; deposited by Carey & Hart.

The Sacred Tableaux; or, remarkable incidents in the Old and New Testament, illustrated by forty steel engravings, from the ancient masters; the descriptions by distinguished American writers; edited by Thomas Wyatt, A. M: 12mo 314p — Boston, published by John M. Whittemore, 1848; deposited by John M. Whittemore.

XENOPHON — The Anabasis of Xenophon, with English notes, critical and explanatory, a map arranged according to the best authorities, and a plan of the battle of Cunaxa; by Charles Anhton, LL. D.: 8vo 632p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1848; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

Memorabilia of Socrates, with English notes, critical and explanatory, the Prolegomena of Kühner, Wigger's life of Socrates, &c., by Charles Anthon, LL. D.: 8vo 458p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1848; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

YOUATT (William) The Dog; with illustrations, edited with additions by E. J. Lewis, M. D.: 8vo large, 403p — Philadelphia, published by Lea & Blanchard, 1847; deposited by Lea & Blanchard.

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YOUNG (Augustus) Unity of purpose, or rational analysis; being a treatise designed to disclose physical truths, and to detect and expose popular errors: 8vo 292p — Boston, published by S. N. Dickinson & Co., 1846; deposited by Augustus Young.

ZSCHOKKE (Heinrich) The Galley Slave, translated from the German by the late J. T. S. Sullivan, from the forty-fifth German edition: 8vo 230p — Philadelphia, published by H. N. Joy & Co., 1849; deposited by H. N. Joy & Co.

ZUMPT (C. G.) A School Grammar of the Latin Language. Translated and adapted to the use of the High School of Edinburgh, by Leonhard Schmitz; enlarged by Charles Anthon, LL. D.: 8vo 247p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1847; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

PART II. — LIST OF MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS.

ABDY (Mrs.) See: Strakosch.

AIKIN (J. B.) The Juvenile Minstrel, a new system of musical Notation; with a choice collection of moral and sacred songs, designed for juvenile singing schools, public schools, juvenile concerts, select classes, and family circles, by J. B. Aikin: 12mo long, 208p — Philadelphia, published by E. C. & J. Biddle, 1847; deposited by T. K. & P. G. Collins.

ANDREWS (John C.) Jennie, with her bonnie blue e'e; written and composed by John C. Andrews: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son.

BALL (Eli) The Manual of the sacred Choir: a selection of tunes and hymns, from the most approved authors, adapted to public worship, to revivals, to prayer meetings and to family worship: by Eli Ball: 16mo 128p — Richmond, published by Harrold & Murray, 1849: deposited by Eli Ball.

BALMER (Charles) A Heart that's kind and true; ballad written by Henry F. Watson; music by Charles Balmer: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son.

BARNETT (James C.) Princess Alice waltz, composed and arranged for the piano forte, by James C. Barnett: 4to 4p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son.

BERG (Albert W.) Lake George Waltz, composed for the piano forte by Albert W. Berg: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son.

BORRA (Signor J.) Memphis Waltz, with an accompaniment for flute or violin, composed by Signor J. Borra: 4to 5p — Cincinnati, published by Peters & Field, 1846; deposited by Peters & Field.

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Bradbury (W. B.) See Hastings (Thomas.)

Bullard (O. B.) The Sabbath School Vocalist: a collection of hymns and music, selected and arranged for general use in Sabbath schools and families, by O. B. Bullard: 12mo long, 48p — Boston, published by Benjamin Perkins & Co., 1848: deposited by O. B. Bullard.

California as it is; comic song, written by Thaddeus W. Meighan, sung by Pete Morris: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son.

Carpenter (J. E., Esq.) See: Maeder.

Chadwick (Henry) Hudson Waltz, composed and arranged for the piano forte by Henry Chadwick: 4to 4p — New York, published by Jaques & Brother, 1849; deposited by Jaques & Brother.

See: Emma Snow; Lover (Samuel); Dinah Crow; Oh! would I were a girl again.

Chandler (E. S.) See: Uncle Ned.

Christy (E. P.) See: Susan Rayne.

Concone (J.) The Pensive Thought, or Last Adieu, words and arrangement by Henri, composed by J. Concone: 4to 6p — New York, published by Jaques & Brother, 1849; deposited by Jaques & Brother.

Coppock (W. R.) The Vine Cot Waltzes, à la cinq Temps, composed by W. R. Coppock: 4to 7p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son.

Costy (F. Esq.) See: I may not meet them.

Crosby (F.) See: De Meyer.

Cumming (William) See: Kneass.

Cunnington (W. P.) I have loved but the dream is now over; a ballad, composed by W. P. Cunnington, 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by G. Willig, Jr.

Cutter (Captain G. W.) See: E. Pluribus Unum.

Deems (J. M.) Une Petite Récréation Musicale, composée a quatre mains pour le piano par J. M. Deems; 4to 7p — Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by G. Willig, Jr.

De Meyer — Twilight is Closing; ballad; words by F. Crosby, melody from De Meyer's celebrated "Chant Bohemienne": arranged by W. C. Peters; 4to 7p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son.

Dielman (Professor H.) Grand Inauguration March; performed on the occasion of the inauguration of General Taylor, as President of the United States; composed and arranged for the piano forte, by Professor H. Dielman: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by G. Willig, Jr.

Dinah Crow; Ethiopean Melody, arranged for the Spanish Guitar by Henry Chadwick: 4to 2p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son.

Dodworth (Allen) The Cally Quadrilles, by Allen Dodworth: 4to 7p —

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New York, published by Wm. Hall Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son.

DODWORTH (Harvey B.) Diligent Hose Companys Quick Step, composed and arranged by Harvey B. Dodworth, 4to 3p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son 1849.

DOMESTIC and Social Harp (The) A collection of tunes and hymns intended for family and chapel use; 12mo long, 168p — Hartford, published by D. R. Woodford & Co., 1848; deposited by O. P. Woodford, 1848.

DRENNON Polka Quadrilles (The) arranged for the piano forte by W. C. Peters: 4to 7p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1849; deposited by W. C. Peters, 21 September 1849.

EMMA Snow, the celebrated Ethiopian song, arranged for the Spanish Guitar, by Henry Chadwick: 4to 2p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

E PLURIBUS Unum, An American National song for two voices, with an accompaniment for the guitar; words by Captain G. W. Cutler, arranged by Mrs. Edward H. Pendleton: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1849; deposited by W. C. Peters, 8 December 1849.

An American National song, written by Captain G. W. Cutter, the music adapted and arranged for the Baltimore Olio, by Mrs. Edward H. Pendleton, arranged as a quartette for four voices: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1849; deposited by W. C. Peters, 8 December 1849.

An American National song, written by Captain G. W. Cutter; the music adapted and arranged for the Baltimore Olio by Mrs. Edward H. Pendleton; 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1849; deposited by W. C. Peters, 8 December 1849.

ERNST (Louis) North Carolina Polka, composed by Louis Ernst: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

FOSTER (Stephen C.) Summer Longings; song, words from the Home Journal; composed by Stephen C. Foster: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by William C. Peters, 1849; deposited by William C. Peters, 22 November 1849.

"There's a good Time Coming;" song, lines from the London Daily News; composed by S. C. Foster: 4to 5p — Cincinnati, published by Peters & Field; deposited by William C. Peters.

FOWLER (J. A.) Sounds from the Valley; a brilliant waltz, with introduction, composed for the piano forte, by J. A. Fowler: 4to 7p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son 14 December 1849.

GALLAGHER (W. D., Esq.) See: There's something on my lips, Love!

GERMON (F. C.) See: Howard (Frank.)

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GRATTAN (H. P.) See: Loder George.

GROBE (Charles) Romanesca Polka, composed by Charles Grobe: 4to 2p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

Salut à New York Variations brilliantes, sur le thème favori, The "Evergreen Waltz," composées pour le piano par Charles Grobe: 4to 11p — Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr.; 1849; deposited by George Willig, 4 April 1849.

Veni, Vidi, Vici. The Battle of Buena Vista, a descriptive fantasie for the piano, composed by Charles Grobe: 4to 14p — Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by George Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

See: Nauenburg (G.)

See: Otto (F.)

GUERNSEY (Wellington) See: Oh! would I were a Girl again.

HARRY AND LUCY. Coralie, a new Ethiopian song, written and composed by Harry and Lucy, arranged for Dumbolton's Ethiopian serenaders, by Frank Howard: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December, 1849.

HARTGE (Levine G.) Guida Waltz, composed by Levine G. Hartge: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

Priscilla Polka, composed by Levine G. Hartge: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

HASTINGS (Thomas) and BRADBURY (William B.) The New York Choralist: a new and copious collection of psalm and hymn tunes, adapted to all the various metres in general use, with a large variety of anthems and set pieces: 8vo long, 352p — New York, published by Mark H. Newman & Co., 1847; deposited by Thomas Hastings and William B. Bradbury, 1847.

HENESS (Theophilus) Agamia Waltz, composed by Theophilus Heness: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by George Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

HESS (Charles) The Jenny Gray Polka, composed by Charles Hess: 4to 2p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

See Jeannette and Jeannot, and LOVER (Samuel.)

HEWITT (J. H.) "My Heart's with Thee": a ballad written and composed by J. H. Hewitt: 4to 11p — Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by George Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

See: Oh! have I not been true to Thee.

HILL (U. C.) The Sister's Call, composed by U. C. Hill, arranged for the Spanish guitar, by L. Tripp: 4to 2p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849: deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

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HOLLAND (Albert) Captain Shutt's Quick step, as performed by the Independent Blues' band — composed and arranged by Albert Holland: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1849: deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

President Taylor's grand Inauguration March, composed by Albert Holland: 4to 4p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

HOWARD (Frank) The Female Slave's Lament; words by F. C. Germon, music by Frank Howard: 4to 7p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849: deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

See: Harry and Lucy.

I MAY NOT meet Thee, song, written by F. Cosby, Esq., arranged by W. C. Peters: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by George Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

I (W. B.) See: Woodbury.

JEANNETTE and Jeannot, (Conscripts departure,) arranged for the Spanish Guitar, by Charles Hess: 4to 2p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849: deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

J (M. J.,) See: "See that little flower so gay."

JOHNSON (A. N.) The Choir Chorus book; a collection of choruses from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Cherubini, Mendelssohn, Sphor, Romberg, Neukomm, Rossini and other distinguished composers; compiled, adapted to English words, and arranged with particular reference to choir practice, and for the use of musical societies: 8vo long, 284p — Boston, published by Wilkins, Carter & Co., and George P. Reed, 1848; deposited by A. N. Johnson 1848.

JOHNSON (J. C.) Juvenile Oratorios; a collection of songs designed for floral and other concerts, juvenile classes, schools, &c.; the festival of the Rose; the Indian Summer; the Children of Jerusalem; by James C. Johnson: 12mo long, 176p — Boston, published by Wilkins, Carter & Co., 1849; deposited by J. C. Johnson, 4 May 1849.

JONES (L. J.) The Southern Minstrel; a collection of psalm and hymn tunes, odes and anthems, in three parts, selected from eminent authors, together with a number of new tunes never before published, suited to nearly every metre, and well adapted to churches of every denomination, singing schools and private societies, with plain rules for learners, by L. J. Jones: 8vo long, 280p — Philadelphia, published by Grigg, Elliot & Co., 1849; deposited by C. Sherman, 10 November 1849.

KNEASS (Nelson) Old Aunty Brown, as sung by Mrs. C. Howard; poetry by the "Pale Student," altered from a Melody by Nelson Kneass, arranged for the Baltimore Olio, by William Cumming, [piano,] 4to 5p — Cincinnati, published by Peters & Field, 1849; deposited by W. C. Peters, 22 December 1849.

"Old Aunty Brown;" poetry by the "Pale Student," altered

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from a melody by Nelson Kneass; arranged for the Baltimore Olio, by William Cumming. [guitar]: 4to 5p — Cincinnati, published by Peters & Field, 1849; deposited by W. C. Peters, 22 December 1849.

LEACH (Stephen) Let all Obey, the celebrated encore song in Balfe's opera, The Enchantress. Composed and arranged with piano forte accompaniments, by Stephen Leach: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

LENSCHOW (C.) Betty Polka: composed for the piano forte by C. Lenschow: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

LODER (George) The Bride; words by H. P. Grattan, music by George Loder: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

LONGFELLOW (Henry W.) See: Sanford (Lucy A.)

LOVER (Samuel) The Low Backed Car, written and composed by Samuel Lover, arranged for the Spanish Guitar by Henry Chadwick: 4to 2p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

Oh! watch you well by Daylight, composed by Samuel Lover, arranged for the Spanish Guitar by Charles Hess: 4to 3p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

MÆDER (James G.) The Maiden's Dream, ballad, written by J. E. Carpenter, Esq., music composed by James G. Mæder: 4to 7p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

Mine Own, ballad, written by Mrs. Charles Kean, composed by James G. Mæder: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

Were I but his own Wife, ballad, words from the "Dublin Nation," music composed by James G. Mæder: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

MARTIN (J.) The Old Gray Church; words by Alfred Tennyson, composed by J. Martin: 4to 5p — published by George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by George Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

MASON (William) Fireside Harmony; a new collection of glees and part songs, arranged for soprano, alto, tenor, and bass voices: 8vo long, 128p — Boston, published by Tappan, Whittemore & Mason, 1848; deposited by Tappan, Whittemore & Mason, 1848.

MASON (Lowell) and WEBB (George James) The Song Book of the schoolroom, consisting of a great variety of songs, hymns, and scriptural selections, with appropriate music, arranged to be sung in one, two, or three parts; containing also the elementary princi-

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ples of vocal music, prepared with reference to the inductive or Pestalozzian method of teaching; designed as a complete music manual for common or grammar schools, by Lowell Mason and George James Webb: 12mo long, 224p — Boston, published by Wilkins, Carter & Co., 1847; deposited by Wilkins, Carter & Co., 1847.

The Primary School Song Book, in two parts; the first part consisting of songs suitable for primary or juvenile singing schools, and the second part consisting of an explanation of the inductive or Pestalozzian method of teaching music in such schools: 12mo long, 96p — Boston, published by Wilkins, Carter & Co., 1847; deposited by Wilkins, Carter & Co., 1847.

MASON (Lowell) The National Psalmist; a collection of the most popular and useful psalm and hymn tunes; together with a great variety of new tunes, anthems, sentences and chants: 8vo long, 352p — Boston, published by Tappan, Whittemore & Mason, 1848; deposited by Tappan, Whittemore & Mason, 1848.

MATHEWS (John M.) Bertie Waltz, composed by John M. Matthews: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1848; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

Edenton Quick Step, composed by John M. Matthews: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

Reflection Waltz, composed by J. M. Mathews: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

MEIGHAM (Thaddeus W.) See: California as it is.

MINNICK (G. W.) Washington Literary Association's quick step, as performed at their third annual entertainment by the Independent Greys' band; composed and arranged by G. W. Minnick: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

MULLER (Julius E.) Virginia's Waltz, composed by Julius E. Müller, 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

NAX (Joseph) Emilie Waltz, composed by Joseph Nax: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by George Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

The Fredericksburg Serenading Waltz, composed by Joseph Nax: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by George Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

NAUENBURG (G.) Love me — not with Fancy; words from the Literary World, adapted to a melody by G. Nauenburg, arranged for the piano by Charles Grobe: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by George Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

OH! have I not been true to Thee, written and adapted to a beautiful melody by John H. Hewitt: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by

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George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by George Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

"Oh Susanna"; a popular Ethiopan song, arranged for the guitar by F. Weiland: 4to 2p --- Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1849; deposited by Lee & Walker, 6 August 1849.

Oh! Would I were a girl again, ballad, composed by Wellington Guernsey, arranged for the Spanish guitar by Henry Chadwick: 4to 2p --- New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

Otto (F.) I can't make up my Mind; words from Hood's Magazine, adapted to melody by F. Otto, and arranged for the piano, by Charles Grobe: 4to 5p --- Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1849: deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

"Sunset on the Sea;" the poetry by Charles P. Shiras, adapted to a melody by F. Otto, arranged for the piano, by Charles Grobe: 4to 5p --- Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1849: deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

Pendleton (Mrs. Edward H.) See: E Pluribus Unum.

Peters (W. C.) The Matamoros grand march, arranged and partly composed for the piano forte, by W. C. Peters --- Cincinnati, published by Peters & Field; deposited by W. C. Peters.

See: De Meyer; See: There's something on my lip, love; See: I may not meet thee; See: Drennon polka quadrilles.

Poulton (George R.) Buena Vista polka, by George R. Poulton: 4to 2p --- New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

Root (George F.) and Sweetser (Joseph E.) A collection of church Music; comprising many of the most popular and useful tunes in common use, together with a great variety of new and original psalm and hymn tunes, sentences, motets, anthems, chants, &c., designed for the use of choirs, congregations, singing schools, and societies: 8vo long, 348p --- New York, published by John Wiley, 1849; deposited by John Wiley, 25 August 1849.

Sanford (Lucy A.) Stars of the Summer night, serenade; from the Spanish Student; written by H. W. Longfellow, composed by Lucy A. Sanford: 4to 3p --- New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

Saroni (Herman S.) I wandered in the Woodlands. English words by Mrs. Osgood, German words by H. S. Saroni; music by H. S. Saroni: 4to 7p --- New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

Schneider (J) Twigg's Riflemen's Quick Step, composed by J. Schneider: 4to 1p --- Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by George Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

Schell (John) The Battle of Resaca de la Palma, composed for the piano forte by J. Schell: 4to 13p --- Baltimore, published by George

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Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by George Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

SEE that little flower so gay, for one or two voices, arranged by J. M. J.: 4to 4p --- New York, published by Jaques & Brother, 1849; deposited by Jaques & Brother, 19 December 1849.

SEIGLING (Marie R.) Souvenir de la Saxe, valse pour le piano forte. Précédée d'une introduction sentimentale composée par Marie R. Seigling: 4to 7p --- Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by George Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

SELLE (Louis) Mass for three Voices, by Louis Selle, 4to 34p --- New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

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SMITH (Henry) The Church Harmony, containing a selection of psalm and hymn tunes, set to pieces and anthems from the most approved authors, adapted to the divine worship of the various religious denominations; and a concise introduction to music. With additions and improvements, including a supplement or selection of sacred music, adapted to the service of the sanctuary, in the German language; also a series of practical lessons on time, notation, &c., on a new and improved arrangement. 26th edition. By Henry Smith: 16mo long, 355p---Chambersburg, published by the proprietor; deposited by Henry Smith.

STODDARD (J. T.) Evergreen Waltz, composed by J. T. Stoddard: 4to 2p --- Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by George Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

STRAKOSCH (Maurice) Souvenir de l'Amerique. Amusement de Salon, sur les motivs Eteiopins, composé par M. Strakosch: 4to 9p --- Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1849; deposited by W. C. Peters, 21 September 1849.

Mazurka Brilliante, composed for the piano forte by M. Strakosch: 4to 5p --- Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1849; deposited by W. C. Peters, 18 December 1849.

Mazurka Sentimentale, composed for the piano forte by M. Strakosch: 4to 5p --- Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1846; deposited by W. C. Peters, 18 December 1849.

La Sylphide, Fantaisie Romantique, pour le piano, composée par Maurice Strakosch: 4to 15p --- New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

The Moonlight of the Heart, a song; the words by Mrs. Abdy, the music by Maurice Strakosch: 4to 7p --- New

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York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

Souvenir de l'Amerique. Amusement de Salon, sur des motivs Etiopiens, composé par Strakosch: 4to 9p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1849; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August 1849.

SUSAN Rayne, a celebrated Ethiopian melody, arranged by E. P. Christy: 4to 7p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

SWEETSER (Joseph E.) See: Root (George F.)

TENNYSON (Alfred) See: Martin.

THERE'S something on my lip, Love! ballad, written by W. D. Gallagher, adapted to an air, quanto é bella, quanto é cara, in Donizetti's opera, L'Elisire d'Amour, by W. C. Peters: 4to 7p — Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by George Willig. Jr., 4 April 1849.

THOMAS (E.) The Tears of early Love, a favorite ballad, written by F. W. Thomas, the music composed by E. Thomas: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by William C. Peters, 1849; deposited by William C. Peters, 4 April 1849.

THOMAS (F. W.) See: Thomas E.

THORBECKE (E.) Homage to Mendelssohn; a scherzo for the piano forte, by E. Thorbecke: 4to 7p — Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by George Willig, Jr., 4 April 1849.

TRIPP (L.) See: Hill, (U. C.)

TUCKERMAN (S. P.) BANCROFT (S. A.,) and OLIVER (H. K.) The National Lyre, a new collection of sacred music, consisting of psalm and hymn tunes, with a choice selection of sentences, anthems and chants; designed for the use of choirs, congregations and singing schools: 8vo long, 160p — Boston, published by Wilkins, Carter & Co., 1848: deposited by Wilkins, Carter & Co., 3 January 1848.

"UNCLE NED," an Ethiopian melody, arranged by E. S. Chandler: 4to 2p — Cincinnati, published by Peters, Field & Co.; deposited by Mason, Colburn & Co., 6 August 1849.

"UNCLE NED," a popular Ethiopian song, arranged for the guitar by F. Weiland: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by William C. Peters, 1849; deposited by Lee & Walker, 6 August 1849.

VON LA HACHE (Theodor) Locomotive Polka, composed for the piano forte by Theodor Von La Hache; 4to 4p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

WARREN (George W.) Broadway Waltzes. No. 1, composed for the piano forte by George W. Warren: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

WATSON (Henry F.) See: Balmer (Charles.)

WATSON (Henry C.) Asthore Macree, a song for my own love; words from

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the Dublin Nation, music by Henry C. Watson: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

WEBB (George James) See: Mason (Lowell.)

WEILAND (F.) See: Uncle Ned.

WOLSIEFFER (P. M.) Practical instruction in Singing, for schools and singing classes, complete in four parts, Part 1. By P. M. Wolsieffer: 4to long, 19p — Philadelphia, published by P. M. Wolsieffer and M. H. Traubel, 1849; deposited by P. M. Wolsieffer and M. H. Traubel, 12 August 1849.

WOODBURY (I. B.) The Fisherman's Song, poetry by W. B. I., music composed by I. B. Woodbury, [being No. 5, of] Lays of New England: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

Good Night, duett, words by W. B. I., music composed by I. B. Woodbury, [being No. 6 of] Lays of New England: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1849; deposited by William Hall & Son, 14 December 1849.

PART III—LIST OF MAPS, CHARTS, PRINTS AND LABELS.

ANDREWS (S. P.) and BOYLE (A. F.) Elements of Phonography: chart No. 2; deposited by Andrews & Boyle.

Compendium of Phonography: [one sheet;] deposited by S. P. Andrews & A. F. Boyle.

BADLAM (Otis G.) The Common-School writing-book. In five numbers — New York, published by Collins & Brother, 1848; deposited by O. G. Badlam.

BONNER (William G.) Pocket map of the State of Georgia — Published at Milledgeville, 1848.

BREESE (Samuel, A. M.) Harper's Cereographic map of the United States and Canada, showing the canals, railroads and principal stage routes — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1847; deposited by Harper & Brothers.

BRUFF (J. G.) A correct map of the seat of War in Mexico — New York, published by J. Disturnell, 1847.

Map of the Valley of Mexico, and the surrounding mountains — New York, published by J. Disturnell, 1847.

COLE (James) Time's Day Book.

CROZET (C.) A map of the Internal Improvements of Virginia, prepared under a resolution of the General Assembly, adopted March 15, 1848. Engraved by P. S. Duvall, Philadelphia: deposited by Claudius Crozet.

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DISTURNELL (John) United States National Register, 1850: New York, published by J. Disturnell, 1849; deposited by J. Disturnell.

DOTY (H. H.) Susannah and the Elders: drawn on stone by N. Sarony; the original by Louis Blanc — Philadelphia, published by H. H. Doty, 1849; deposited by H. H. Doty.

FAC SIMILE of the Autographs of the merchants and other citizens of Philadelphia, as subscribed to the non-importation resolutions, October 25, 1765: one sheet — Philadelphia, published and deposited by Thomas Fisher.

FISHER (Samuel B.) and SHEAFER (P. W.) Map of the first and second anthracite coal fields in Pennsylvania; embracing Schuylkill county, and parts of Carbon, Luzerne, Columbia, Northumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon counties — Philadelphia, published by Robert P. Smith; deposited by Robert P. Smith.

FITCH (George W.) Mapping cards, Nos. 1, 4, and 5. Brooklyn, published by A. M. Wilder, 1848; deposited by A. M. Wilder & Co., and George W. Fitch.

FOWLE (William B.) Outline maps, viz: Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, United States, Eastern Hemisphere, and Western Hemisphere; deposited by William B. Fowle.

GOLDTHWAIT (J. H.) Railroad map of New England, and eastern New York. Compiled from the most authentic sources, 1849: deposited by J. H. Goldthwait.

GRIFFITH (Francis P.) A chart, containing the names of Senators of the United States, from every State in the Union, from the commencement of the Federal Government to the present period; also, the names of Presidents and Vice Presidents, Cabinet officers, &c.; Columbus, published by F. W. Murray & Co., 1849; deposited by F. P. Griffith.

HUBBARD (Edwin) The Ancestral Register, [chart]; published by Kellog & Hubbard, Hartford, Connecticut.

JEWETT (Dr. Stephen,) Celebrated health restoring bitters, [label]; deposited by S. Jewett & Co.

Highly celebrated pulmonary Elixir, &c., [label]; deposited by S. Jewett & Co.

Highly and justly celebrated strengthening plaster, &c., [label,] deposited by S. Jewett & Co.

JOHNSON (D. G.) Colton's illustrated and embellished steel plate map of the World, on Mercator's projection, compiled from the latest and most authentic sources — New York, published by J. H. Colton, 1849; deposited by J. H. Colton.

LAPHAM (J. A.) Map of the State of Wisconsin, compiled from the latest authorities — Milwaukie, Wisconsin, 1849; deposited by J. A. Lapham.

MAP OF MEXICO: Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico, Segun la organizado y definido por los varias actas del Congreso de dicha Republica; y construido por las autoridades — Neuva York, 1847;

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revised edition, published by J. Disturnell; deposited by J. Disturnell.

MAP of the countries embraced within the travels of St. Paul; deposited by A. M. Wilder & G. W. Fitch.

MAP of the States of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin; the territory of Minnesota, and the mineral lands of Lake Superior — Philadelphia, published by Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co., 1849; deposited by Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co.

MUSURY'S compound extract of Sarsaparilla and Wau-a-hoo, [label.]

MURRAY (H. C.) Original patterns for Gothic railings. No. 1, Farnandis' fancy; No. 4, Jones' fancy.

OLNEY (J.) Outline maps for common schools, viz: North America, South America, World, Europe, Asia, Africa, United States, Atlas folio — New York, published by Pratt, Woodford & Co., 1847; deposited by J. Olney,

OTLEY (J. W.) and WHITEFORD (R.) Map of Burlington county, N. Jersey, from original surveys — Philadelphia, published by Smith & Wistar, 1849.

And KEILY (J.) Map of Mercer county, New Jersey, entirely from original surveys — Camden, published by Lloyd Van Der Veer; deposited by Robert P. Smith.

REA.(Samuel M.) and PRICE (Jacob) Map of New Castle County, Delaware, from original surveys: Philadelphia, published by Smith & Wistar, 1848; deposited by Robert P. Smith.

SIDNEY (J. C.) Map of twelve miles around New York, with the names of property holders, &c. From entirely new and original surveys: Philadelphia, engraved on stone by N. Friend, printed by H. Camp; deposited by J. C. Sidney.

Map of the City of Trenton, New Jersey, from actual surveys: Philadelphia, published by M. Dripps, 1849; deposited by M. Dripps.

Map of the City of Philadelphia, together with all the surrounding districts, including Camden, New Jersey: Philadelphia, published by Smith & Wistar, 1849; deposited by Robert P. Smith.

SMITH (J. Calvin) Map of the State of New York, showing the boundaries of counties and townships, the location of cities, towns and villages; the courses of railroads, canals and stage roads: New York, published by J. Disturnell, 1848; deposited by J. Disturnell.

STANSBIE (Alexander C.) KELLEY (James) and (REA Samuel M.) A Map of the counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey, from original surveys: Philadelphia, published by Smith & Wistar, 1849; deposited by Smith & Wistar.

STEBBINS (L.) A new system of Public Advertising, designed to occupy the back, border, and blank places of maps and other prints, not coming under the head of general news prints; a chart.

STEVENS (Enos) Diagram of the Solar System, adapted to Stevens' rudi-

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ments of Astronomy: Boston, 1849; deposited by E. Stevens.

Phrenological Chart. Lithographed by Tappan & Bradford, Boston; deposited by Enos Stevens.

STUDENTS Magazine, (in raised letters for the use of the blind): 8 pages folio.

TABLE OF WAGES from one to thirty days, at from eight to forty dollars per month. Buffalo, published by L. Danforth & Co.

TELLERS (C. W.) System of cutting [Garments]; chart.

TEMPERANCE TABULA and Family Pledge: engraved by E. Chase, 1848; deposited by Orlando Lund.

WEBSTER (E. L.) The Dress Maker's Chart; deposited by E. L. Webster, 1849.

WINCHESTER (George W.) Drawing and Writing Cards, accompanied by a key with ample directions; in four parts; part 1, two copies, atlas folio: Hartford, published by H. S. Parsons & Co.; deposited by G. W. Winchester, 1849.

APPENDIX TO LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

NO. 2.

COPY-RIGHT PUBLICATIONS FOR 1850.

LIST of Books, Maps, Charts, Musical Compositions, &c., delivered to the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, from January 1, *to December* 31, 1850; *in compliance with the following requirement of the Act of Congress, approved August* 10, 1846, *establishing the Smithsonian Institution:*

"SECTION 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the author or proprietor of any Book, Map, Chart, Musical Composition, Print, Cut, or Engraving, for which a copy right shall be secured under the existing acts of Congress, or those which shall hereafter be enacted respecting copy rights, shall, within three months from the publication of said Book, Map, Chart, Musical Composition, Print, Cut, or Engraving, deliver, or cause to be delivered, one copy of the same to the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, and one copy to the Librarian of Congress Library, for the use of the said Libraries."

PART I.—BOOKS.
" II.—MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS.
" III.—MAPS, PRINTS, &c. &c.

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PART I. — BOOKS.

ABBOTT (Jacob,) History of William the Conquerer. By Jacob Abbott; with engravings: 16mo 291p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers; deposited by Harper & Brothers, March 1850.

History of Cyrus the Great, by Jacob Abbott; with engravings: 16mo 289p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1850: deposited by Harper & Brothers, 20 May 1850.

History of Darius the Great, by Jacob Abbott; with engravings: 12mo 286p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 82 Cliff street, 1850; deposited by Harper & Brothers, 20 August 1850.

History of Xerxes the Great, by Jacob Abbott; with engravings: 16mo 302p — New York, Harper & Brothers, publishers, 82 Cliff street; deposited by Harper & Brothers, 19 October 1850.

ABBOTT (Charles) Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice of England; a treatise of the law relative to merchant ships and seamen, in five parts; 1, of the owners of merchant ships; 2, of the persons employed in the navigation of merchant ships and the conveyance of passengers therein; 3, of collision; 4, of the carriage of goods in merchant ships; 5, of the wages of merchan' seamen. By Charles [Abbott,] Lord Tenterden, late Chief Justice of England. Eighth edition. By William Shee. Sixth American edition: with the notes of Mr. Justice Story and additional annotations. By J. C. Perkins, Esq.: 8vo large, 1008p — Boston, published by Charles C. Little & James Brown; deposited by Little & Brown, 19 July 1850.

ACKERMAN (A) First book of Natural History, by A. Ackerman: 12mo 286p — New York, published by Cady & Burgess, 60 John street; deposited by A. Ackerman, 17 December 1850.

ADAMS (John) The works of John Adams, second President of the United States: with a life of the author, notes and illustrations, by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams. Volume 2: 8vo 542p — Boston: Charls C. Little & James Brown, 1850; deposited by Charles C. Little & James Brown, 13 November 1850.

AGASSIZ (Louis) Lake Superior: its physical character, vegetation and animals, compared with those of other and similar regions. By Louis Agassis. With a narrative of the tour by J. Elliot Cabot, and contributions by other scientific gentlemen. Elegantly illustrated: 8vo large, 428p — Boston, published by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 1850; deposited by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 15 March 1850.

ALEXANDER (J. H.) Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures, ancient and modern; reduced to the standards of the United States of America. By J. H. Alexander: 8vo large, 158p — Baltimore, William Minifie & Co., 1850; deposited by William Minifie 28 September 1850.

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ALEXANDER (J. A.) See: BIBLE. The Psalms translated and explained by J. A. Alexander.

ALLYN (Avery) A Ritual of Freemasonry, illustrated by numerous engravings. To which is added a key to the Phi Beta Kappa, the Orange, and Odd Fellows Societies; with notes and remarks by Avery Allyn, K. R. C., K. T. K. M., &c.: 12mo 269p — New York, William Gowans, 1850; deposited by William Gowans 26 December 1850.

ALPHABET made easy, or one step at a Time; by Mrs. C. M. Peat: 12mo 57p — Philadelphia, published by Lindsay & Blakiston; deposited by C. M. Peat, 14 February 1850.

ALSOP (Samuel) Key to first Lessons in Algebra; by Samuel Alsop: 12mo 73p — Philadelphia, published by E. C. & J. Biddle; 1850, deposited by E. C. & J. Biddle, 30 April 1850.

AMERICAN Fowl Breeder; (The) containing full information on Breeding, rearing, diseases, and management of domestic poultry; also instructions concerning the choice of pure stock, crossing, caponizing, &c., &c.; with engravings. By an association of practical breeders: 12mo 91p --- Boston, published John P. Jewett; deposited by Joel Nourse, 14 March 1850.

ANDERSON (John J.) See: DAVENPORT (Bishop.)

ANGEL Voices; or, words of counsel for overcoming the world. After the mode of Richter's Best Hours. Second edition revised and enlarged: 16mo 117p — Boston published by Ticknor, Reed & Fields, 1850; deposited by William Treat of Buffalo, 8 January 1850.

ANGELL (Joseph K.) A treatise on the law of water Courses, with an appendix, containing statutes of flowing and forms of declarations; by Joseph K. Angell. Fourth edition revised, and containing references to many new adjudged cases: 8vo 661p Boston, published by Little & Brown, 1850; deposited by Joseph K. Angell, 18 July 1850.

ARCHBOLD (Miss Ann) A book for the Married and Single, the grave and the gay: and especially designed for steamboat passengers. By Miss Ann Archbold: 16mo 192p — East Plainfield, Ohio, printed at the office of the "Practical Preacher," N. A. Baker, printer, 1850; deposited by Miss Ann Archbold, 23 December, 1850.

ARTHUR (T. S.) Golden Grains from Life's Harvest Field. By T. S. Arthur: 12mo 240p — Philadelphia, published by J. W. Bradley, 1850; deposited by J. W. Bradley, 29 June, 1850.

Illustrated Temperance Tales; by T. S. Arthur; with an autobiography and portrait of the author: 8vo 320p — Philadelphia, published by J. W. Bradley, 1850; deposited by J. W. Bradley, 29 June 1850

Sketches of Life and Character; by T. S. Arthur. Illustrated with sixteen engravings and a portrait of the author: 8vo 416p — Philadelphia published by J. W. Bradley, 1850; deposited by T. S. Arthur, 3 January 1850.

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BAKER (B. F.) and SOUTHARD (L. H.) The Haydn collection of church music; selected and arranged from the works of Haydn, Handel Winter, Weber, Mendelssohn, Cherubini, Mozart, Beethoven, Paer, Rosini, and others; together with many original compositions. By B. F. Baker and L. H. Southard: 8vo long, 352p — Boston, published by Charles H. Pierce, 1850; deposited by B. F. Baker, 17 September 1850.

BALTIMORE Olio and American Musical Gazette; a monthly parlor companion for the ladies, devoted chiefly to music, the arts and musical intelligence generally; vol. 1, No. 1 — 10 January; October 1850: Baltimore; published by W. C. Peters, 4to 12p: deposited by W. C. Peters, No 1, 18 January; No. 2, 16 February; No. 3, 15 March; No. 4, 8 April; No. 5, 16 May; Nos. 6, 7 and 8, 6 August; Nos. 9 and 10, 16 October.

BAR (The) of Iron; or the danger of unsanctified Affliction; a true story: 12mo 68p — Philadelphia, American Sunday School Union, 1850; deposited by American Sunday School Union, 24 August 1850.

BARBOUR (Oliver L.) Reports of cases in law and equity in the Supreme court of the State of New York. Vols 4 and 5. By Oliver L. Barbour: 8vo large — Albany published by Gould Banks & Gould, 1850; deposited by Gould, Banks & Gould, March 29 1850. Vol 5, 8vo large, 732p — Albany, Gould, Banks & Gould, 1850, deposited by Gould, Banks & Gould, 29 June 1850.

BARNES (Rev. Albert) Prayers for the use of Families, chiefly selected from various authors, with a preliminary essay; together with a selection of hymns. By Albert Barnes: 12mo 360p — Philadelphia, published by Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co., 1850, deposited by Thomas, Comperthwait & Co., 23 February 1850.

BARNUM'S American Museum, illustrated. A pictorial guide to that far famed establishment; containing much interesting matter, and highly useful to visitors: 8vo — New York deposited by William Van Norden and Frank Leslie; 12 August 1850.

BARR (Robert M.) Pennsylvania State Reports, containing cases adjudged in the Supreme Court, during part of December term, 1848, and March term, and part of May term 1849. Volume 10. By Robert M. Barr, State Reporter: 8vo 559p — Philadelphia, published by T. & J. W. Johnson, 1849; deposited by T. & J. W. Johnson, 21 January 1850.

BARRETT (Solomon, Jr.) The Lingual Assistant: German, Spanish, French and English: comprising a complete set of rules for the correct pronunciation of the German, Spanish and French; a brief and comprehensive grammar, and a number of dialogues arranged as mercantile and business transactions; with an English translation and a figured pronunciation by Solomon Barrett, Jr., Philologist, &c., &c., Philadelphia, printed by King & Baird, 1850; deposited by Solomon Barrett, Jr., 29 October 1850.

BARTLETT (W. H. C., LL. D.) Elements of Natural Philosophy, by W. H. C. Bartlett, LL. D. Section 1, mechanics, 8vo large, 632p

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— New York, published by A. S. Barnes & Co.; deposited by W. H. C. Bartlett, 11 October 1850.

Beck (Theodric Romeyn) and (John B.) Elements of medical Jurisprudence. By Theodric Romeyn Beck, M. D., LL. D., and John B. Beck, M. D.; tenth edition, vol 1, 8vo 866p — Albany Little & Co., 1850: deposited by T. Romeyn Beck, 16 November 1850.

Bedford (John W.) Bedford's Arithmetic; the American Arithmetical Investigator; in which the rudiments of numerical calculations are clearly exhibited, and rules educed; also, several Arithmetical and Geometrical demonstrations peculiar to this work. The whole made familiar by the most practical examples, and a critical review of the several principles; designed for the use of schools, and persons wishing to become acquainted with the science of Arithmetic. By John W. Bedford: 12mo 239p — Syracuse: published by Stoddard & Babcock, 1850; deposited by John W. Bedford, 25 January 1850.

Bell (John, M. D.) Dietetical and Medical Hydrology. A treatise on Baths; including cold, sea, warm, hot, vapor, gas, and mud baths; also, on the watery regimen, hydropathy, and pulmonary inhalation; with a description of bathing in ancient and modern times. By John Bell, M. D.,: 12mo 658p — Philadelphia, Barrington & Haswell, 1850; deposited by John Bell, M. D., 18 May 1850.

Benedict (Erastus C.) The American Admiralty, its jurisdiction and practice, with practical forms and directions. By Erastus C. Benedict: 8vo large, 661p — New York, published by Banks, Gould & Co., 1850; deposited by E. C. Benedict, 20 May 1850.

Bennett (Emerson) The Prairie Flower, or adventures in the Far West, by Emerson Bennett, new edition, revised and corrected by the author, pamphlet, 8vo 120p — Cincinnati published by J. A. & U. P. James; deposited by J. A. & U. P. James, 2 December 1850.

Bible — The Psalms translated and explained, by J. A. Alexander, Vol. 1, 2, 3: 12mo, vol. 1, 436p; vol. 2, 349p; vol. 3, 316p — New York Baker & Scribner, 1850; deposited by J. A. Alexander; vol. 1 and 2, 9 October 1850; vol. 3, 13 December 1850.

Binn's (John, late Alderman of Walnut ward, Philadelphia,) Justice or Magistrate's Daily Companion. A treatise on the office and duties of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; including all the required forms of process and docket entries, and embodying not only whatever may be deemed valuable to justices of the peace, but to landlords, tenants and general agents, and making this volume what it purports to be, a safe legal guide for business men, by John Binns, the third edition, revised, corrected and greatly enlarged by Frederick C. Brightly, Esq.: 8vo large — Philadelphia published by James Kay, Jr. & Brother, 1850; deposited by James Kay, Jr. & Brother.

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Bliss (Mrs.) The Practical Cook Book, containing upwards of one thousand receipts; consisting of directions for selecting, preparing and cooking all kinds of meats, fish, poultry and game, soups, broths, vegetables and salads; also, for making all kinds of plain and fancy breads, pastries, puddings, cakes, creams, ices, jellies, preserves, marmalades, &c., &c., &c., together with various miscellaneous receipts, and numerous preparations for invalids. By Mrs. Bliss of Boston: 12mo 273p --- Philadelphia, published by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., successors to Grigg, Elliott & Co, 1850; deposited by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 13 December 1850.

Blunt (Edmund M.) The American Coast Pilot; containing directions for the principal harbors, capes, and headlands on the coasts of North and South America: describing the soundings, bearings of lighthouses and beacons from the rocks, shoals, ledges, &c., with the prevailing winds, setting of the currents, &c., and the latitudes and longitudes of the principal harbors and capes; together with a tide table; by Edmund Blunt. Sixteenth edition, by E. & G. W. Blunt; 8vo 642p — New York, published by Edmund and George W. Blunt, 1850; deposited by E. & G. W. Blunt, 28 October 1850.

Bohn (Henry G.) Bohn's new hand book of Games: comprising whist, by Deschapelles, Mathews, Hoyle, Carleton; draughts by Sturges & Walker; billiards by White and Bohn; edited by Henry G. Bohn; enlarged and improved by the introduction of several games, almost exclusively known in the United States: 12mo 652p — Philadelphia, Henry F. Anners, 1850; deposited by Henry F. Anners, 7 November 1850.

Boston Book (The) Being specimens of Metropolitan Literature: 12mo 364p — Boston, published by Ticknor, Reed & Fields, 1850; deposited by Ticknor, Reed & Fields, 8 January 1850.

Boyd (Rev. James Robert) See: Milton.

Breban (James M.) Breban's Interest Tables. Tables exhibiting at a glance, the interest on any sum from one dollar to ten thousand dollars, for any number of days, from one day to three hundred and sixty-six days, at 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent., and also at any rate from 6 to 24 per cent., being the most correct and prompt manual of interest, for capitalists, bankers, merchants, conveyancers, treasury clerks, and men of business in all its departments: [by James H. Breban,] 12mo 366p — Philadelphia published by James M. Breban, 1850; deposited by J. M. Breban, 19 March 1850.

Bright (John Edward, Esq.) A Treatise on the Law of Husband and Wife, as respects property, partly founded upon Roper's treatise, and comprising Jacob's notes and additions thereto. By John Edward Bright, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister at law; with copious notes and references to the American decisions, by Ralph Lockwood, counsellor at law; in two volumes; 8vo: Vol 1, 577p: Vol 2, 680p — New York, Banks, Gould & Co., and Gould, Banks and Gould, Albany, 1850; deposited by Banks, Gould & Co., 19 November 1850.

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BRIGHTLY (Frederick C.) See: BROWN (John)

BRITTAN (N.) and SHERWOOD (L. H.) The School Song and Hymn Book; designed for general use in schools, academies and seminaries: edited by N. Brittan and L. H. Sherwood; 12mo 386p — New York, published by A. S. Barnes & Co.,1850; deposited by A. S. Barnes & Co., 1 February 1850.

BROWN (James) An English Grammar, in three books; developing the new science, made up of those constructive principles which form a sure guide in using the English Language; but which are not found in the old theory of English grammar. By James Brown. Book 1: 12mo 116p — Philadelphia, published by John T. Lange 1850; deposited by James Brown, 14 February 1850.

No. 1. An Appeal from the absurdities and contradictions, which pervade and deform the old theory of English grammar, to the constructive principles of the English Language: by James Brown: 8vo 18p — Philadelphia, John T. Lange; deposited by James Brown, 15 April 1850.

An appeal from the absurdities and contradictions which pervade and deform the old theory of English grammar, to the true constructive principles of English language; by James Brown: 8vo 209p — Philadelphia, published by J. T. Lange, 1850; deposited by James Brown, 27 August 1850.

BROWNING (Colin Arrot, M. D.) The Convict Ship; A narrative of the results of Scriptural instruction and moral discipline on board the "Earl Grey": by Colin Arrot Browning; from the fourth English edition; with a preface by Rev. James A. Fowles; 12mo 275p — Philadelphia, published by Lindsay & Blakiston, 1850; deposited by Lindsay & Blakiston, 26 March, 1850.

BRYANT (William Cullen) Letters of a Traveller; or, Notes of things seen in Europe and America. By William Cullen Bryant. Second Edition: 12mo 442p — New York, George P. Putnam, 155 Broadway, 1850; deposited by William Cullen Bryant, 20 August 1850.

BUFFUM (E. Gould) Six months in the Gold Mines; from a Journal of three years' residence in Upper and Lower California, 1847-8-9. By E. Gould Buffum, Lieutenant first Regiment New York Volunteers: 12mo 172p — Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, publishers, 1850; deposited by Lea & Blanchard, 19 August 1850.

BULLIONS (Peter, D. D.) First Lessons in Greek, introductory to the Greek Grammar; comprising an epitome of Greek Grammar exercises analytical and synthetical; a series of reading lessons, Notes and a Lexicon. By Peter Bullions, D. D.; 12mo 204p — New York, published by Pratt, Woodford & Co., 1850; deposited by Peter Bullions, 6 June 1850.

BURKITT (Lemuel) and READ (Jesse,) A concise History of the Kehukee Baptist Association, from its original rise down to 1803. Wherein are shown its first constitution, increase, numbers, principles, form of government, decorum, revolution, revivals, ministers, churches, confession of faith, times and

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places when and where associations have been holden, queries and their answers, and all other useful articles relative to church history. By Elders Lemuel Burkitt and Jesse Read, Ministers of the Gospel in Northampton and Halifax counties, North Carolina. Revised and improved by Henry L. Burkitt: 16mo 351p — Philndelphia, Lippincott, Grambo & Co, 1850; deposited by Henry L. Burkitt, 22 August 1850.

BURLEIGH (Joseph Bartlett) Progressive Practical Questions; designed to accompany any Arithmetic. In four parts. By Joseph Bartlett Burleigh. Parts 1 and 2: 12mo 71p — Philadelphia, published by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1850; deposited by J. B. Burleigh, 20 February 1850.

BURNAP (George W.) Popular objections to Unitarian, Christianity considered and answered in seven discourses. By George W. Burnap, Pastor, First Independent church of Baltimore: 12mo 166p Boston, William Crosby & H. P. Nichols, 1850; deposited by Crosby & Nichols, 24 September 1850.

BURNHAM (A. A.) Festina Woodman, the Wonderful Adventurer. By A. A. Burnham: 8vo 60p [pamphlet] — Boston, Redding & Co., 1850; deposited by A. A. Burnham, 6 April 1850.

BURROWES' Piano Forte Primer, containing the rudiments of Music, calculated either for private tuition or teaching in classes. Revised and enlarged with additions and alterations by W. C. Peters: 12mo 58p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1849; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

BUSHNELL (Horace) The Fathers of New England. An oration delivered before the New England society of New York, December 21, 1849, and published at their request. By Horace Bushnell: pamphlet, 8vo 44p — New York, published by G. P. Putnam; deposited by G. P. Putnam, 29 April 1850.

CABINET of Modern Art. A collection of twenty-five subjects from modern masters, engraved in the highest style of Mezzotinto. Illustrated by appropriate articles in prose and verse: 8vo 264p — Philadelphia, published by E. H. Butler & Co., 1851; deposited by E. H. Butler & Co., 7 December 1850.

CANFIELD (Russel, L. S. P.) Practical Physiology, being a synopsis of Lectures on Sexual physiology, including intermarriage, organization, intercourse, and their general and particular phenomena. By Russel Canfield, L. S. P.: 16mo 142p — Philadelphia, J. Wixson & Co., 1850; deposited by R. Canfield, 31 September 1850.

CAPRON (Eliab W.) and BARRON (Henry D.) Singular Revelations, Explanation and History of the Mysterious Communion with Spirits, comprehending the Rise and Progress of the mysterious noises in western New York, generally received as spiritual communications. Second Edition, revised and enlarged, with additional proof. By Eliab W. Capron and Henry D. Barron: 8vo 95p — Auburn, New York, Capron & Barron, 1850; deposited by Capron & Barron, 12 August 1850.

CARPENTER (William H.) Ruth Emsley, the Betrothed Maiden. A tal-

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the Virginia Massacre. By William H. Carpenter, Esq., author of "Clairborne, the Rebel," &c. Complete in one volume: 8vo 130p — Philadelphia, published by A. Hart, 1850; deposited by A. Hart, 10 August 1850.

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COMPREHENSIVE Tables of Interest, showing the interest at six, seven, eight and ten per cent. per annum, on any sum from one dollar to twenty-thousand dollars, from one day to thirty days, one month to twelve months, and one year to three years inclusive. To which is added a calender, by which may be ascertained the day of the week on which any date in the years 1851 to 1860, inclusive will occur, and also a Time Table: 32mo — Philadelphia, published by Matthew T. Miller, 1850; deposited by Matthew T. Miller, 9 October 1850

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CROSS (Jeremy L.) The true Masonic Chart, or, Hieroglyphic Monitor; containing all the emblems explained in the degrees of entered apprentice, fellow craft, master mason, mark master, past master, most excellent master, royal arch, royal master, and select master; designed and duly arranged agreeably to the lectures, by R. W. Jeremy L. Cross, G. L. To which are added illustrations, charges, songs, &c., with additions and emendations; also a History of Free Masonry, by a brother. Sixth and stereotype Edition. Two copies: 12mo 342p — published by the Author, New York, 1846; deposited by the author, 7 May 1850.

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The Student's Speaker; a new collection of original and selected pieces in prose, dialogues, and poetry, designed to furnish suitable pieces for speaking in schools and public examinations. By J. S. Denman: 12mo 144p — New York, published by Pratt, Woodford & Co., 1850; deposited by J. S. Denman, 6 June 1850.

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The Principal Prophecies and Types of the Old Testament, with their fulfilment; arranged in the very words of Scripture, for the use of Sunday Schools. By the Rev. Beniamin Dorr, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia: 12mo 72p — Philadelphia, published by Robert E. Peterson, 1850; deposited by Benjamin Dorr, D. D., 12 August 1850.

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EVERETT (Edward) Orations and speeches on various occasions. By Edward Everett. In two volumes. Vol. 1, second edition; Vol. 2, first edition: 8vo Vol. 1, 669p; Vol. 2, 673p — Boston, Charles C. Little & James Brown, 1850; deposited by Charles C. Little & James Brown; Vol. 1, 22 October; Vol. 2, 17 September, 1850.

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Good Child's Library (The) First Book. Scenes in the Life of the Saviour. In easy verse, with brilliant illuminations from original designs. Printed in oil colors, by Hogan & Thompson: 16mo 63p — Philadelphia, Hogan & Thompson, 1850; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 November 1850.

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Child's Library. Fifth Book. Scenes in the lives of St. Matthew, St. Jude, and St. Simon. In easy verse, with brilliant illuminations, from original designs. Printed in oil colors, by Hogan & Thompson: 16mo 59p — Philadelphia, Hogan & Thompson, 1850; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 November 1850.

Child's Library. Sixth Book. Scenes in the lives of St. Stephen, Timothy, St. Mark, and St. Luke. In easy verse, with brilliant illuminations from original designs. Printed in oil colors, by Hogan & Thompson: 16mo 60p — Philadelphia, Hogan & Thompson, 1850; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 November 1850.

Child's Library. Seventh Book. Scenes in the lives of St. Philip, St. Bartholomew, and St. Thomas. In easy verse. With brilliant illuminations from original designs. Printed in oil colors by Hogan & Thompson: 16mo 59p — Philadelphia, Hogan & Thompson, 1850; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 November 1850.

Child's Library. Eighth Book. Scenes in the lives of St. Andrew, St. James, and St. James the Less. In easy verse, with brilliant illuminations from original designs. Printed in oil colors by Hogan & Thompson: 16mo 58p — Philadelphia, Hogan & Thompson, 1851; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 November 1850.

Child's Library. Ninth Book. Our Lord's Sermon on the

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Mount. In easy verse, with brilliant illuminations from original designs. Printed in oil colors, by Hogan & Thompson: 16mo 56p — Philadelphia, Hogan & Thompson, 1851; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 November 1850.

Child's Library. Tenth Book. The Parables of the Saviour. In easy verse, with brilliant illuminations from original designs. Printed in oil colors, by Hogan and Thompson: 16mo 55p — Philadelphia, Hogan & Thompson, 1851; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 November 1850.

Child's Library. Eleventh Book. The Miracles of the Saviour. In easy verse, with brilliant illuminations, from original designs. Printed in oil colors, by Hogan & Thompson: 16mo 55p — Philadelphia, Hogan & Thompson, 1851; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 November 1850.

Child's Library. Twelfth Book. Texts for Children. In easy verse, with brilliant illuminations from original designs. Printed in oil colors, by Hogan & Thompson: 16mo 60p — Philadelphia, Hogan & Thompson, 1851; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 November, 1850.

Goodrich (Charles A.) A History of the United States of America, on a plan adapted to the capacity of youth, and designed to aid the memory by systematic arrangement and interesting associations. By Charles A. Goodrich. Illustrated by engravings. To which is added, the Constitution of the United States. Revised and enlarged from former editions, and brought down to 1850: 12mo 418p — Boston, published by Jenks, Palmer, & Co., 1850; deposited by Charles A. Goodrich, 13 May 1850.

Goss (Ephraim) Supervisor's Book; containing an abstract of all laws now in force relating to the powers and duties of supervisors of the several towns and counties of the State of New York, with suitable forms, notes, and references appended thereto. Together with a copy of the legislative and parliamentary rules, so far as applicable to boards of supervisors. By Ephraim Goss: 8vo 212p — Rochester, published by D. M. Dewey, 1849; deposited by Ephraim Goss, 10 December 1850.

Grace Dermott; or, How to lighten Heavy Burdens: 12mo 198p — Philadelphia, American Sunday School Union, 1850; deposited by American Sunday School Union, 24 August 1850.

Grahame: or, Youth and Manhood; A Romance. By the Author of "Talbot and Vernon:" 12mo 385p — New York, Baker and Scribner, 1850; deposited by Baker & Scribner, 9 October 1850.

Gray (Alonzo, A. M.) Elements of Natural Philosophy. Designed as a Text-Book for Academies, High Schools, and Colleges. By Alonzo Gray, A. M. Illustrated by 360 wood cuts: 12mo 405p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers; deposited by Harper & Brothers, 7 March 1850.

Gray (Thomas) The Poetical Works of Thomas Gray. Illustrated by C. W. Radcliffe. Edited, with a Memoir, by Henry Reed:

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12mo 334p — Philadelphia, Henry Carey Baird, successor to E. L. Carey, 1851; deposited by Henry Carey Baird, 5 December 1850.

GRAYSON (Eldred, Esq.) Standish, the Puritan. A Tale of the American Revolution. By Eldred Grayson, Esq.: 12mo 320p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1850; deposited by Harper & Brothers, 20 May 1850.

GREELEY (Horace) Hints towards Reforms, in Lectures, Addresses and other writings. By Horace Greeley: 12mo 400p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1850; deposited by Horace Greeley, 24 May 1850.

GREENLEAF (Simon, L. L. D.) A Treatise on the Law of Evidence. By Simon Greenleaf, LL. D. Vol. 2. Third Edition: 8vo large, 682p. — Boston, Charles C. Little & James Brown; deposited by Simon Greenleaf, 14 October 1850.

GREEN Mountain Boys (The) A Historical Tale of the Early Settlement of Vermont. By the Author of "May Martin," &c. 2 vols. in 1. Revised Edition: 12mo 364p — Burlington, published by C. Goodrich & S. B. Nichols, 1848; deposited by B. B. Mussey and Co., 25 February 1850.

GREENWOOD (Grace) [Pseud. for Sara J. Clarke.] Greenwood Leaves, a Collection of Sketches and Letters. By Grace Greenwood: [Sara J. Clarke]: 12mo 406p. — Boston, Ticknor, Reed & Fields, 1850; deposited by Sara J. Clarke, 8 January 1850.

GRIFFITH (R. Eglesfeld, M. D.) A Universal Formulary: containing the methods of preparing and administering officinal and other medicines. The whole adapted to Physicians and Pharmaceutists. By R. Eglesfeld Griffith, M. D.: 8vo large 567p — Philadelphia, published by Lea & Blanchard, 1850; deposited by Lea & Blanchard, 29 April 1850.

GUERNSEY (Egbert, A. M.) History of the United States of America, designed for Schools. Extending from the discovery of America by Columbus to the present time; with numerous maps and engravings, together with a notice of American Antiquities and the Indian Tribes. By Egbert Guernsey, A. M. Seventh Edition: 12mo 456p — New York, published by Cady & Burgess, 1850; deposited by Egbert Guernsey, A. M., 17 December 1850.

GUIDE to the White Mountains and Lakes of New Hampshire: with minute and accurate descriptions of the scenery and objects of interest on the route; containing also full and correct information, relative to the towns, hotels, distances, fares, &c.: 16mo 9p — Concord, N. H., published by Tripp & Morril, printers, 1850; deposited by E. B. Tripp & W. H. Morril, 1 July 1850.

GUIZOT (Madame) Clara; or, The Discipline of Affliction. Translated from the French of Madame Guizot.: 16mo 147p — Philadelphia, published by A. Hart, 1850; deposited by A. Hart, 27 April 1850.

HALL (Miss A.) The Literary Reader, for Academies and High Schools:

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consisting of selections, in prose and verse, from American, English, and other foreign literature, chronologically arranged. Including biographical sketches, and remarks on the Art of Reading. By Miss A. Hall, author of the "Manual of Morals." 12mo 408p — Boston, published by John P. Jewett & Co., 1850; deposited by Arethusa Hall, 28 October 1850.

HARRIS (Chapin A., M.D., DD.S.) The Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery. By Chapin A. Harris, M. D., DD. S., &c. Fourth edition, revised, modified and greatly enlarged, with two hundred illustrations: 8vo 803p — Philadelphia, published by Lindsay & Blakiston, 1850; deposited by Lindsay & Blakiston, 31 July 1850.

HART (Professor John S.) The Iris; an illuminated Souvenir for 1851. Edited by Professor John S. Hart: 8vo large, 312p — Philadelphia, published by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1850; deposited by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 28 September, 1850.

HARTLEY (Oliver C.) A Digest of the Laws of Texas: to which is subjoined an appendix containing the Acts of Congress of the United States on the subject of the Naturalization of Aliens, and the Authentication of Records, &c., in each State or Territory, so as to take effect in every other State or Territory; and to which are prefixed the Constitutions of the United States, of the Provisional Government of Texas, of the Republic of Texas, and of the State of Texas. By Oliver C. Hartley, of Galveston: 8vo large, 1041p — Philadelphia, published by Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co., 1850; deposited by O. C. & B. K. Hartley, 9 October 1850.

HASWELL (Charles H.) Engineers' and Mechanics' pocket book, containing United States and foreign weights and measures; tables of areas and circumferences of circles, circular segments, and zones of a circle; squares and cubes, square and cube roots; lengths of circular and semi-elliptic arcs, and rules of arithmetic; mensuration of surfaces and solids; the mechanical powers, geometry, trigonometry, gravity, strength of materials, water-wheels, hydraulics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, statics, dynamics, gunnery, heat, winding engines, tonnage, shot, shells, &c.; steam and the steam engine; combustion, water, cables, and anchors, fuel, air, guns, &c., &c. Miscellaneous notes and exercises, &c., &c. By Charles H. Haswell, Engineer in Chief U. S. Navy. Sixth Edition: 16mo 296p — New York, Harper & Brothers, 82 Cliff Street, 1850; deposited by Harper & Brothers, 20 May 1850.

HAWKS (Francis L., D.D., LL. D.) The Monuments of Egypt: or, Egypt, a witness for the Bible. By Francis L. Hawks; with illustrations. Second edition, revised and enlarged: 8vol arge 298p New York, published by G. P. Putnam, 1850; deposited by G. P. Putnam, 29 April, 1850.

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two-hundred practical forms, placed in connection with the subjects to which they relate. By Chester Hayden: 8vo 409p — Albany, published by Little & Co., 1850; deposited by Chester Hayden, 9 May 1850.

HEADLEY (Rev. J. T.) The Miscellaneous Works of Rev. J. T. Headley. With a biographical sketch and portrait of the Author. In two volumes: 12mo Vol. 1, 322p; Vol. 2, 319p—New York, published by John S. Taylor, 1849; deposited by John S. Taylor, 24 January 1850.

Miscellanies. By J. T. Headley. Authorized edition: 12mo 298p — New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1850; deposited by J. T. Headley, 25 March 1850.

Sketches and Rambles. By J. T. Headley: 12mo 241p — New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1850; deposited by J. T. Headley, 25 March 1850. [Another copy deposited 25 April, 1851.]

Sacred Scenes and Characters. By J. T. Headley. With original designs by Darley: 12mo 228p — New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1850; deposited by J. T. Headley, 3 January 1850.

HENTZ (Caroline Lee) Linda; or, the young pilot of the Belle Creole. A tale of Southern Life. By Caroline Lee Hentz: 12mo 276p— Philadelphia, published by A. Hart, 1850; deposited by A. Hart, 27 April 1850.

HILL (Benjamin L., M. D.) Lectures on the American Eclectic System of Surgery. By Benjamin L. Hill, M. D., &c., &c. With one hundred engravings, illustrating the practice of surgery: 8vo 671p — Cincinnati, published by N. Phillips & Co., 1850; deposited by Benjamin L. Hill, M. D., 2 December, 1850.

HINTS to Consumptives: 2 leaves 4to; deposited by S. Tousey, 16 December 1850.

HISTORY (The) of a Pocket Prayer Book, written by itself. Third edition, revised and enlarged: 12mo 262p — Philadelphia, R. E. Peterson, 1850; deposited by Benjamin Dorr, 12 August, 1850.

HOPKINS (John Henry, D. D., Bishop of Vermont) The History of the Confessional. By John Henry Hopkins, D. D.: 12mo 334p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1850; deposited by Harper & Brothers, 6 June 1850.

HOPKINS (Mark, D. D.) Faith, Philosophy, and Reason. A Baccalaureate Sermon, delivered at Williamstown, Mass., August 18, 1850. By Mark Hopkins, D. D.: 8vo 28p — Boston, press of T. R. Marvin, 1850; deposited by T. R. Marvin, 28 December, 1850.

HOWARD (Benjamin C.) Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme court of the United States, January term, 1850. By Benjamin C. Howard. Vol 8, 8vo large: Boston, published by Little & Brown, 1850; deposited by Little & Brown, 11 June 1850.

HOWS (John W. S.) The Practical Elocutionist, and Academical Reader

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and Speaker; designed for the use of Colleges, Academies and High Schools. By John W. S. Hows: 12mo vol. 1., 430p; vol. 2, 444p — New York, published by G. P. Putnam; deposited by G. P. Putnam, 29 April 1850.

IMBRIE (Charles K.) The Kingdom of God: A Discourse preached before the Synod of New Jersey, October 17, 1849. By Charles K. Imbrie: 12mo 147p — New York, published by Franklin Knight, 1850; deposited by F. Knight, 16 March 1850.

IRVING (Washington) Mahomet and his Successors. By Washington Irving. In 2 volumes, vol. 1 only received: 12mo vol 1 373p — New York, George P. Putnam, 155 Broadway; another copy deposited 29 April, 1850; deposited by Washington Irving, 20 August 1850.

The Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U. S. A., in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West; digested from his Journal and illustrated from various other sources. By Washington Irving. Author's revised edition. Complete in one volume: 12mo 428p — New York, George P. Putnam, 1850; deposited by Washington Irving, 20 August 1850.

Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada, from the MSS. of Fray Antonio Agapida. [By Washington Irving:] 12mo 548 pp — New York, published by G. P. Putnam, 1850; deposited by Washington Irving, 20 August 1850.

Oliver Goldsmith: a biography. By Washington Irving, [being, as by first title page, Vol. 11 of] The Works of Washington Irving. New edition, revised: 12mo 382p — New York, published by George P. Putnam, 1850; deposited by W. Irving, 20 August 1850.

The Crayon Reading Book; comprising selections from the various writings of Washington Irving. Prepared for the use of schools: 12mo 255p — New York, published by George P. Putnam, 1850; deposited by George P. Putnam, 20 August, 1850.

JEWETT (Susan W.) The Rose Bud. A Juvenile Keepsake. By Susan W. Jewett: 16mo 128p — Philadelphia, George S. Appleton; deposited by George S. Appleton, 2 October, 1850.

JOHNSON (Samuel, LL. D.) The History of Rasselas, Prince of Abissinia. A Tale.

The Vision of Theodore.

The Fountains. A Fairy Tale. By Samuel Johnson, LL. D.. With remarks on the writings and character of Dr. Johnson. Embellished with illuminations and engravings in tint from original designs by Devereux: 8vo 230p — Philadlphia, published by Hogan & Thompson, 1850; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 25 January 1850.

JOHNSON (Walter R.) The Coal Trade of British America, with researches on the characters and practical values of American and Foreign Coals. By Walter R. Johnson: 8vo 179p — Washington,

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published by Taylor & Maury, 1850; deposited by Walter R. Johnson, 18 January, 1850.

JONES (Joel) A Syllabus of the Law of Land Office Titles in Pennsylvania. By Joel Jones: 12mo 264p — Philadelphia, published by Henry Perkins, 1850; deposited by Henry Perkins, 25 January 1850.

JONES (J. Pringle) Pennsylvania State Reports, containing cases adjudged in the Supreme Court during part of May Term, July Term, and part of September Term, 1849, vol. 11. By J. Pringle Jones, President of the Third Judicial District: 8vo 566p — Philadelphia, T. & J. W. Johnson, publishers, 1850; deposited by T. & J. W. Johnson, 13 November 1850.

KAMANYO. Written for the American Sunday School Union: 12mo 90p — Philadelphia, American Sunday School Union, 1850; deposited by American Sunday School Union, 24 August 1850.

KIMBALL (Richard B.) Saint Leger: or, The Threads of Life. By Richard B. Kimball; third edition: 12mo 384p — New York, published by G. P. Putnam, 1850; deposited by G. P. Putnam, 29 April 1850.

KING (The) of the Hurons. By the Author of "The First of the Knickerbockers," &c.: 12mo 319p — New York, published by G. P. Putnam, 1850; deposited by G. P. Putnam, 29 April 1850.

KINGSBURY (C. P.) An Elementary Treatise on Artillery and Infantry, adapted to the service of the United States; designed for the use of Cadets of the United States Military Academy, and for Officers of the Independent Companies of Volunteers and Militia. By C. P. Kingsbury: 12mo 203p — New York, published by G. P. Putnam, 1850; deposited by G. P. Putnam, 29 April 1850.

KINGSLEY (George) The Sacred Harmonist: A New Collection of Church Music. Edited by George Kingsley: 8vo long — New York, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 1850; deposited by A. S. Barnes & Co., 1 February 1850.

KIRKBRIDE (Stacy B., Jr.) Kirkbride's New Jersey Business Directory, General Register and Advertising Medium, containing a revised Map of the State, the Constitution of the United States, and State of New Jersey; Officers of Government of the United States and New Jersey. Collectors of Customs, Custom House rates of Gold, United States and Foreign rates of Postage; and the various Miscellaneous Departments contributing to the prosperity and business wealth of the State. Carefully collected, arranged, and published by Stacy B. Kirkbride, Jr., for 1850 and 1851. To be revised and published in 1852: 8vo 348p — Trenton, N. J., 1850; deposited by Stacy B. Kirkbride, Jr., 8 September 1850.

KLIPSTEIN (Louis F.) Analecta Anglo-Saxonica. Selections in Prose and Verse, from the Anglo-Saxon Literature: with an Introductory Ethnological Essay, and Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By Louis F. Klipstein: 2 vols. 12mo, vol 1, 430p, vol 2 444p —

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New York, George P. Putnam, 155 Broadway, 1849; deposited by G. P. Putnam, 29 April 1850.

LAMARTINE (Alphonse de) The Past, Present and Future of the Republic. Translated from the French of Alphonse de Lamartine: 12mo 163p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1850; deposited by Harper & Brothers, 10 June 1850.

LARRABEE (William C., A. M.) Lectures on the Scientific evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. By William C. Larrabee, A. M. Edited by Rev. B. F. Tefft, D. D.: 12mo 395p — Cincinnati, published by Swormsted & Power, 1850; deposited by Swormstedt & Power, 24 May 1850.

LANMAN (Charles) Haw-ho-noo; or, Records of a Tourist. By Charles Lanman, author of "Letters from the Alleghany Mountains": 12mo 266p — Philadelphia, published by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1850; deposited by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 28 September 1850.

LESLIE (Miss) Miss Leslie's Lady's New Receipt-Book; a useful guide for large or small families, containing directions for cooking, preserving, pickling, &c., &c. Third edition, enlarged, with one-hundred and twenty additional receipts for preparing farina, Indian meal, fancy tea cake, marmalades, &c.; being a sequel to her "Complete Cookery": 12mo 436p — Philadelphia, published by A. Hart, 1850; deposited by A. Hart, 27 April 1850.

LESTER (C. Edwards) The Gallery of Illustrious Americans. Containing the portraits and biographical sketches of twenty-four of the most eminent citizens of the American republic, since the death of Washington. From daguerreotypes by Brady. Engraved by D'Avignon; C. Edwards Lester, Editor. [No. 1, Taylor:] 4to — New York, M. B. Brady, F. D'Avignon, C. Edwards Lester, 1850; deposited by Brady, D'Avignon & Co., 15 February, 1850.

LEWIS (Mrs. S. Anna) Child of the Sea, and other Poems. By Mrs. S. Anna Lewis: 12mo 179p — New York, published by G. P. Putnam; deposited by G. P. Putnam, 29 April 1850.

LIGHTS and Shadows of Domestic Life, and other Stories. By the Author of "Rose and her Lamb," &c.: 16mo 267p — Boston, published by Ticknor, Reed & Fields, 1850; deposited by Ticknor, Reed & Felds, 27 May 1850.

LITTLE Annie's Speller; prettily illustrated: 16mo 66p — Philadelphia, Geo. S. Appleton; deposited by Geo. S. Appleton, 2 October 1850.

Annie's A. B. C. Showing the use and sounds of the letters, in words of one syllable: 16mo — Philadelphia, Geo. S. Appleton, 1851; deposited by Geo. S. Appleton, 2 October 1850.

LOCKE Amsden, or, The Schoolmaster. A Tale; by the Author of "May Martin," &c., Second edition: 12mo 231p—Boston, published by Benjamin B. Mussey, & Co., 1850; deposited by D. P. Thompson, 25 February 1850.

LONELY Hours. A Text Book of Knitting, by an American Lady. In

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two parts. Containing twenty-seven patterns and directions for the most useful and fashionable articles of Knitting now in use. Adapted to American Customs: 16mo 72p — Philadelphia, E. Gaskill, 1850; deposited by Edward Gaskill, 31 October 1850.

LONGFELLOW (Henry Wadsworth) The Seaside and the Fireside. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow: 16mo 141p — Boston, published by Ticknor, Reed & Fields, 1850; deposited by H. W. Longfellow, 8 January 1850.

LOOMIS (Elias) The recent Progress of Astronomy; especially in the United States. By Elias Loomis: 8vo 257p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1850; deposited by Harper & Brothers, 21 September, 1850.

The Recent Progress of Astronomy; especially in the United States. By Elias Loomis: 12mo 256p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1850; deposited by Harper & Brothers, 19 October, 1850.

LORD (John, A. M.) A modern History from the time of Luther to the Fall of Napoleon. For the use of schools and colleges. By John Lord, A. M.: 8vo 544p — Philadelphia, published by Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co., 1849; deposited by John Lord, 31 January 1850.

LORGNETTE (The) or, Studies of the Town, by an Opera-goer; Nos. 1 and 2: 12mo — New York, published by Henry Kernot, 1850; deposited by E. O. Jenkins, 15 August 1850.

LOSSING (Benson J.) Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution: or, Illustrations by Pen and Pencil, of the History, Scenery, Biography, Relics and Traditions of the War for Independence. By Benson J. Lossing. With 600 Engravings on Wood, by Lossing and Barritt, chiefly from original Sketches by the Author. (Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4, received). Royal 8vo — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1850; deposited by Harper & Brothers, 20 June 1850. No 4, 24 July.

Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Six: or, The War of Independence; a History of the Anglo-Americans, from the period of the Union of the Colonies against the French, to the Inaugaration of Washington, the first President of the United States of America. Illustrated by numerous engravings of plans of battles, prominent events, interesting localities, and portraits of distinguished men of the period. By Benson J. Lossing. New Edition: 8vo 510p — New York, published by Edward Walker, 1850; deposited by Edward Walker, 28 January, 1850.

LYNCH (W. F., U. S. N.) Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea. By W. F. Lynch, U. S. N., Commander of the Expedition. With a Map from accurate Surveys. A new and condensed edition: 12mo 332p — Philadelphia, published by Lea & Blanchard, 1850; deposited by Lea & Blanchard, 29 April 1850.

LYNDONTON (Sir James) Horses made sound by the Horse-Owner's Secret. Being a new and certain method for the speedy cure of Horses

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LYONS (T. L.) A new Grammar of the English Language familiarly explained, and adapted to the use of schools and private students. By T. L. Lyons: 12mo 196p — Cincinnati, published by H. S. & J. Applegate, 1850; deposited by T. L. Lyons, 2 August 1850.

M'CLINTOCK (John, D. D.) A Second Book in Greek; containing Syntax, with reading lessons in Prose; Prosody and the Dialects, with reading lessons in Verse, forming a sufficient Greek Reader, with a Vocabulary. By John M'Clintock: 12mo 347p — New York, Harper & Brothers, 1850; deposited by Harper & Brothers, 15 July, 1850.

MACDONALD, or, the Great Mistake. A Story of Real Life: 12mo 54p — Philadelphia, American Sunday School Union, 1850; deposited by American Sunday School Union, 24 August, 1850.

M'INTIRE (James, M. D.) A new Treatise on Astronomy, and the use of the Globes, in two parts; containing astronomical and other definitions; motions and positions of the sun, moon and planets; Kepler's Laws and the theory of gravitation; refraction, twilight and parallax; connections, periods, distances, phenomena, and magnitudes of the heavenly bodies composing the solar system, &c. Also, an extensive collection of the most useful problems on the globes, illustrated by a suitable variety of examples, &c. Designed for the use of high schools and academies. By James M'Intire, M. D.: 12mo 326p — New York, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 1850; deposited by A. S. Barnes & Co., 1 February, 1850.

MANN (Horace.) A Few Thoughts for a Young Man: a Lecture delivered before the Boston Mercantile Library Association, on its twenty-ninth anniversary. By Horace Mann: 16mo 84p — Boston, published by Ticknor, Reed & Fields, 1850; deposited by Horace Mann, 27 February, 1850.

MANSFIELD (Edward D.) American Education, its Principles and Elements. Dedicated to the Teachers of the United States. By Edward D. Mansfield: 8vo 330p — New York, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 1850; deposited by A. S. Barnes & Co., 5 December, 1850.

MANUAL of Commercial Correspondence, English and French; or, selection of commercial phrases, taken from a number of letters, accounts, catalogues, prices current, and other papers. By a merchant. [With two titles, one as above, the other the same in French.] 12mo 124p — New York, published by G. P. Putnam, 1850; deposited by G. P. Putnam, 29 April, 1850.

MARCH (Charles W.) Reminiscences of Congress. By Charles W. March. Second edition: 12mo 295p — New York, Baker & Scribner; deposited by Baker & Scribner, 9 October, 1850.

MARQUART (John) United States Key for mathematical self-instruction on the mechanical sliding rule, commonly called the carpenter's

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MARVEL, Ik [Pseudo. for Mitchel—] The Battle Summer; being transcripts from personal observations in Paris, during the year 1848. By Ik Marvel: 12mo 289p — New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1850; deposited by Baker & Scribner, 3 January, 1850.

MASON (Lowell) The New Carmina Sacra; or, Boston Collection of Church Music. Comprising the most popular psalm and hymn tunes in general use, together with a great variety of new tunes, chants, sentences, motetts, and anthems; principally by distinguished European composers: the whole being one of the most complete collections of music for choirs, congregations, singing schools, and societies, extant. By Lowell Mason: 8vo long, 380p — Boston, published by Wilkins, Carter & Co., 1850; deposited by Melvin Lord, 24 September, 1850.

MATTOON (Charles H.) Analytic Series, No. 2. Common arithmetic upon the analytic method of instruction; also, the principles of cancellation, and other modern improvements. The whole made simple and easy by numerous practical examples. Designed for the use of schools. By Charles H. Mattoon: 12mo 388p — steam press of S. Medary: deposited by Charles H. Mattoon 25 April 1850.

MAY (Caroline) Treasured Thoughts from favourite Authors, collected and arranged by Caroline May: 12mo 336p — Philadelphia, published by Lindsay & Blakiston 1850; deposited by Lindsay & Blakiston, 18 December 1850.

MAYO (Joseph, Esq.) A Guide to Magistrates; with practical forms for the discharge of their duties out of court. To which are added, precedents, for the use of prosecutors, sheriffs, coroners, constables, escheators, clerks, &c; adapted to the new code of Virginia; by Joseph Mayo, Esq.: 8vo large: 704p — Richmond, published by R. I. Smith, for the author, 1849; deposited by Joseph Mayo, Esq., 10 September 1850.

MAYO (William Starbuck, M. D.,) The Berber; or, the Mountaineer of the Atlas. A tale of Morocco. By William Starbuck Mayo, M. D., author of Kaloolah, &c.: 12mo 454p — New York, George P. Putnam, 1850; deposited by William Starbuck Mayo, 20 August 1850.

Kaloolah; or, Journeyings to the Djébel Kumri. An autobiography of Jonathan Romer. Edited by W. S. Mayo; third edition: 12mo 514p — New York, published by G. P. Putnam, 1850; deposited by W. S. Mayo, 29 April 1850.

MEIGS (Charles D.) Woman; her diseases and remedies. A series of letters to his class. By Charles D. Meigs, M.D., &c. Second edition, revised and enlarged: 8vo 690p — Philadelphia, Lea & Blanchard, 1851; deposited by Lea & Blanchard, 16 December 1850.

Observations on certain of the diseases of young children. By Charles D. Meigs, M. D., &c.: 8vo 215p — Philadelphia,

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MILES (George D.) Memoir of Ellen May Woodward. By the Reverend George D. Miles: 12mo — Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blakiston, 1850; deposited by Lindsay & Blakiston, 31 July 1850.

MILES (Josiah) Miles' United States Spelling Book, comprising the rudiments of the English Language, the Alphabet, and a series of spelling lessons, in five parts, containing over fifteen thousand of the most common English words, spelled and pronounced in accordance with the best authenticated usage; also, an extensive pronouncing list of American and Foreign Geographical names: to which is appended a list of about five hundred words of various orthography, and a brief synopsis of words differently pronounced by different authors. By Josiah Miles: 12mo 158p — New York, published by Cornish, Lamport & Co., 1850; deposited by Josiah Miles, 19 August 1850. Another copy, stereotype edition, deposited 20 November 1850.

MILTON, (John) The Paradise Lost. By John Milton. With Notes, Explanatory and Critical. Edited by Rev. James Robert Boyd: 12mo 542p — New York, Baker & Scribner, 1850; deposited by Baker & Scribner, 9 October 1850.

MITCHELL (S. Augustus) Mitchell's Biblical and Sabbath School Geography, designed for instruction in Sabbath Schools and Bible classes: comprising a geographical description of Palestine or the Holy Land; with the other regions mentioned in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. Illustrated with colored Maps and Wood Cut engravings. By S. Augustus Mitchell: 12mo 122p — Philadelphia, published by Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co., 1849; deposited by Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co., 7 March 1850.

Mitchell's Primary Geography. An Easy Introduction to the Study of Geography; designed for the instruction of children in schools and families. Illustrated by 120 Engravings and 14 Maps. By S. Augustus Mitchell; 2d Revised Edition: 16mo 176p — Philadelphia, published by Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co; deposited by S. Augustus Mitchell, 7 March 1850.

Mitchell's Intermediate or Secondary Geography. A System of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, &c. Illustrated by 40 Maps, and numerous wood-cut engravings. Designed for the instruction of youth in schools and families. By S. Augustus Mitchell: 4to. 80p. — Philadelphia, published by Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co, 1850; deposited by S. Augustus Mitchell, 7 March 1850.

Mitchell's School Geography. Third Revised Edition. A System of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the World, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceanica, with their several

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Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc. Embellished by numerous engravings. Adapted to the capacity of Youth. Illustrated by an atlas of 28 maps, drawn and engraved to accompany the work. By S. Augustus Mitchell: 12mo 336p — Philadelphia, published by Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co., 1850; deposited by S. Augustus Mitchell, 7 March 1850.

MITCHELL (Thomas D., A. M., M. D.,) Materia Medica and Therapeutics: with ample illustrations of practice in all the departments of Medical science, and very copious notices of Toxicology. Suited to the wants of Medical students and Practitioners. By Thomas D. Mitchell, A. M., M. D., &c.: 8vo large, 738p — Philadelphia, Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1850; deposited by Thomas D. Mitchell, 19 September 1850.

MOORE (Rev. Henry D.) The Winter Bloom. With nine brilliant illuminanations in oil colors. Edited by Rev. Henry D. Moore: 8vo 240p — Philadelphia, Hogan & Thompson; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 November 1850.

MOREY (Cornell) Explanations of the principles of Arithmetic on a new plan. By Cornell Morey: 12mo 94p — Rochester, N. Y., published by John Greaves, 1850; deposited by Cornell Morey, 10 September 1850.

MORNING WATCH: (The) A Narrative. [By Lewis W. Mansfield]: 12mo 175p — published for the author, by G. P. Putnam, 155 Broadway, New York, 1850; deposited by G. P. Putnam, 16 August 1850.

MOSES (Thomas P.) A sketch of the life of Thomas P. Moses, Teacher of music, and also, some remarks upon the doings of Pharisees, Hypocrites, and Defamers of Character; with the addition of a few short poems; all written by himself, and respectfully inscribed to his friends, with a free permission for all enemies to read, if they think it would not depress their spirits and injure their health. Vol 1: 12mo 96p — Portsmouth, N. H., printed by Thomas J. Whittem, 1850; deposited by Thomas P. Moses, 26 March 1850.

MUIR (John) Muir's American Accountant, mercantile manual, and instrctor, comprising a concise method of book-keeping, useful forms for bills, receipts, orders, notes, drafts, checks, letters, invoices, accounts current, sales, &c. With instructive rules, remarks, maxims, and laws pertaining to monetary affairs. By John Muir: Alexandria, Va., printed at the Alexandria Gazette Office, 1850; deposited by John Muir, 15 November, 1850.

Muir's American Grammar, being a brief, practical, perspicuous and unique exposition of the rudiments of the English language, compiled mainly for the use of tyros; also, comprising a short reference to punctuation, capital letters, figures of speech, composition, violations of grammar, &c. By John Muir: 12mo 71p — Alexandria, printed at the Alexandria Gazette Office, 1850; deposited 28 March 1850.

MY Little Primer; to teach a few words and the alphabet: 16mo 36p —

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Boston, published by T. R. Marvin, 1850; deposited by F. Bumstead, 26 November, 1850.

NATIONAL Cook Book (The) By a Lady of Philadelphia, a practical housewife: 12mo — Philadelphia, published by Robert E. Peterson, 1850; deposited by Robert E. Peterson, 12 August 1850.

NEW North American Spelling Book (The) designed for elementary instuction in schools. Being an improvement upon all others: 12mo 120p — Hogan & Thompson, 1851; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 November, 1850.

NEWTON (Sereno) Engineers', Millwrights', and Machinists' Tables; containing a table of the proportional radii of wheels, from ten to four hundred teeth; together with other tables and rules, applicable to the construction of mill work and other machinery; also, rules for making wheel patterns, their proportions, &c. By Sereno Newton; sixth edition: 8vo 32p — New York, George Carrall, 1850; deposited by George Carrall, 20 July 1850.

NICHOLSON (George W. S.) Poems of the Heart. By George W. S. Nicholson: 12mo 120p — Philadelphia, George S. Appleton, 1850; deposited by George S. Appleton, 2 October 1850.

NORTHERN Farmers' Almanac (The) 1851. Edited by Solon Robinson, and published by A. B. Allen & Co., New York Agricultural Warehouse, 189 and 191 Water Street. Calculated for the Meridian of New York City, and is suited to all Northern and Western States; deposited by A. B. Allen & Co., 17 September 1850.

NORVEL Hastings; or, The Frigate in the Offing. A Nautical Tale of the War of 1812. By a distinguished Novelist. Complete in one Volume: 8vo 143p — Philadelphia, published by A. Hart, 1850; deposited by A. Hart, 10 August 1850.

(OLD) Farmer's Almanack (The) No. 59; calculated on a new and improved plan: for the year of our Lord, 1851; being third after Bissextile or leap year, and (until July 4) 75th of American Independence. Fitted for the city of Boston, but will answer for all the New England States; containing, besides the large number of astronomical calculations, and the Farmer's Calendar for every month in the year, as great a variety as any other Almanack of new, useful, and entertaining matter. Established in 1793, by Robert B. Thomas. Boston, published by Jenks, Palmer & Co.; deposited by J. H. Jenks and G. W. Palmer, 18 October, 1850.

(Same.) Published by Sanborn & Carter, Portland, Me.; deposited by J. H. Jenks and G. W. Palmer, 18 October, 1850.

OLNEY (J., A. M.) A Practical System of Modern Geography; or, a view of the present state of the world, simplified and adapted to the capacity of youth, containing numerous tables, exhibiting the divisions, settlement, population, extent, lakes, canals, and the various institutions of the United States and Europe, the different forms of government and prevailing religions. Embellished with numerous engravings of manners, customs, &c.

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Revised and illustrated by a new and enlarged Atlas. By J. Olney, A. M.: sixty-third edition, 12mo 296p — New York, published by Pratt, Woodford & Co., 1850; deposited 6 June, 1850.

Other Side: (The,) or, Notes for the History of the War between Mexico and the United States; written in Mexico. Translated from the Spanish, and edited, with notes, by Albert C. Ramsey. With portraits of distinguished officers, plans of battles, &c.: 12mo 458p — New York, published by John Wiley, 1850; deposited by J. Wiley, 29 January, 1850.

Ott (James Cramer.) The Truth; according to and with the Word. By James Cramer Ott: pamphlet, 8vo 128p — city of Albany, and state of New York, A. D., 1850: deposited by James Cramer Ott, 25 November, 1850.

Overman (Frederick) The Manufacture of Iron, in all its various branches, including a description of wood-cutting, coal-digging, and the burning of charcoal and coke; the digging and roasting of iron-ore, the building and management of blast-furnaces, working by charcoal, coke, or anthracite; the refining of iron, and the conversion of the crude into wrought iron, by charcoal forges and puddling furnaces; also a description of forge-hammers, rolling-mills, blast machines, hot blast, &c. &c. To which is added an essay on the manufacture of steel. By Frederick Overman, mining engineer; with 150 wood engravings, executed by W. B. Gihon: 8vo large, 492p — Philadelphia, published by Henry C. Baird, successor to E. L. Carey, 1850; deposited by Henry C. Baird, 4 January, 1850.

Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion (The); containing rules and regulations in every thing relating to the arts of painting, gilding, varnishing and glass staining; numerous useful and valuable receipts; tests for the detection of adulterations in oils, colours, &c.; and a statement of the diseases and accidents to which painters, gilders and varnishers are peculiarly liable, with the simplest and best methods of precaution and remedy: 12mo — Philadelphia, published by H. C. Baird, 1850; deposited by H. C. Baird, 6 August, 1850.

Parker (Richard G.) Parker's Conversations. Juvenile Philosophy; or, philosophy in familiar conversations; designed to teach young children to think. By Richard G. Parker: 16mo 150p — New York, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 1850; deposited by A. S. Barnes & Co., 20 April, 1850.

Paterson (John, A. M.) The Calculus of Operations. By John Paterson, A. M.: 8vo 184p — Albany, published by Gray & Sprague, 1850; deposited by J. Paterson, 25 November 1850.

Pathfinder. The Pathfinder Railway Guide for the New England States; containing official Time-Tables of the Railway Companies, with stations, distances, fares, &c., and other important information respecting Railway, Steamboat and Stage Routes, throughout New England. Accompanied by a complete Railway Map. Nos. 9—19; February—December, 1850. Pub-

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lished on the First Monday in every month, under authority and direction of the New England Association of Railroad Superintendents. A. E. Newton, Editor — Boston: Snow & Wilder, publishers; deposited, monthly, by George K. Snow & Silas W. Wilder.

PEBBLES by the Sea-Shore; or, Lizzie's First Gleanings. By a Father: 16mo 126p — Philadelphia, Geo. S. Appleton, 1851; deposited by Geo. S. Appleton, 2 October 1850.

PERKINS (George R.) Perkins Series. A Primary Arithmetic, combining Mental with written Exercises; Introductory to the Elementary Arithmetic. By Geo. R. Perkins, A. M.: 16mo 160p — Hartford, published by H. H. Hawley & Co., 1850; deposited by George R. Perkins, 21 January 1850.

PHILLIPS (Willard) Propositions concerning Protection and Free Trade. By Willard Phillips: 12mo 233p — Boston, published by Little & Brown, 1850; deposited by W. Phillips, 10 June 1850.

PHILLIPPS (S. March, Esq.,) A treatise on the Law of Evidence, Sixth American, from the ninth London edition, with considerable alterations and additions. By S. March Phillipps, Esq.; in three volumes. With notes to the first and second volumes. By Esek Cowen, assisted by Nicholas Hill, Jr., [and with notes to the third volume by a counsellor at law,] with additional notes and references to the English and American cases, to the present time, by J. Marsden Van Cott. Third edition: 8vo large, vol 1, 530p; vol 2, 647p; vol 3, 452p — New York, published by Banks, Gould & Co., and by Gould, Banks & Gould, Albany, 1849; deposited by Banks, Gould & Co., 1 February, 1850. [The notes to volumes one and two are separately printed, with distinct title page and pagination, in two parts: part one, notes to vol 1, 704p; part two, notes to vol. 2, 967p. The notes to vol. 3, are published in connection with the volume without a distinct title, but separately paged — the index is paged continuously with the notes, and the notes and index to vol 3, form 371 pages. The whole work (as bound,) makes five volumes.]

PIERPONT (Rev. John) Pierpont's Second Reader. The Young Reader; to follow "The Little Learner;" or, Rudiments of Reading. By John Pierpont. Revised, enlarged and improved: 16mo 192p — New York, published by George F. Cooledge & Brother, 1850; deposited by John Pierpont, 21 June 1850.

PILGRIM'S Progress (The) for the Young: with illustrations: 16mo 160p — Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blakiston, 1850; deposited by Lindsay & Blakiston, 31 July 1850.

PINNEO (T. S., M. D.,) Eclectic Educational Series. Pinneo's Analytical Grammar of the English language, designed for schools. By T. S. Pinneo. Stereotype edition: 8vo 216p — Cincinnati, published by W. B. Smith & Co., 1850; deposited by W. B. Smith, 24 June 1850.

POE (Edgar Allan) The works of the late Edgar A. Poe: with notices of his life and genius. By N. P. Willis, J. R. Lowell, and R. W.

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Griswold. In two volumes. Vol, 1, Tales. Vol. 2, Poems and Miscellanies: 12mo vol 1, 483p; vol 2, 495p — New York, published by J. S. Redfield, 1850; deposited by J. S. Redfield, 21 January 1850.

PRACTICAL WRITING BOOK (The) In three parts. By an Old Teacher. Nos. 1, 2: published by Brown & Parsons, Hartford; deposited by F. A. Brown, 21 December 1850.

PRAGAY (Johann) The Hungarian Revolution. Outlines of the prominent circumstances, attending the Hungarian struggle for freedom; with brief biographies, sketches of leading statesmen and generals who took part in it. By Johann Pragay: 12mo 176p — New York, published by G. P. Putnam, 1850; deposited by G. P. Putnam, 29 April, 1850.

PRICE (Joseph M.) Interest Tables, at 5, 6 & 7 per cent. per annum; each rate exhibiting the interest on all sums from one dollar to ten thousand dollars, from one to three hundred and sixty-five days; computed at three hundred and sixty days per annum, three hundred and sixty-five per annum, and by months and days. By Joseph M. Price; folio 182p — New York, published by W. W. Rose, 1850; deposited by Joseph M. Price, 13 May 1850.

PROGRAMME of Mademoiselle Jenny Lind's Concert, with the words of the airs in Italian, German, Swedish, and English; pamphlet: 8vo — deposited by William Van Norden & Frank Leslie, 17 September 1850.

PULSIFER (John S.) Phonal Depot. [A Periodical "intended to simplify the present Orthography of the Language by using a new set of characters," &c., printed partly in a new character and partly in Roman: 12 Nos. 4to, in all 48p — Orwigsburg, 1848. With 28 promiscuous publications, mostly in the New Alphabet, pasted upon the leaves, the whole bound in one volume.] By John S. Pulsifer; deposited by John S. Pulsifer, 23 August 1850.

[Five printed sheets containing a new alphabet, called the Aubaot. By John S. Pulsifer; deposited by John S. Pulsifer.]

PUTNAM (John Phelps) United States Digest; being a Digest of Decisions of the Courts of Common Law, Equity and Admiralty in the United States. By John Phelps Putnam of the Boston Bar; Vol. 3, Annual Digest for 1849: 8vo large, 581p — Boston, Little & Brown, 1850; deposited by Little & Brown, 18 July 1850.

RAWSON (Rev. James, A. M.) A Dictionary of Synonymical Terms of the English Language. By Rev. James Rawson, A. M: 12mo 216p — Philadelphia, published by Lindsay & Blakiston, 1850; deposited by Lindsay & Blakiston, 26 March 1850.

REED (Stephen, Esq., A. M., &c.) Points and Arguments on the great Prophetic Periods, &c., &c., maintaining their termination in 1850. By Stephen Reed, Esq., A. M., &c., Counsellor at Law: 8vo

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26p — New York: Tribune Office, 1850; deposited by S. Reed, 2 August, 1850.

REESE (John J., M. D.) The American Medical Formulary: based upon the United States and British Pharmacopœias. Including also numerous Standard Formulæ, derived from American and European Authorities. Together with the medical properties and uses of medicines; poisons, their antidotes; tests, &c. Designed for the medical and Pharmaceutical Student. By John J. Reese, M. D.: 12mo 357p — Philadelphia, published by Lindsay & Blakiston, 1850; deposited by Lindsay & Blakiston, 26 March 1850.

RHYMES for the Nursery. By the Authors of "Original Poems." A new Illustrated Edition: 16mo 64p — Philadelphia, Geo. S. Appleton, 164 Chestnut Street, 1851; deposited by Geo. S. Appleton, 2 October 1850.

RICHARDS (William C.) The Shakspeare Calendar; or, Wit and Wisdom for every day in the year. Edited by W. C. Richards: 16mo 118p — New York, published by G. P. Putnam, 1850; deposited by G. P. Putnam, 29 April 1850.

RICHARDSON (Major) The Monk Knight of St. John: a tale of the Crusades. By Major Richardson, Knight of St. Ferdinand, &c.: 8vo 192p — New York, Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune buildings, 1850; deposited by Dewitt & Davenport, 28 September 1850.

RICKEY (Anna S.) Forest Flowers of the West. By Anna S. Rickey: 12mo 138p — Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blakiston, 1851; deposited by Lindsay & Blakiston, 18 December 1850.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S Farmyard; designed to accompany the Game of Natural History for children: 16mo 228p — New York, published by G. P. Putnam, 1850; deposited by G. P. Putnam, 29 April 1850.

ROBINSON (E.) Legal Forms for the transaction of business, adapted to the use of all men, whether in public or private life; also, a set of Tax and Interest Tables, together with a short system of Book keeping. Compiled by E. Robinson. Twelfth edition, revised, pamphlet, 48p — Greencastle, published by E. Robinson, 1850; deposited by E. Robinson, 10 August 1850.

ROBINSON (H. N.) An Elementary Treatise on Algebra, designed as first lessons in that science. By H. N. Robinson. Second edition: 12mo — Cincinnati, J. Ernst, 1850; deposited by H. N. Robinson, 18 July 1850.

Elements of Geometry, plane and spherical Trigonometry, and Conic sections. By H. N. Robinson: 8vo 335p — Cincinnati, published by Jacob Ernst, 1850; deposited by H. N. Robinson, 14 June 1850.

ROLLO learning to Talk. A new edition, revised by the Author: 12mo 179p — Philadelphia, published by Hogan & Thompson, 1850; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 Nov., 1850.

ROLLO learning to Read. A new edition, revised by the Author: 12mo

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180p — Philadelphia, published by Hogan & Thompson, 1850; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 Nov., 1850.

ROLLO at Play. A new edition, revised by the Author: 12mo 191p — Philadelphia, published by Hogan & Thompson, 1850; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 Nov., 1850.

ROLLO at Work. A new edition, revised by the Author: 12mo 191p — Philadelphia, published by Hogan & Thompson; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 Nov., 1850.

ROLLO at School. A new edition, revised by the Author — Philadelphia, published by Hogan & Thompson, 1850; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 November, 1850.

ROLLO's Vacation. A new edition, revised by the Author: 12mo 191p — Philadelphia, published by Hogan & Thompson, 1850; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 13 November, 1850.

ROLLO's Correspondence. A new edition, revised by the Author: 12mo 189p — Philadelphia, published by Hogan & Thompson, 1850; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 19 November, 1850.

ROLLO's Experiments. A new edition, revised by the Author: 12mo 180p — Philadelphia, published by Hogan & Thompson, 1850; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 19 November, 1850.

ROLLO's Museum. A new edition, revised by the Author: 12mo 187p — Philadelphia, published by Hogan & Thompson, 1850; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 19 November, 1850.

ROLLO's Travels. A new edition, revised by the Author: 12mo 189p — Philadelphia, published by Hogan & Thompson, 1850; deposited by Hogan & Thompson, 19 November, 1850.

ROSA's Childhood; or, the Influence of Principle. By the author of "Home Life": 16mo 107p — Philadelphia, American Sunday School Union, 1850; deposited by American Sunday School Union, 24 August, 1850.

RUFFNER (Henry.) The Fathers of the Desert; or, an account of the origin and practice of Monkery among Heathen Nations; its passage into the Church; and some wonderful stories of the Fathers, concerning the Primitive Monks and Hermits. By Henry Ruffner: 2 Vols., 12mo — Vol. 1, 302p, Vol. 2, 313p — New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1850; deposited by Baker & Scribner, 9 October, 1850.

RURAL Hours. By a Lady: 12mo 521p — New York, George P. Putnam, 153 Broadway, 1850; deposited by J. Fennimore Cooper, 20 August, 1850.

SAINTINE (H. B.) Woman's Whims; or, The Female Barometer. Translated from the French of H. B. Saintine, by Fayette Robinson: 12mo 98p — New York, published by Baker & Scribner, 1850; deposited by Baker & Scribner, 25 April 1850.

SANDEAN (Jules) Money Bags and Titles; a Hit at the Follies of the Age. Translated from the French of Jules Sandean by Leonard Myers: 12mo 216p — Philadelphia, published by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1850; deposited by L. Myers, 6 May 1850.

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SANDFORD (Hon. Lewis H.) Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Chancery of the State of New York, before the Hon. Lewis H. Sandford, late Vice-Chancellor of the First Circuit. Vol. 4: 8vo large 810p — New York, published by Banks, Gould & Co., 1850; deposited by Banks, Gould & Co., 8 January 1850.

SCHREINER (Henry) and STEWART (Franklin, M. D.) The American Guager, simplified and complete. Designed for the use of every Merchant in the country, as well as in large cities, and as useful as scales or yard sticks. By Henry Schreiner, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and Franklin Stewart, M. D., of Philadelphia: 12mo 128p — Philadelphia, printed by W. S. Young, 1850; deposited by Schreiner & Stewart, 12 April 1850.

SCHWARZ (Rabbi Joseph) A descriptive Geography and brief historical Sketch of Palestine. By Rabbi Joseph Schwarz, for sixteen years a resident in the Holy Land. Translated by Isaac Leeser, one of the editors of the new edition of the Hebrew Bible, &c. Illustrated with maps and numerous engravings: 8vo 518p — Philadelphia, published by A. Hart, 5610-[1850]; deposited by A. Hart, 10 August, 1850.

SCULPTURE: and the Plastic Art. Compiled by the author of the History of the art of Painting. [Pickering Dodge, Esq.:] 12mo 353p — Boston, published by John P. Jewett, 1850; deposited by J. P. Jewett, 14 March 1850.

SEARS (Barnas, D. D.) The Life of Luther; with special reference to its earlier periods and the opening scenes of the Reformation. By Barnas Sears, D. D.: 12mo 528p — Philadelphia, American Sunday School Union: deposited by the American Sunday School Union, 24 August 1850.

SEAWORTHY (Gregory) Nag's Head; or, two months among "the Bankers." A story of sea-shore life and manners. By Gregory Seaworthy: 12mo 180p — Philadelphia, published by A. Hart, 1850; deposited by A. Hart, 15 August 1850.

SEDGEWICK (C. M.) Clarence; or, a tale of our own times. By the author of "Hope Leslie," &c., [C. M. Sedgewick]: author's revised edition, complete in one volume: 12mo 515p — New York, published by G. P. Putnam; deposited by C. M. Sedgewick, 29 April 1850.

SERON (T.) Mosaïque Française: ou Choix de Sujets anecdotiques, historiques, littéraires et scientifiques: tirés pour la plupart d' Auteurs Modernes: par T. Séron: 12mo 236p — Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blakiston, 1850; deposited by Lindsay & Blakiston, 1 November 1850.

SEYMOUR (E. S.) Sketches of Minnesota, the New England of the West. With incidents of travel in that territory during the summer of 1849. In two parts. By E. S. Seymour. With a map: 12mo 281p — New York, published by Harper & Brothers, 1850; deposited by Harper & Brothers, 7 March 1850.

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SHERWOOD (Henry Hall, M. D.) The Magnetic Organization of the Human System, and its application to the cure of chronic diseases. By Henry Hall Sherwood. Abridged from his larger works, by H. H. Sherwood's successors, 102 Chambers street, New York, 1849: 8vo pamphlet, 16p — New York, printed at the steam printing office; deposited by William Larned, 15 March 1850.

Manual for Magnetizing, with the vibrating Magnetic Machine, and for the magnetic duodynamic treatment of disease; with a brief synopsis of Animal Magnetism, Homeopathy and Allopathy, with anatomical and other illustrations. By H. H. Sherwood, M.D.; Fourteenth edition; Revised by H. H. Sherwood's successors, 102 Chambers street, New York: 16mo 372p — New York, published by Fowlers & Wells, 1850; deposited by William Larned, 15 March 1850.

The Motive power of the Human System, with the Duodynamic symptoms and treatment of Chronic diseases. By H. H. Sherwood, M. D. Revised by H. H. Sherwood's successor, William Larned; Sixteenth edition, enlarged: 8vo 206p — New York, published by the proprietor, 1850; deposited by William Larned, 15 March 1850.

SIGOURNEY (Mrs. L. H.) Poems for the Sea. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney: 12mo 152p — Hartford, published by H. S. Parsons & Co., 1850; deposited by H. S. Parsons & Co., 6 May 1850.

Whisper to a Bride. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney: 16mo 48p — Hartford, published by H. S. Parsons & Co., 1850; deposited by H. S. Parsons & Co., 6 May 1850.

SIMMS (W. Gilmore, Esq.) The Lily and the Totem; or, the Huguenots in Florida. A series of Sketches, picturesque and historical, of the Colonies of Coligni, in North America, 1562–1570. By the author of "The Yemassee," "Life of Marion," "Life of Bayard," &c. [W. Gilmore Simms.] Second edition: 8vo 470p — New York, Baker & Scribner; deposited by William Gilmore Simms, Esq., 9 October, 1850.

The Life of Nathaniel Green, Major General in the Army of the Revolution. Edited by W. Gilmore Simms, Esq.: 12mo 393p — New York, published by Geo. T. Cooledge & Bro.; deposited by G. T. Cooledge & Bro., 21 March 1850.

SLOMAN (Jane) The Melodist. Selected gems from celebrated composers, arranged for the use of female seminaries. In one, two, three, and four parts, with an accompaniment for the piano forte. By Jane Sloman. The pieces contained in this work may all be sung as solos—the melody being always complete in the first part, and the other parts ad. lib.: oblong, 4to 112p — New York, published by William Hall & Son.: deposited by William Hall & Son, 1 March 1850.

SMEDES (W. C.) and MARSHALL (T. A.) Reports of cases, argued and determined in the High Court of Errors and Appeals for the State of Mississippi. By W. C. Smedes & T. A. Marshall, of Vicksburg; Reporters to the State: 8vo large, 851p — Boston, pub-

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lished by Charles C. Little & James Brown, 1850; deposited by W. C. Smedes & T. A. Marshall, 10 September 1850.

SMITH (Asa) Smith's Illustrated Astronomy, designed for the use of public or common schools in the United States. Illustrated with numerous original diagrams. By Asa Smith; sixth edition: 4to 68p — New York, Cady & Burgess, 1850; deposited by Asa Smith, 17 December 1850.

An abridgement of Smith's illustrated Astronomy, designed for the use of junior classes in the public or common schools in the United States. By Asa Smith. Fifth edition: 12mo 72p — New York, published by Cady & Burgess, 1850; deposited by Asa Smith, 17 December 1850.

SMITH (E. Fitch) Reports of cases argued and determined in the English court of Chancery, with notes and references to both English and American decisions. By E. Fitch Smith, Counsellor at Law. Vol. 21, containing Younge and Collyer's Reports; Vol. 2, [being as by second title page.] Reports of cases decided in the High court of Chancery by the Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Vice Chancellor. By Edward Younge, of the Middle Temple, Esq., and John Collyer, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister at Law. With notes and references to both English and American decisions. By E. Fitch Smith, Counsellor at Law. Vol. 2, Michaelmas term, 1842, to Hilary term, 1844: 8vo 681p — New York, Banks, Gould & Co., 1850; Albany, Gould, Banks & Gould; deposited by Banks, Gould & Co., 19 November 1850.

SMITH (Henry H., M. D.) Minor Surgery; or, Hints on the every-day duties of the Surgeon. By Henry H. Smith, M. D., &c. Third edition, with numerous additions. Illustrated by two-hundred and forty-seven engravings: 12mo 456p — Philadelphia, Edmund Barrington & George D. Haswell; deposited by Barrington & Haswell, 23 October 1850.

SMITH (Phineas A.) Every Body's Book. The Bible view of the Soul; Personality of God, the Devil, his origin, personality and doom; also an exposition of the spiritual rapping. By Phineas A. Smith: 12mo 96p — Rochester, N. Y., published by Smith & Clough, 1850; deposited by P. A. Smith, 14 June 1850.

(Roswell C., A. M.) An Introductory Geography, designed for children; illustrated with one hundred and twenty-six engravings, and twenty maps. Tenth edition. By Roswell C. Smith, A. M.: 16mo 176p — New York, published by Cady & Burgess, 1850; deposited by Roswell C. Smith, 17 December, 1850.

Improved Edition. A Concise and Practical System of Geography, for common schools, academies and families; designed as a sequel to the "First Book." Illustrated with thirty steel maps and numerous engravings. By Roswell C. Smith, A. M. Thirteenth edition: 4to 76p — New York, Cady & Burgess, 1850; deposited by Roswell C. Smith, 17 December, 1850.

Geography, on the Productive System, for

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schools, academies and families; revised and improved. Accompanied by a large and valuable Atlas. By Roswell C. Smith: 12mo 312p — New York, published by Cady & Burgess, 1850; deposited by Daniel Burgess, 17 December, 1850.

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Tower (David B., A. M.,) The Gradual Primer, or Primary School Enunciator. Part 1, The Child's First step, taken in the right place. By David B. Tower, A. M. Seventh edition: 16mo 70p — New York, Cady & Burgess. Boston, W. J. Reynolds 1850; deposited by David B. Tower, 17 December 1850.

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to laying the present work before the public in reply to one received from said physician relating to the same: Pamphlet, 8vo 63p — Philadelphia, Walz & Ketterlinus, corner Third & Race streets; deposited by D. C. Rodman, 10 September 1850.

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ALBERT (Chas. F.) The May Polka. Composed by Chas. F. Albert: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August 1850.

"ALLAN Percy." Ballad, as sung by Madame Anna Ablamowicz. Arranged for the Guitar by the Publishers: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

Ballad, as sung by Madame Anna Ablamowicz. Arranged for the Piano Forte by the Publishers: 4to 2p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

ALLEN (Henry A.) Hortensia. Valse á cinq temps par Henry A. Allen: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 22 April 1850.

ALVAN (Parish) La Danse des Fees. Morceau caracteristique pour la Harp. Arranged in a familiar style from Parish Alvan's celebrated composition by T. H. Williams: 4to 10p — New York, published by J. F. Browne, 1850; deposited by J. F. Browne, 21 February 1850.

AMELIE WALTZ (The) as played by Munck's Band at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs. Arranged by Johann Munck: 4to 5p — New York, published at Vanderbeek's music warerooms; deposited by William Vanderbeek, 20 December 1850.

ANDERSON (Elbert) Allen Polka. Composed by E. Anderson: 4to 3p — New York, published by William Hall & Son 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 1 March 1850.

ANDREWS (John C.) "Come, I've something sweet to sing to you." A favorite ballad. Composed by John C. Andrews; arranged for the guitar by E. Blessner: 4to 2p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October 1850.

Jennie with her bonnie blue e'e. Written and composed by John C. Andrews. Arranged for the Spanish Guitar, by E. Blessner: 4to 2p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 3 May 1850.

Social Circle, or Drawing Room Companion; a sett of Quadrilles, Polka, Spanish Dance, Scotch Reel and Waltz, designed to aid in the social soirees, without the aid of a master. By John C. Andrews: 4to 9p — Published by William Hall & Son, New York, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 3 May 1850.

Somebody's coming, but I'll not tell who. Written and composed by John C. Andrews. Arranged for the guitar by Thomas Crouch: 4to 4p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February 1850.

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ANGUERA (J. D.) Stevens Quick Step. Composed for the piano forte, by J. D. Anguera: 4to 3p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

ASTORIA Waltz, Arranged for the piano forte or harp, by J. Adams Smith: 4to 5p — Published by H. J. Peters & Co, Louisville, 1850; deposited by H. J. Peters, 25 May 1850.

BACHELOR'S Song (The). By one of the Squad: Music by a Spinster, copyright secured to the single. Entered at Spinster Hall: 4to 5p — New York, published by Frith, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Frith, Pond & Co., 9 February 1850.

BADEN Baden. The real Schottish, arranged for the piano forte, by Fred. Wiese: 4to 2p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 3 May 1850.

BAKER (E. L.) Massa sound is sleeping; composed by E. L. Baker: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

BALFE — Hither we come; or, the Pirates' Chorus, as sung at Christy,s Opera Comique, arranged from Balfe's Opera, The Enchantress, by Max Zorer: 4to 5p — New York, published at Vanderbeek's: Firth, Pond & Co., New York; deposited by Wm. Vanderbeek, 23 December 1850.

BALLARD (James) Favorite Russian Melody, with introduction and variations, by James Ballard: 4to 3p — New York, published at Vanderbeek's, 479 Broadway, 1850; deposited by William Vanderbeek, 8 November, 1850.

BALTIMORE Olio Waltz from the "Ballet la Gizelle." Arranged for the piano forte, by H. D. Sofye: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

BATCHELDER (W. K.) La Bostonienne; Valse brillante. Composed and arranged for the piano forte, by W. K. Batchelder: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

BEAUTIFUL Isle; Song, addressed to Dauphin Island, Mobile Point, Fort Boyer, Alabama. Adapted to a favorite Polish air, by James G. Drake: 4to 5p — Louisville, Ky., published by Peters, Webb & Co.; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 5 October 1850.

BEECHER (Rev. Charles,) and ZUNDEL (John.) The Metronome, or Music Teacher's Assistant; a new Manual of Sacred Song. By Rev. Charles Beecher and John Zundel: 8vo 59p — New York, 1851; deposited by Charles Beecher, 21 December, 1850.

BEIDERMAN (A. J.) Western Star Waltz. Composed for the piano forte, by A. J. Beiderman: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

BELLAK (James.) Ben Bolt Waltz, in which is introduced the "Chant favori de Kneass." Composed by James Bellak: 4to 5p — Balti-

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more, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

Bellak (James) "Bertucca Polka." By James Bellak: 4to 2p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 19 August, 1850.

Virginia Polka. Composed for the piano forte by James Bellak: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 16 October, 1850.

"**Belle** of Winyaw Bay (The.)" Written by Howard H. Caldwell, Esq. Music adapted and arranged by N. W. Gould, of Christy's Minstrels: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 19 August, 1850.

Ben Bolt Polka, in which is introduced the chant favori de Kneass. Arranged by W. C. Peters: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 16 October 1850.

Benedict (Jules) By the sad sea waves, as sung by Mad'lle Jenny Lind, at her concerts in America. Composed by Jules Benedict: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co, 1850; deposited by S. C. Jollie, 11 October 1850.

Take this Lute. Ballad sung by Mad'lle Jenny Lind, at her concerts in America. Composed by Jules Benedict: 4to 7p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October 1850.

Jenny Lind's Greeting to America. Written by Bayard Taylor, Esq. Music composed by Julius Benedict: 4to 7p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

Benkert (George Felix) Gentle Kate. Sung by Miss Julia L. Northall. Poetry by Charles O. C. Music by George Felix Benkert: 4to 7p— New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 21 June, 1850.

What hath snared thee, heart? Ballad, as sung by Miss Rosa Jaques. Poetry written by Henry H. Paul. Music by Benkert: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co.; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

Whisper one gentle word. Poetry by Henry H. Paul. Music by George Felix Benkert: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 7 March 1850.

Bonnie Bess. Ballad. Poetry by H. H. Paul. Music by George Felix Benkert: 4to 7p — New York; published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 1 March 1850.

Berg (Albert W.) Mignonette Polka. Composed by Albert W. Berg: 4to 4p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February 1850.

Bernreuter (H) Columbus Guards' Quick Step. Composed by H. Bern-

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reuter. Arranged for the piano forte by Charles Reps: 4to 5p New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February 1850.

BERNREUTER (H) Bombardment of Vera Cruz. Grand Heroic March. Composed by H. Bernreuter. Arranged for the piano by Chas. Reps: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co.; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June 1850.

BLANCHE and LISETTE. Composed by the author of Jeannette and Jeannet. Arranged for the guitar by Thomas Crouch: 4to 3p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 April 1850.

BLESSNER (Gustave) "I have got the blues to-day!" A comic ballad written by Miss Sarah M. Graham. The Music composed and dedicated to Miss Mary E. Thompson by Gustave Blessner; 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October 1850.

Empire State Quick Step, composed by Gustave Blessner: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 3 May 1850.

BLOOMFIELD (E. L.) Euretta Polka, composed by E. L. Bloomfield: 4to 4p — New York, published by Jaques & Brother, 1850: deposited by Jaques & Brother, 6 June 1850.

BOQUET Waltz (Le.) Arranged for the piano forte by J. Kirschenheuter: 4to 2p — Louisville, Ky., published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co. 25 May 1850.

BOWL'D Sojer Boy. Arranged by J. E. Müller, [being No. 10, second series of cottage Duetts:] 4to 3p — Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February 1850.

BRANDEIS (Fred.) The Standard Bearer. Grand March, by Fred. Brandeis: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 April, 1850.

BRISTOW (Geo. F.) La Belle Amerique; nocturne pour le Piano. Composée et dedié à M'lle Fanny Miller, par Geo. F. Bristow; Op. 4: 4to 9p — New York, published by S. Pearson, 1850; deposited by Geo. F. Bristow, 11 October, 1850.

La Sérenade nocturne pour le Piano, par Geo. F. Bristow; Op. 8: 4to 9p — New York, published by S. Pearson, for the Author; deposited by Geo. F. Bristow, 7 June, 1850.

I would I were a favorite Flower. Written by Emerald T. Wilson. Sung by Mr. Griswold. Music by G. F. Bristow: 4to 5p — deposited by G. F. Bristow, 7 June, 1850.

Tripler Schottisch. Composed by Geo. F. Bristow: 4to 5p — New York, published by S. Pearson; Firth, Pond & Co.; Dubois & Warriner; William Vanderbeek; deposited by Sidney Pearson, 30 December, 1850.

BROWN (Geo. S.) The Dying Mariner. A Song, written by J. S. Wilson. Composed by Geo. S. Brown: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published

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by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 16 October, 1850.

BROWN. Le Chant Americaine. Variations on Brown's popular melody, Will you come to my Mountain Home. For the piano forte, by Samuel Owen: 4to 8p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February, 1850.

BRUHNS (J. J. W.) Jenny Lind's Diamond Waltz. Composed for the piano, by J. J. W. Bruhns 4to 7p — Boston, A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

BRYANT (Mad'lle. S.) Fantaisie Brillante sur une Valse de Mad'lle. S. Bryant. Arrangée et variée pour le piano par C. Baldwin: 4to 11p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

BUCKLEY (R. Bishop, Esq.) Jenny Lane. Words and music by R. Bishop Buckley, Esq. Arranged for the piano, by J. P. Ordway: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October; 1850.

BURROWES' Piano Forte Primer; containing the rudiments of Music, calculated either for private tuition or teaching in classes. Revised and enlarged, with additions and alterations, by W. C. Peters: 12mo 58p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1849; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

CAMPO del Gloria, being No. 1, of "Flowers of Andalusia." A selection of Spanish melodies. Arranged for the guitar by Mad. Knoop: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

CAMP of Glory, being No. 4, of W. C. Peters & Co.'s selection of admired duetts, for two performers on the piano forte. Arranged by W. C. Peters: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August 1850.

"CAN I e'er forget the Valley." Song or Duett. Arranged as a duett for the piano forte by A. Phillips; 4to 2p — New York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by Wm. Hall & Son, 3 May 1850.

CANDY (John) "Farewell! Farewell is often heard." Words from the "London Despatch." Composed and arranged for the piano forte by John Candy: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co, 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

The Peasant Wife. Words by the Hon. Mrs. Norton. Music by John Candy: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

CARDEN (Allen D.) New Edition. The Missouri Harmony; or, a collection of psalm and hymn tunes, and anthems, from eminent authors; with an introduction to the grounds and rudiments of music. In four parts. By Allen D. Carden. Containing a number of admired tunes of the various meters, and several choice pieces, selected from some of the most approved collections of sacred music.

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Revised, enlarged, and corrected. By Charles Warren : 8vo long, 268p — Cincinnati, published by William Phillips & Co., 1850; deposited by Morgan & Sanxay, 2 December, 1850.

CARNIVAL de Venise. Being No. 5 of Gems from the Operas, arranged for the Harp, by T. H. Williams: 4to 8p — New York, published by J. F. Browne, 1850; deposited by J. F. Browne, 21 February 1850.

CARPENTER (Samuel) "Ever be joyous." Words by J. B. Murphy. Music composed by Samuel Carpenter. Arranged by Miss Mary Coxhead: 4to 5p — Philadelphia, Couenhoven & Duffy; deposited by Couenhoven & Duffy, 21 December 1850.

CARSTENSEN (Henry) "If I had thought thou couldst have died. Words by Wolffe. Music by Henry Carstensen: 4to 2p — Louisville, Ky., published by Peters, Webb & Co.; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 5 October 1850.

CHADWICK (Henry) Mountain Hunter's Waltz. Arranged from the Opera of Amelie, by Henry Chadwick: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 1 March 1850.

Minstrel Waltz. Composed and arranged for the piano forte by Henry Chadwick: 4to 3p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February 1850.

CHRISTIAN Melodies: a Selection of Hymns and Tunes designed for Social and Private Worship in the Lecture Room and the Family. Edited by George B. Cheever, D. D., and J. E. Sweetser: 12mo. 252p — New York, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 1851; deposited by A. S. Barnes & Co., 5 December 1850.

CHRISTY'S Jane Monroe. A celebrated Ethiopian Melody, as sung by the Christy Minstrels. Words by G. W. Donelson, Esq. Arranged by E. P. Christy: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 21 June 1850.

Katy Dean. A celebrated Ethiopian Melody, as sung by the Christy Minstrels. Words by T. Vaughn. Arranged by E. P. Christy: 4to 5p—New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 3 May 1850.

COLE (Geo. F.) Governor Seabrook's Quickstep, composed at the request of the Washington Light Infantry. By George F. Cole: Charleston, published by George F. Cole, 1850: deposited by William Hall & Son, 3 May 1850.

CONE (Solomon) The Harmonia; A new collection of easy songs, composed and arranged for one, two, three, and four voices, with a new set of rules and practical exercises, upon an original and scientific plan, for the use of schools, singing classes, and social circles. By Solomon Cone: 12mo long, 134p — Albany, Erastus H. Pease & Co., 1850: deposited by E. H. Pease & Co., 10 October 1850.

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Cook (John C.) "Lexington Polka," composed and arranged for the piano By John C. Cook: 4to 3p — Louisville, published by H. J. Peters & Co., 1850; deposited by H. J. Peters, 25 May 1850.

Good Night Mamma! Good Night! or, the Dying Child: words by Dr. William T. Knight, music by J. C. Cook: 4to 5p — Louisville, Kentucky, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 5 October 1850.

"Mammoth Cave Waltz," composed and arranged for the piano forte by J. C. Cook: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters & Webb, 1850; deposited by Peters & Webb, 5 October 1850.

Cedar Hill Waltz, composed and arranged for the piano. By J. C. Cook: 4to 2p — Louisville, published by H. J. Peters & Co., 1850; deposited by H. J. Peters, 25 May 1850.

Kentucky Polka. Composed for the piano forte by J. C. Cook: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

"Summer Season," being No. 2 of "The Season Waltzes," by John C. Cook: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters & Webb, 1850; deposited by Peters & Webb, 25 May 1850.

Fall-Season Waltz. Composed and arranged for the piano forte by John C. Cook: 4to 3p — Louisville, published by Peters & Webb, 1850; deposited by Peters & Webb, 25 May 1850.

"Winter-Season," being No. 4 of "The Season-Waltzes," by John C. Cook: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co.; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

Lexington Quick Step. Composed and arranged for the piano forte, by John C. Cook: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

Cooper (Adeline Maxwell, of London) Grand National Waltzes, dedicated to Gen. Z. Taylor, President United States. Composed by Adeline Maxwell Cooper (of London): 4to 11p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 3 May 1850.

Coppock (W. R.) Eglantine Divertimento for the Piano Forte. Composed by W. R. Coppock: 4to 7p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 April, 1850.

Coquette Schottisch Polka, as played by Munck's Soirée Band. Arranged by Johann Munck: 4to 5p — New York, published at Vanderbeek's; deposited by Wm. Vanderbeek, 4 October, 1850.

Coquette Schottisch (The.) Being No. 1 of Guitarist's Gleanings; a collection of operatic Gems, polkas, waltzes, &c. Arranged for the guitar, by J. Ballard: 4to 5p — New York, published at Vanderbeek's, 1850; deposited by Wm. Vanderbeek, 4 October, 1850.

Couenhover (James.) Philadelphia Mazurka Quadrilles, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; for the piano forte. Composed and arranged by James

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Couenhover: 4to 7p — New York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by Wm. Hall & Son, 1 March, 1850.

Covert (Bernard.) "Brother, speak in whispers light;" or, "The Bride's Departure." Words by Capt. Patten, U. S. A. Music composed by Bernard Covert: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

Crouch (Thomas.) Then blame not time. Words by J. H. Macmichael. Composed and arranged for the guitar, by Thomas Crouch: 4to 2p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February, 1850.

Cumming (Wm.) Irmáa Maria! Duetto for two equal voices. Words by W. H. Donoho. Composed and arranged for the piano forte, by Wm. Cumming: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

Curtiss (N. P. B.) The Hindoo Slave Girl. Words by M. S. Pike, Esq. Music by N. P. B. Curtiss: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 Oct. 1850.

When Slumber Sweet. Poetry by Marshall S. Pike, Esq. Music composed for the piano by N. P. B. Curtiss: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October 1850.

Deems (James M.) Vocal music Simplified: an elementary and progressive method of teaching vocal music in classes. With original exercises in solfeggi and vocalization. By James M. Deems. [In two numbers. No. 1, treble, &c. No. 2 bass:] 8vo bass, 112p; tenor, 112p — Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr., 1849; deposited by James M. Deems, 21 May, 1850.

Deh Con Te. (Norma) Arranged for the Harp by T. H. Williams. Being No. 4 of Gems from the Operas: 4to 11p — New York, published by J. F. Brown, 1850; deposited by J. F. Brown, 21 February 1850.

De Luce (George) City Guard Quick Step. Composed and arranged for the piano forte by George De Luce: 4to 4p — New York, published by Jaques & Brother, 1850; deposited by Jaques & Brother, 28 January 1850.

De Meyer. When Twilight is Closing. Ballad. Words by F. Cosby. Melody from De Meyer's celebrated "Chant Bohemienne." Arranged for the guitar by W. C. Peters: 4to 5p — New York published by Willam Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 3 May 1850.

Densari (P. Y.) "Softly the Moon, my love." A Serenade, written by C. W. Everest, Esq. Music composed by P. Y. Densari: 4to 5p — New York, published by Sidney Pearson, 1850; deposited by Sidney Pearson, 7 June 1850.

Dodworth (Allen) Dark Sett Quadrilles, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Arranged by Allen Dodworth: 4to 7p — N. York, published by W. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by W. Hall & Son, 1 March, 1850.

Donizetti. Spirito Gentil. Spirit of Light; Cavatina; La Favorita. Doni-

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zetti. Being No. 1 of Boquet of Operatic Songs: 4to 5p — New York, published at Vanderbeek's Music Warerooms, 1850; deposited by William Vanderbeek, 7 November 1850.

DONIZETTI. Change not Thou. Song written by F. Cosby, Esq. Melody by Donizetti. Arranged for the guitar by W. C. Peters: 4to 3p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June 1850.

Ah! tender Floweret. A favorite Song. Words and arrangement by Henri. Music by Donizetti: 4to — New York, published by Jaques & Brother, 1850; deposited by Jaques & Brother, 22 March 1850.

Change not Thou. Song written by F. Cosby, Esq. Melody by Donizetti. Arranged by William C. Peters: 4to 3p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February 1850.

ECKARDT (Charles.) Baton Rouge GrandMarch and Quick Step. Composed and arranged for the piano forte by Charles Eckardt: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February 1850.

ECHO Song (The), Arranged by J. C. Scherpf. [Being] Op. 56, 1st Series, Op. 57, 2d Series, of "The National Airs of Sweden," arranged as Quadrilles, by John C. Scherpf: 4to 5p--- New York, published at the Music Wareroom 479 Broadway, William Vanderbeek; deposited by W. Vanderbeek, 20 December, 1850.

EMERALD Polka. Arranged for the piano, by Henry Chadwick: 4to 2p --- New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

ETHIOPIAN Popular Melodies; arranged in an easy style for the harp, by T. H. Williams. No. 1. Carry me back; Dearest Mae; Happy are we, darkies so gay: 4to 9p — New York, published by J. F. Brown, 1850; deposited by J. F. Brown, 21 February, 1850.

FILLMORE (Augustus D.) The Song of Steam. Words by Capt. C. W. Cutter. Music composed by Augustus D. Fillmore: 4to 3p — Cincinnati, published by D. Anderson, 1850; deposited by D. Anderson, 9 November, 1850.

The wandering boy; a duett. Words by Henry Kirk White. Music composed by Augustus D. Fillmore: 4to 3p — Cincinnati, published by D. Anderson, 1850; deposited by D. Anderson, 9 November, 1850.

Our old Homestead. Words by Miss Phœbe Carey. Music composed by A. D. Fillmore: 4to 3p — Cincinnati, published by D. Anderson, 1850; deposited by D. Anderson, 9 November, 1850.

The Universal Musician; a new collection of secular and sacred music, designed for musical associations, and social music parties; with a new and comprehensive plan of instruction, embracing the various systems of notation. By A. D. Fillmore: 8vo oblong — Cincinnati, published by D. Anderson, 1850; deposited by A. D. Fillmore, 9 May, 1850.

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FITCH (Rev. E. T., D. D.) "Thou art gone home;" or, the two voices. Words by Mrs. Hemans. Music by Rev. Eleazer T. Fitch. 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850: deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June 1850.

FOSTER (Stephen C.) The voice of by-gone days. Ballad. Written and composed by Stephen C. Foster: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October 1850.

Way down in Ca-i-ro. Written and composed by Stephen C. Foster: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June 1850.

Nelly Bly. Words and music by S. C. Foster. Being one of Foster's Ethiopean melodies: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 April 1850.

Mary loves the Flowers; Song. Poetry and music by S. C. Foster: 4to — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February 1850.

Nelly was a Lady. Written and composed by S. C. Foster. Being No. 1, of Foster's Ethiopean melodies: 4to 4p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February 1850.

Nelly was a Lady. Written and composed by Stephen C. Foster. Arranged for the Spanish guitar by Max Zorer: 4to 2p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February 1850.

Soirée Polka, composed by Stephen C. Foster: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 12 February 1850. Another copy deposited 8 March 1850.

Soirée Polka. By S. C. Foster, arranged for four hands. Being No. 23 of W. C. Peters & Co's., selection of admired duetts, &c., for two performers on the piano forte: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 16 October 1850.

Dolcy Jones, written and composed by S. C. Foster. Being No. 3, of Foster's Ethiopian Melodies: 4to 4p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February 1850.

FOWLER (J. A.) Sharon Polka, composed for the piano forte, by J. A. Fowler: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 21 June 1850.

Fire Fly Polka, composed for the piano forte by J. A. Fowler: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 3 May 1850.

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FRY (Theo.) Sylphide Waltz, in five steps. Composed by Theo. Fry: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 Febrnary 1850.

FULLGRAFF (Otto) "Sweet thoughts of him around me gather"; or, "the Soldier's Bride." Written by L. M. Montague, composed by Otto Füllgraff: 4to 7p — New York, published at Vanderbeek's, 1850; deposited William Vanderbeek, 4 October 1850.

GAGE (Le) d'Amour, Valse, arranged for the piano forte, by C. Schaub: 4to 2p — Louisville, Ky., published by Peters & Webb, 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

GANSBACHER (J.) "Regina Coeli." To be sung from Easter until Trinity Eve. From J. Gänsbacher: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

GERKIN (Charles H.) The Flora Waltz. Composed and arranged for the piano forte, by Charles H. Gerkin: 4to 3p — Baltimore, published by Geo. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

GIMBER (Henry.) "I watch'd the dew upon the grass;" as sung by Jenny Lind. Written and composed by Henry Gimber: 4to 5p — New York, published by Wm. Vanderbeek; deposited by Wm. Vanderbeek, 4 October, 1850.

GLIMPSE (A) of love song. Words taken from the Hazel dell Poems. Arranged with symphonies and accompaniments, for the piano forte: 4to 5p — Albany, Boardman & Gray — New York, Firth, Pond & Co.; deposited by Boardman & Gray, 11 October, 1850.

GLOVER (Charles W.) Gentle Voices; for the Spanish guitar. Composed by Chas. W. Glover. Arranged by Henry Chadwick: 4to 3p — New York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by W. Hall & Son, 3 May, 1850.

Susette and Beau Joe; as sung by Geo. Kunkel, of the Nightingales. Words by T. Martin. Music arranged from Glover, for the piano forte, from "Songs of the Sable Harmonists:" 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 16 October, 1850.

GOOLD (Henry) Memory's Jewels. A song to my wife. Words from the Albany Evening Journal. Music composed by Henry Goold: 4to 3p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth & Co., 9 February 1850.

GRAFULLA (C. S.) "Captain Clark's Quick Step." Composed by C. S. Grafulla: 4to 7p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 19 August 1850.

Friendship Quick Step. Composed by C. S. Grafulla for Phœnix Hook and Ladder co., No. 3: 4to 6p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June 1850.

Friendship Quickstep. Composed for the Phœnix Hook and Ladder co., No. 3, (of New York) by C. S. Grafulla, 4to

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6p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 April 1850.

GRIMMER (J) "Les belles de la cote joyeuse," No. 1 of "Les belles de la Riviere Rouge." Valses en deux suites. Composées par J. Grimmer: 4to 9p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

"Les belles des Natchitoches," No. 2 of "Les belles de la Riviere Rouge," Valses en deux suites. Composées par J. Grimmer: 4to 9p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

GROBE (Charles) E. Pluribus Unum; with brilliant variations for the piano forte. Composed by Charles Grobe: 4to 8p — Baltimore, published by William C. Peters, 1850; deposited by William C. Peters, 22 April 1850.

Gage d'Amitié; Variations brillantes, sur le theme favori, The Elfin Waltz, composées pour le piano par Charles Grobe: 4to 9p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850: deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February 1850.

GRUBE (Charles.) Georgia Waltz. Composed by Charles Grube: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son., 3 May 1850.

GUENTZ (A. Ch.) Impromptu Capricieux. Composé pour le piano par A. Ch. Guentz: 4to 7p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

GUIBERT (Benjamin J.) Le lac d'amour valse, composée pour le piano. Par Benjamin J. Guibert: 4to 3p — Louisville, published by Peters & Webb, 1850; deposited by Peters & Webb, 25 May, 1850.

La belle Lucie. Favorite Waltz for the Piano. Composed by Benjamin J. Guibert: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by H. J. Peters & Co., 1850., deposited by H. J. Peters 25 May 1850.

GUNG'L (Josef) "Narragansett Waltz;" No. 3 of Musical compositions of Josef Gung'l 4to 9p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June 1850.

Wandering Melodies Waltzes. Being No. 2 of the musical compositions of Josef Gung'l: 4to 11p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 April 1850.

GUNN (Isaac.) Mary Machree. Written by Miss Fanny Malone Raymond. Composed by Isaac Gunn: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

GUNTER (E. W.) There's a nook in the greenwood; ballad, written by F. Cosby, Esq. Composed and arranged for the piano forte, by E. W. Gunter: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 5 October, 1850.

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Gunter (E. W.) The School Queen; a coronation Song. Words by Rev. B. B. Smith. Music composed and arranged for the piano forte, by E. W. Gunter: 4to 3p — Louisville, published by H. J. Peters & Co., 1850; deposited by H. J. Peters & Co., 25 May, 1850.

"Had I never, never known thee;" ballad. Arranged for the piano, by William Cumming: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

"Had I never, never known Thee;" Ballad. Arranged for the guitar, by Wm. Cumming: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

Hance (J. F.) Presentation Quick Step. Composed by J. F. Hance: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 22 April, 1850.

Haraden (D. T.) The Enchanted Polka. Composed for the piano forte, by D. T. Haraden: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

Harrington (G. A.) Oh Phœbe. An Ethiopian Ballad. Written by a gentlemen of Baltimore. Composed by G. A. Harrington; 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February 1850.

Harry and Lucy. "What shall this Darkey do." An Ethiopian Melody. Written and composed by Harry and Lucy: 4to 5p — New York, published by W. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by W. Hall & Son, 3 March 1850.

Hatton (J. L.) Unkindness. Ballad, composed for, and sung by Eliza Biscaccianti; to whom it is dedicated by J. L. Hatton: 4to 6p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 5 October 1850.

Hennings (John B.) The War Steed. Grand Military March. Composed by John B. Hennings: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June 1850.

Henri Quadrille impromptu, sur les Chansons populaires, Jeannette and Jeannot, Love's Seranade, Bowl'd Soger Boy, &c., pour le piano par Henri: 4to 6p — New York, published by Jaques & Brother, 1850; deposited by Jaques & Brother, 22 March 1850.

"Henrietta Gallopade." Arranged for the piano by H. J. Peters: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

Henssler (F. R.) Chamois Polka. Composed for the piano forte by F. R. Henssler: 4to 6p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October 1850.

"Here's a health to thee, Tom Moore." A favorite song, by Lord Byron; arranged for the guitar, by William Tucho: 4to 5p —

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Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

HERZ (Henri) The Flower of America, Waltz, (being No. 2 of Cottage Duetts,) composed by Henri Herz: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February 1850.

The Pilgrimage; melody by Herz: words from the Message Bird: symphonies and accompaniments, by P. Y. Densari: 4to 2p — New York, published by S. Pearson, 1850; deposited by Sidney Pearson, 11 October 1850.

HESS (Charles.) The Thalia Schottisch. Composed by Chas. Hess: 4to 2p — New-York, published at Vanderbeek's, 1850; deposited by Wm. Vanderbeek, 4 October, 1850.

HEWITT (J. H.) "Let us hope for the best;" Ballad, written and composed by J. H. Hewitt: 4to 5p — New York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by W. Hall & Son, 19 August, 1850.

"The single man;" a comic Song. Written and adapted by J. H. Hewitt: 4to 5p — New York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by Wm. Hall & Son, 19 August. 1850.

Leap o'er the waves; song of the Buccaneer. Written, partly composed by J. H. Hewitt; 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

HINE (Charles.) Prairie Song. Written and composed by Charles Hine: 4to 2p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 5 October, 1850.

HODSON (C. A.) He reached the valley; ballad. Music by C. A. Hodson. Arranged for the guitar, by E. Blessner: 4to — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February, 1850.

HOFFMAN (G. R.) Queen of my soul, as a waltz. Composed and arranged for the piano forte, by G. R. Hoffman: 4to 3p — Louisville, Ky., published by Peters, Webb & Co.; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 5 October, 1850.

HOFFMAN (Richard.) Grande Fantaisie on the celebrated air, "Here's to you, Harry Clay." Composed by Richard Hoffman: 4to 13p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by R. Hoffman, 7 June, 1850.

HOLMES (A. F.) Speed, speed, my fleet Vessel. Words by F. H. B. Music composed by A. F. Holmes: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

HOME (A) and Friends around us; song, arranged for the piano forte, by Wm. Tillinghast: 4to 3p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

HOWARD (Mrs. Charles.) Look from thy lattice, gentle Lady; a Serenade,

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written and adapted by J. H. Hewitt. Dedicated to Mrs. John F. Fry, by Mrs. Chas. Howard.

HOWARD (Frank.) Quadrilles sociales. Composed and arranged for the piano forte, by Frank Howard: 4to 7p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

I'D offer thee this hand of mine. Arranged for the piano forte by L. T. Chadwick; as a Quartette with an accompaniment for the piano, by W. Tillinghast: New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June 1850.

"I'LL Cling to thee." Words by Mrs. S. R. Thorpe. Arranged for the piano forte by H. J. Peters: 4to 2p — Louisville, published by H. J. Peters & Co., 1850; deposited by H. J. Peters & Co., 25 May 1850.

"I love to look in those dreamy eyes;" written by F. Cosby; subject from Reissiger. Arranged for the piano forte by E. W. Gunter: 4to 7p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

IOLAH Waltzes: composed and arranged for the piano forte, by a lady of South Carolina. Containing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5: 4to 7p — New York, published by William Hall & Son., 1850; deposited by H. H. Shultz, 2 March 1850.

"I seen her at the window." No. 2 of songs of the Sable Harmonists, as sung by Kneass' Opera Troupe. Arranged for the piano forte: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

JUCHO (William) "Adah." No 3 of "The Fairy Polka Rondos." A collection of useful and agreeable pieces for the piano forte. composed by William Iucho: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

California March. Composed for the piano forte by William Iucho: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

La Latona; valse brillante. Composed by William Iucho. 4to — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

"Titania." No. 2 of "The Fairy Polka Rondos." A collection of useful and agreeable pieces for the piano forte. Composed by William Iucho: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

JACOBSEN (Otto F.) Warren Polka. Composed by Otto F. Jacobsen: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 3 May 1850.

"JALAPA GALS;" being No. 2 of "Songs of the Sable Harmonists. (piano): 4to — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co.; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

JENNY Lind's Dream. Valse brilliante. Arranged for the piano forte by

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Miss Augusta Browne: 4to 3p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October 1850.

Jenny Lind's favorite serenading Polka; or, the National Schottisch. Arranged by H. P. Weller: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by Willliam. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by William C. Peters, 16 October 1850.

Jones (Edward P.) Guadalquiver Quick Step, introducing the popular airs: "True Love can ne'er forget," and "On the Banks of Guadalquiver." Composed by Edward P. Jones: 4to 4p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February 1850.

The Return Waltzes. Composed by Edward P. Jones: 4to 9p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February 1850.

Keller (Mathias) Pit and Pat. A favorite Song. Sung by Rose Merrifield. Words written and inscribed to Mad. Albertine by Henry H. Paul. Music by Matthias Keller: 4to 5p — Philadelphia, published by M. Keller & J. Neff, 1850; deposited by M. Keller & J. Neff, 8 October 1850.

"Whene'er I see those smiling eyes." Words by Thomas Moore. Composed and respectfully dedicated to Jenny Lind by Mathias Keller: 4to 5p — Philadelphia, published by M. Keller & J. Neff; deposited by M. Keller & J. Neff, 8 October 1850.

Little Rose. A favorite ballad. Sung by Rose Merrifield. Written by Henry H. Paul. Music by Mathias Keller: 4to 5p — Philadelphia, published by M. Keller & J. Neff; deposited by M. Keller & J. Neff, 8 October 1850.

Albertine Polka, as danced by M'lle. Albertine and Mr. Wood at the Arch Street Theatre. Composed for the piano by Mathias Keller: 4to 2p — Philadelphia, published by M. Keller & J. Neff; deposited by M. Keller & J. Neff, 8 October 1850.

Song for the Union. Poetry by Freeman Scott. Composed for one or four voices, with the accompaniment of the piano forte by Mathias Keller 4to 15p—Philadelphia, published by M. Keller & J. Neff; deposited by M. Keller & J. Neff, 8 October 1850.

American Liberty; a song national and patriotic by Freeman Scott, for one or four voices, with an accompaniment for the piano forte by Mathias Keller: 4to 5p — Philadelphia, published by M. Keller & J. Neff; deposited by M. Keller & J. Neff, 8 October 1850.

Flow on thou shining river; a favorite song. Words by Thomas Moore, music by Thomas Keller: 4to 5p — Philadelphia, published by M. Keller & J. Neff, 1850; deposited by M. Keller & J. Neff, October 8, 1850.

"My husband is such a queer fellow;" a favorite comic song. Written by Henry H. Paul, music by Mathias Kel-

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ler: 4to 5p — Philadelphia, published by M. Keller & J. Neff, 1850; deposited by M. Keller & J. Neff, 8 October, 1850.

KELLER (Mathias) Freedom's Flag; patriotic song. Written and respectfully dedicated to Senator Foote, by Robert Jones; music by Mathias Keller: 4to 5p — Philadelphia, published by M. Keller & J. Neff; deposited by M. Keller & J. Neff, 8 October 1850.

Love's Messenger; a favorite song. Words from the German; sung by Philip Rohr, at Barnum's. Music composed by M. Keller: 4to 2p — Philadephia, published by M. Keller & J. Neff; deposited by M. Keller & J, Neff, 8 October 1850.

I live for thee only. Ballad. Words by A. Spencer, music by Mathias Keller: 4to 5p — Philadelphia, published by M. Keller & J. Neff; deposited by M. Keller & J. Neff, 8 October 1850.

KENNEDY (Joseph.) Progressive lessons for the Flute; comprising many of the choicest and most popular melodies, arranged with a second on the same staff, by Jas Kennedy: 4to 8p — Philadelphia, published by the Author, 17 S. Fifth street; deposited by J. Kennedy, 23 July, 1850.

KIELBLOCK (Francis.) Come back, day-dreams, come back; Song. Composed by Francis Kielblock: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

KING (Frances I.) O, come, smiling June. Written by Wm. B. Patten. Composed by Frances I. King: 4to 2p — S. Pearson, 78 Bleecker street, New York; deposited 30 December, 1850.

KINGSLEY (George.) The Sacred Harmonist; a new collection of church music. Edited by George Kingsley: 8vo long — New York, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 1850; deposited by A. S. Barnes & Co., 1 February, 1850.

KIRSCHENHEUTER (J.) Sue Polka. Composed and arranged for the piano forte, by J. Kirschenheuter: 4to 2p — Louisville, Ky., published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

Spring Blossom Polka. Composed and arranged for the piano forte, by J. Kirschenheuter: 4to 5p — Louisville, Ky., published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

KNEASS (Nelson.) "Julia am a Beauty;" being No. 1 of "Songs of the Sable Harmonists;" piano. Written and composed by Nelson Kneass: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by W. C. Peters & Co., 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 25 May, 1850.

KNEASS (N.) Katy Dean. Written and composed by N. Kneass, being No. 9 of "Melodies of the New Orleans Serenaders' Operatic Troupe: 4to 4p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 April 1850.

Ben Bolt: or, Oh! don't you remember; Ballad. Composed by Nelson Kneass; Second Edition: 4to 5p — Baltimore,

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published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 18 January 1850.

Ben Bolt. Chant favori de Kneass. Varie pour le piano par Charles Grobe: 4to 7p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 8 March, 1850.

The Old Veteran. Words by T. H. Bayley, Esq. Composed by Nelson Kneass: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by W. C. Peters & Co., 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters & Co., 18 January, 1850.

KNIGHT (Joseph Philip) I miss thee from my side, beloved. Ballad, by Geo. P. Morris, Esq. The Music composed by Joseph Philip Knight: 4to 6p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February 1850.

KROLLMANN (Gustave) "Sweet home Polka." Composed for the piano forte by G. Krollmann: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

"LADIES, wont you marry?" being No. 4 of "Songs of the Sable Harmonists;" piano: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

LA HACHE (Theod. Von) Woodman Spare that Tree. Polka. Composed for the piano forte, by Theod. Von La Hache: 4to 3p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October 1850.

LA POLKA (Linda) Being No 1 of Gems from the Operas. Arranged for the harp by T. H. Williams: 4to 8p — New York, published by J. F. Browne, 1850; deposited by J. F. Browne, 21 February 1850.

LAURENCE (S.) Song of the Snow. Words by the "Poor Scholar." Music by S. Laurence: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 3 May 1850.

LEACH (S. W.) "The day we two were wedded," a long time ago. A ballad. Poetry by Theo. Woodward, Esq. Composed by S. W. Leach: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 21 June 1850.

LEE (Alexander) "I am dreaming of thee Napolitaine." Sung by Miss Andrews; guitar. Composed by Alexander Lee. Arranged by G. F. Francis: 4to 3p — Louisvile, published by Peters, Webb & Co.; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

LENSCHOW (Charles) Wedding Polka. Composed by Charles Lenschow. Opus 20: 4to 5p — published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 22 April, 1850.

Kossuth March. Composed by C. Lenschow. Being No. 3 of Cottage Duetts. Arranged by J. E. Müller: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February 1850.

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LENSCHOW (C.) Kossuth March. Composed by C. Lenschow: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February 1850.

Betty Polka. Composée par C. Lenschow, et variée pour le piano forte, par Charles Grobe: 4to 11p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

The Rose; song, translated from the German, by the Rev. Chas. T. Brooks. Composed by C. Lenschow: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

Cradle Song. Translated from the German, by the Rev. Chas. T. Brooks. Composed by C. Lenschow; Op. 17: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

Sailor's Polka. Composed by C. Lenschow: 4to 3p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

Sehnsucht nach der Heimath; the Hungarian song of Home. Words translated from the German, by Rev. Chas. T. Brooks. Composed by Chas. Lenschow: 4to 8p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 24 January, 1850.

LE ROY (Edward.) The celebrated Robin Ruff Quick-step. Composed by Edward Le Roy: 4to 3p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

LISZT'S Hungarian March; as performed at the concerts of the Steyermarkische Company. Arranged for the piano forte, by H. J. Peters: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters & Webb, 1850; deposited by Peters & Webb, 25 May, 1850.

LÖPKE (C. A.) Violet Waltz. In five steps; composed by C. A. Löpke: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by George Willig, Jr.; deposited by George Willig, Jr., 21 February 1850.

LORENZ (Carl) The Wild Flower Waltz, by Carl Lorenz: 4to 2p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

Juliet Polka, by Carl Lorenz: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February 1850.

The Empire Waltz, by Carl Lorenz 4to 2p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October 1850.

LOUISIANA Belle; Chant favori, varié pour le piano, par Charles Grobe: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

LYNCH (F.) The Negro's Departure; or, Dinah Brown. Words by T. B. Prendergast. Melody by F. Lynch; arranged for the piano by

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J. P. Ordway: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October 1850.

LYON (D. J.) "Forget me not." Ballad. (Piano); written and composed by D. J. Lyon: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

The day, oh! the daylight for me;" answer to the "Night, oh! the Night for me." Written and adapted to a German melody by D. J. Lyons: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

Same arranged for Guitar.

M'KENNA (J. Theod.) Manor Waltz. Composed by J. Theod. M'Kenna. Opus 19: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

The Donna Bella Polka. Composed by J. T. M'Kenna: 4to 3p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 22 April, 1850.

MANGOLD (C. A.) The Bird and the Maiden; as sung by Mad'lle. Jenny Lind. Composed by C. A. Mangold: 4to 7p — New York, published by S. C. Jollie, 1850; deposited by S. C. Jollie, 11 October, 1850.

MARSHALL (L.) The old Timepiece on the Stairs; Quartette. Poetry by Longfellow. Composed by L. Marshall: 4to 2p — published by A. & J. P. Ordway, Boston, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

MARTINEZ (Antonio C.) Souvenir de Manhasset Schottische pour Piano, par Antonio C. Martinez: 4to 3p — S. Pearson, 78 Bleecker street, New York; deposited by Sidney Pearson, 30 December, 1850.

MASON (Henry.) The Picciola Polka. By Henry Mason: 4to 5p — published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

MAY (A.) Minerva Waltz. Composed and arranged for the piano forte, by A. May: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 16 October, 1850.

MAY (D. M. H.) In far distant Lands. Written by John Jones. Composed and arranged for the piano forte, by D. M. H. May: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

MAYHEW (Frederick A.) The Cadet March. Composed by Frederick A. Mayhew: 4to 3p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

MELICHAR (Osw. Em.) Cordelia Polka. Composed by Osw. Em. Melichar: 4to 5p — New York, published by W. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by Wm. Hall & Son, 21 June, 1850.

MELODIE Irlandaise. "Come o'er the sea, maiden, with me." Transcrite pour piano forte, par W. Vincent Wallace. Op. 53: 4to 6p—

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New York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by Wm. Hall & Son, 19 August, 1850.

MESSEMER (J.) La Belle de Louisville; Polka, arranged for the piano forte, by J. Messemer: 4to 2p — published by H. J. Peters & Co., Louisville, Ky., 1850; deposited by H. J. Peters & Co., 25 May, 1850.

Taylor's Grand March. Composed for the piano forte, by J. Messemer: 4to 2p — Louisville, published by H. J. Peters & Co., 1850; deposited by H. J. Peters & Co., 25 May, 1850.

Falls City Gallopade. Composed and arranged for the piano, by J. Messemer: 4to 2p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by H. J. Peters, 25 May, 1850.

MEYERBEER. The Hermit and the Maiden; Quando Lasciai la Normandie Roberto il Diavolo. Sung by Jenny Lind, composed by Meyerbeer: 4to 6p — New York, published by S. C. Jollie, 1850: deposited by S. C. Jollie, 11 October, 1850.

"Robert! Robert! thou whom I love," (Robert! Robert! toi que j'aime;) Cavatina. English translation by W. Henry Morris. As sung by Mrs. Laura A. Jones. Robert le Diable, by Meyerbeer: 4to 9p — New York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by W. Hall & Son, 19 August, 1850.

MIGUEL (M.) Farewell to School; Song or Trio. Written by Geo. D. Prentice. Music composed and arranged by M. Miguel: 4to 6p — Louisville, Ky., published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 5 October, 1850.

MIRUS (Hermann.) Cynthiana Polka. Composed by Hermann Mirus: 4to 2p — Louisville, Ky., published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 5 October, 1850.

MOLT'S (T. F.) fifty-one practical Lessons for first beginners on the Piano Forte; consisting of finger exercises, easy rythmical exercises and popular airs. Arranged in strict progressive order, and fingered for small hands: 4to 20p — New-York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by T. F. Molt, 11 October, 1850.

MORRA (Sig'r. J.) Ladies' Military Polka. Composed by Sig'r. J. Morra: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 12 February, 1850.

MORRIS Polka, as performed by Dodworth's Cornet Band. Arranged for the piano, and dedicated to Morris, by his sister, Caroline Burnton: 4to 4p — New York, published by Jaques & Brother, 1850; deposited by Jaques & Brother, 13 April, 1850.

MOUNTAIN Home Quick-step: No. 46 of the Flowers of Youth: a collection of favorite airs. Arranged in an easy manner for four hands: 4to 5p — New York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by W. Hall & Son, 19 August, 1850.

MOZART (W. A.) Fear not, fond youth; "Non paventar;" "O, zittre nicht." Grand aria, sung by Mad'lle. Jenny Lind, in the opera, Il Flauto Magico. Composed by W. A. Mozart: 4to 7p —

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New York, published at Vanderbeek's, 1850; deposited by Wm. Vanderbeek, 4 October, 1850.

MULLER (W.) "I give thee back thy plighted Vow;" Ballad. Words by Wm. W. Scrugham, Esq.: to whom the music is most respectfully dedicated, by his friend, W. Müller: 4to 5p — New York, published by W. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by W. Hall & Son, 19 August, 1850.

Hearts and Homes; Polka. Composed by W. Müller: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

MULLER (J. E.) Susannah Polka. Composed for the piano forte, by J. E. Müller: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

Soldier's Delight Quick-step. Composed by J. E. Müller: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

The merry Sleigh-ride; Gallopade, by Julius E. Müller: 4to 8p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 22 April, 1850.

Margaret's Waltz. Composed by Julius E. Müller: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

Omnibus Gallopade. Composed by J. E. Müller: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

MUNCK (Johann.) Die Blumenstrauss, or Bouquet Schottisch Polka. Composed for the piano, by Johann Munck: 4to 4p — New York, published by Jaques & Brother, 1850; deposited by Jaques & Brother, 6 June, 1850.

NASH (J. P.) "All around and all above thee," or "Maiden fair." Words by F. Cosby, Esq. Melody by J. P. Nash. Arranged for the piano forte, by H. J. Peters: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters & Webb, 25 May, 1850.

NEW Mary Blane Polka. Arranged for the piano forte; 4to 2p — New York, published, by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by W. Hall & Son, 3 May, 1850.

"NOT Forsaken;" Song. Words by Prof. N. Butler—Theme de Rosellen "La Tremolo." Arranged for the piano forte, by H. J. Peters: 4to 7p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

OAKLEY (Wm. H.) The Alleghanians' Boat Glee, by Wm. H. Oakley. (Being No. 12 of the Alleghanians' Songs, Duetts, Glees, &c.) Arranged for the piano forte: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February, 1850.

OH! CARRY me back to Old Virginny, as sung by the Christy Minstrels. Arranged for the guitar, by Henry Chadwick: 4to 2p — New

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York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

Oh! Dinah, take this hand. Words written, and music arranged by T. J. Sweet: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

Oliver (E. B.) The Exile's Welcome. Maria Festiva; (March.) Composed for the piano, by E. B. Oliver: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

Opl (J. K.) "Orphan's Lament." Words by Melodia. Music composed by J. R. Opl: 4to 5p, Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

Ordway (J. P.) Welcome, sweet bird of song. Poetry and music composed by J. P. Ordway, and inscribed to Jenny Lind, on her first visit to Boston: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

The Crystal Polka. Composed for the piano forte, by J. P. Ordway: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

Sweet Nelly Brown. Words and music composed for the piano, by John P. Ordway: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

Old Sam Grid-iron. Words by Sam's uncle. Music composed and arranged by J. P. Ordway: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

Affection's Laurel Wreath, or, Sympathy. Words and music composed for the piano forte, by J. P. Ordway: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

"Music fills my soul with sadness." Words by P. Gilmore. Music composed for the piano, by J. P. Ordway: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

The death of Gen. Taylor. Sung by Ossian E. Dodge, Esq. Poetry and Music composed by John P. Ordway: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

Otto (F.) Sunset on the Sea. The poetry by Charles P. Shiras, Esq. Adapted to melody by F. Otto. Arranged for the piano, by Charles Grobe: 4to 3p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

P. (E. H.) Le premier début Valse, par E. H. P.: 4to 2p — E. Pearson, 78 Bleecker street, New York; deposited by Sidney Pearson, 30 December, 1850.

Palfrey (George.) Lottie Waltz. Composed and arranged for the piano forte, by George Palfrey: 4to 2p — New York, published by

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Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February, 1850.

Pearson (S.) "Longings for the Spring time." Written by W. A. C. Music composed and arranged by Sidney Pearson — New York, published by S. Pearson, 1850; deposited by Sidney Pearson, 7 June, 1850.

Pendleton (Mrs. Ed. H.) Farewell to the Land where the heart-tide is Springing, or the M'Ivor's Farewell. Arranged as a Duett. Composed by Mrs. Ed. H. Pendleton: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850, deposited by W. C. Peters, 16 October, 1850.

Penot (A.) La Pyrenenne; the new Quadrille. The figures invented by Mons. Zaryshowki. Music composed by A. Penot; 4to 5p — New York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by Wm. Hall & Son, 3 May, 1850.

Peters (W. C.) Jessie of Glengyle. Words by W. H. Donohó, Esq. Music by W. C. Peters; (Piano): 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 16 October, 1850.

"We stood beside the window." Chant favori de W. C. Peters. Varié pour le piano, par Chas. Grobe: 4to 7p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters; deposited by W. C. Petrs, 6 May, 1850.

"Cincinnati Hop Waltz;" being No. 1 of the Flowers of Youth. Arranged for four hands, by W. C. Rayner. Composed by W. C. Peters: 4to 5p — New York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by Wm. Hall & Son, 3 May, 1850.

Sing, and remember me; Ballad. Written by J. H. Hewitt. Music composed by W. C. Peters: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

Pfister (A. S.) Irene Waltz. Composed by A. S. Pfister: 4to 3p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

Philippi (M.) The Twilight Waltzes. Composed by M. Philippi: 4to 9p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

A Rose without a Thorn; Polka. Composed by M. Philippi: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February, 1850.

Phillips (Austin.) "The hero who dares, is the hero who wins." Sung at the grand complimentary ball given in honor of Major General Zachary Taylor, on the 5th of February, 1850. Words by Chas. D. Stewart, Esq. Music by Austin Phillips: 4to 5p — New York, W. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by W. Hall & Son, 19 August, 1850.

"The dearest name;" Duett, for soprano and tenor voices. Composed by A. Phillips: 4to 5p — New York, pub-

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lished by Wm. Hall & Son; deposited by Wm. Hall & Son, 21 June, 1850.

PIKE (Marshall S.) Happy are we to-night. Words and music by Marshall S. Pike, Esq Arranged for the piano, by J. P. Ordway: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

Home again. Words and music by Marshall S. Pike, Esq. Arranged for the piano, by J. P. Ordway: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

The Indian warrior's grave. Poetry and music by Marshall S. Pike, Esq.. Arranged for the piano, by J. P. Ordway: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

"PIRATES' Chorus;" from the Enchantress. Arranged, with variations for the piano forte, by Anthony Reiff, Jr.: 4to 7p — New York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by Hall & Son, 19 August, 1850.

PLAY (The) of life Polka. Arranged for the piano forte, by Chas. Grobe; Opus 140: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

PLEASANT Summer days (The); Subject from a German Melody. Arranged for the piano forte, by J. F. Wahl: 4to 3p — Louisville, Ky., published by Peters, Webb & Co.; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 5 October, 1850.

POULTON (Geo. R.) Beautiful May; Song. Composed by Geo. R. Poulton: 4to 5p — New York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by Wm. Hall & Son, 3 May, 1850.

PRENTICE (Mrs. Geo. D.) "Would I were with thee;" Ballad. Written by Hon. Mrs. Norton. Music composed by Mrs. Geo. D. Prentice. Arranged for the guitar, by G. F. Francis: 4to — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

Same, arranged for piano.

REISSIGER. Sweet morn of life; Song. Music by Reissiger. Words and arrangement by Henri: 4to 7p — New York, published by Jaques & Brother; deposited by Jaques & Brother, 6 June, 1850.

RENAUSY. New Scottish Dance, as taught by Mademoiselle Pauline Desjardins. Music composed by Renausy. Arranged for the piano forte, by Henri: 4to 3p — New York, published by Jaques & Brother, 1850; deposited by Jaques & Brother, 13 April, 1850.

ROSA LEE; being No. 4 of Cottage Duetts. Arranged by J. E. Müller: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

ROSE of Tralee. Arranged for the guitar, by B. F. Francis: 4to 2p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

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Rosignol Polka (The). Arranged for the guitar, by Mrs. Knoop: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

Rowan Tree (The). A favorite Scotch Ballad; as sung by Mr. Duffield. Arranged for one or two voices, by W. C. Peters, with guitar accompaniments: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

Russell (B. A.) Elfin Polka. Composed and arranged for the piano forte, by B. A. Russell: 4to 2p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February, 1850.

Rziha (Francis.) The American National Boquet; a set of brilliant waltzes, composed by Francis Rziha; 4to 14p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 22 April, 1850

Home! Sweet Home: as a waltz, by Francis Rziha. American Boquet, No. 1: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

Star Spangled Banner: as a waltz, by Francis Rziha. American National Boquet, No. 2: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

Hail Columbia: as a waltz, by Francis Rziha. American National Boquet, No. 3: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

Melodeon Waltz; by Francis Rziha. American National Boquet, No. 4: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

Believe me, if all those endearing young charms; as a waltz, by Francis Rziha. American National Boquet, No. 5: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

Love not; as a waltz. Composed by Francis Rziha. Being No. 6 of the American National Boquet, a sett of brilliant waltzes, as performed by the Steyermarkische Company: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

The Papageno Polka. Being No. 4 of the Boudoir Polkas. Composed for the piano forte, by Francis Rziha: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters; deposited by W. C. Peters, 16 October, 1850.

Old Whitey's Polka. Composed for the piano, by Francis Rziha: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

The Amourette Polka. Being No. 3 of the Boudoir Polkas. Composed for the piano forte, by Francis Rziha: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 16 October, 1850.

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Rziha (Francis.) The Crambambuli Polka. Being No. 2 of the Boudoir Polkas. Composed for the piano forte, by Francis Rziha: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

Sands (H. B.) La Gazelle Rondo Valse, par H. B. Sands: 4to 5p — New York, chez Guillaume Vanderbeek, 479 Broadway; deposited by Wm. Vanderbeek, 20 December, 1850.

Santa Anna's March. Being No. 14 of W. C. Peters & Co.'s Selection of admired Duetts, for two performers on the piano forte. Arranged by W. C. Peters: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

Saul (Geo.) Bury me in the little churchyard. Words by J. H. Warland. Music by Geo. Saul: 4to 5p — New York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by Wm. Hall & Son, 7 March, 1850.

Scherpf (John C.) Sketch Club Waltzes. Composed by John C. Scherpf: 4to 8p — New York, published at Vanderbeek's, 1850; deposited by Wm. Vanderbeek, 4 October, 1850.

Schmitt (Georges.) *Norma.* Grand Fantaisie brillante, pour le piano. Composé par Georges Schmitt: 4to 29p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

Schmitt (J.) New Music Hall Waltz. Composed by J. Schmitt. Arranged by P. Y. Densari: 4to 2p — New York, published by S. Pearson, 1850; deposited by Sidney Pearson, 11 October, 1850.

Schreiner (Hermann.) Souvenir de Wilmington Polka. Composed by Hermann Schreiner: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 16 October, 1850.

Forget me not, Waltz. Composed by Hermann Schreiner: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

Schubert's Beautiful Melody, La Sérenade. Arranged as a vocal Duett, by Leopold Hoffman: 4to 7p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

Schwarz (J.) "Parce Domine," for penitental occasions. Composed by J. Schwarz: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

"Tantum Ergo." Composed by J. Schwarz: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by J. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

Schwing (Henry.) Louisa Polka. Composed by Henry Schwing: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 22 April, 1850.

Three Ave Marias, for Soprano and Alto, with an accompaniment for the organ. Composed by Henry Schwing: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by Geo. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

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Schwing (Henry.) Margaret Polka. Composed by Henry Schwing: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G, Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

Scull (B. F.) Deer Creek Polka. Composed by B. F. Scull: 4to 5p — Philadelphia, Couenhoven & Duffy; deposited by Couenhoven & Duffy, 21 December, 1850.

Serious Family Polka (The). Arranged by George Loder: 4to 3p — New York, published by S. C. Jollie, for G. Loder; deposited by S. C. Jollie, 26 June, 1850.

(Same.) Arranged for the piano forte, by John Munck: 4to 4p — New York, published by Jaques & Brother, 1850; deposited by Jaques & Brother, 22 February, 1850.

Shaw (Oliver J.) "The Elysian Isle." No. 2 of "Gift Songs." The poetry by James H. Collier, Esq. Music composed and arranged by Oliver J. Shaw: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

Song of the Cloud. [Being No. 1 of Gift Songs.] The poetry by James H. Collier, Esq. Music composed and arranged by Oliver J. Shaw: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February, 1850.

Sinclair (R.) Ben Bolt. A favorite Song. The words by T. Dunn, Esq. The music composed by R. Sinclair: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

"Sleeping, I dreamed, Love." From Wallace's beautiful melody, Le Rêve. Arranged with brilliant variations for the piano forte, by John C. Scherpf: 4to 11p — New York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by W. Hall & Son, 21 June, 1850.

Smith (J. B.) "How shall I tell thee," Song. Composed and arranged for the piano, by J. B. Smith: 4to 2p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

Snow (The). Words by Charles Lamb, Esq. Adapted and arranged to an "Old English melody," by James G. Mæder: 4to 5p — New-York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by W. Hall & Son, 1 March, 1850.

Sofge (Henry D.) Souvenir d'Hungary. Composed for the piano forte, by Henry D. Sofge: 4to 5p — Louisville, Ky., published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 5 October, 1850.

Lilie Waltz. Composed for the piano, by Henry D. Sofge: 4to 5p — Louisville, Ky., published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 5 October, 1850.

Les Adieux Valse. Composed for the piano forte, by Henry D. Sofge: 4to 2p — Louisville, Ky., published by Peters,

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Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 5 October, 1850.

Sofge (Henry D.) Sentimental Waltz. Composed for the piano, by Henry D. Sofge: 4to 3p — Louisville, Ky., published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 5 October, 1850.

Cincinnati Polka, Mazurka. Composed for the piano forte, by Henry D. Sofge: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

Newport Polka. Composed for the piano, by H. D. Sofge: 4to 2p — Louisville, Ky., published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 5 October, 1850.

Song (The) she loved to sing, Ballad. Words from the City Item. Arranged for the piano forte, by J. T. Stoddard: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

Sphor (Louis.) Lovely Maiden, (Schönes Mädchen,) Duett, from Sphor's Opera of Jessonda. Arranged by W. C. Peters: 4to 11p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 16 October, 1850.

Lovely Maiden; Duett, from Jessonda. Music by L. Sphor. Arranged by J. F. Petri. Being No. 22 of W. C. Peters & Co.'s Selection of admired Duetts, for two performers on the piano forte: 4to 11p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 16 October, 1850.

Stoddard (J. T.) Evergreen Waltz. Being No. 1 of Cottage Duetts. Composed by J. T. Stoddard. Arranged by J. E. Müller: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

Stop that knocking. Being No. 5 of Cottage Duetts. Aranged by J. E. Müller: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

Strakosch (M.) Rosée du Matin. Etude poetique pour le piano, par M. Strakosch: 4to 11p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 6 August, 1850.

A selection of choice compositions of Maurice Strakosch. Serenade Andalousie: 4to 10p — Louisville, Ky., published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

California gold fever Gallop Scherzo. Composed by M. Strakosch: 4to 9p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

Strauss. Alice Polka. Composed by Strauss. Arranged for the piano forte, by C. Lenschow: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

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Strauss' celebrated Bell Waltz. Arranged for the piano forte, by Dr. C. Lorenz: 4to 2p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February, 1850.

The Greek Waltz, by Strauss. Arranged as a duett for the piano forte, by Henry Goold. [Being No. 25 of Firth, Pond & Co.'s Selection of admired Duetts for two performers on the piano forte:] 4to 2p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February, 1850.

Striby (William.) The Battle of Buena Vista. Composed and arranged for the piano forte, by Wm. Striby: 4to 12p — Louisville, published by H. J. Peters & Co., 1850; deposited by H. J. Peters, 25 May, 1850.

"In bliss we shall meet thee." Written on the death of Miss Serene N. Davis, by Rev. S. Dyer. Composed for the piano, by William Striby: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

Suabian Waltz. Arranged by J. E Müller: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

"Sukky Lane." Written by Miss Z. B. of Brooklyn, N. Y. Music adapted and arranged by N. W. Gould, of Christy's Minstrels. Sung by E. P. Christy: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by William Hall & Son, 19 August, 1850.

Swedish Nightingale Waltz. Composed for the piano forte, by an amateur: 4to 5p — New York, published by S. Pearson, 1850; deposited by Sidney Pearson, 11 October, 1850.

Swift (H.) "I loved thee when in earlier years." Written by the Rev. Geo. W. Bethune. Composed by H. Swift: 4to 2p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February, 1850.

"I loved thee when in earlier years." Words by G. W. Bethune, D. D. Composed and arranged for the guitar, by H. Swift: 4to 2p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

Szemelenyi (Ernst.) Csardas No. 3; Hungarian Air. Composed by E. Szemelenyi: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 22 April, 1850.

Kossuth's Grand Hungarian National March. Arranged for the piano forte, by E. Szemelenyi: Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

Csardas II.; Hungarian Air. "Tout est perdu hormis l'Honneur." Opus 18; by E. Szemelenyi; 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

Mad'lle Jagiello's Magyar Quick-step. Composed by E. Szemelenyi. Opus 19: 4to 4p — Baltimore, published by

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W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 18 January, 1850.

Szemelenyi (E.) The Hungarian Exile. Words by Mrs. Phelps. Music by Ernst Szemelenyi: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

The Musical Treasure; a circle of progressive pieces for young performers. Composed by Ernst Szemelenyi: 4to 11p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

Csardas; Hungarian's Lament. Composed by Ernst Szemelenyi. Op. 17: 4to 5p—Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

Csardas No. 4; "Hungarian Dance." Composed by E. Szemelenyi: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 22 April, 1850.

Elégie Poetique. Composed by E. Szemelenyi. Opus 20: 4to 7p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by Wm. C. Peters, 22 April, 1850.

Taylor (Geo. C.) Music Room Waltz. Composed and arranged for the piano forte, by Geo. C. Taylor: 4to 9p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

Temple (J. P.) Emma Dale. Arranged for the piano forte. Words by Wm. N. Chambers. Music by J. P. Temple: 4to 4p — New Orleans, published by Wm. T. Mayo, 1850 — New York, by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Wm. T. Mayo, 9 April, 1850.

Emma Dale. Composed by J. P. Temple. Arranged for the guitar, by Thomas J. Marlen: 4to 3p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

There's love for you and me. Words by the late Thomas Hood. Adapted and arranged by J. H. Hewitt: 4to 2p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850; deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

"There's magic in that little song;" a popular Ballad. Arranged for the piano, by Mad'lle Anna Ablamowicz: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

(Same.) Arranged for the guitar.

"They say there is an echo there." Music of the Alleghanians, Songs, Duetts, Glees, &c., No. 8.: 4to 5p — New York, published by William Hall & Son 1850; deposited by Wm. Hall & Son, 19 May, 1850.

Thomas (E.) "The dew is on the Blossom;" Serenade. Written by Amelie. Music by E. Thomas. Arranged for the guitar: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 16 October, 1850.

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THORBECKE (Edward.) Aridante, for the organ or piano forte. Composed by Edward Thorbecke: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 16 October, 1850.

The Boat Horn. Words by Gen. W. O. Butler. Composed by E. Thorbecke: 4to 5p — Baltimore, published by G. Willig, Jr., 1850: deposited by G. Willig, Jr., 21 February, 1850.

"THOU art gone away, Mary;" Ballad. Sung by Joseph H. M'Cann. Words by R. T. Cosby. Melody by a lady. Arranged for the piano forte, by H. J. Peters: 4to 2p — Louisville, published by Peters & Webb, 1850; deposited by Peters & Webb, 25 May, 1850.

"'TIS but an hour since first we met." Ballad, by W. Preston Wolley. Music arranged by William Cumming: 4to 6p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 16 October, 1850.

TRIFLES; Song. Words taken from the Albany Express. Music composed by the author of "You and Me": 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Boardman & Gray, 9 February, 1850.

TUCKER (Henry.) The Maiden's Tear. Words by J. R. Meeker, Esq. The music composed by Henry Tucker: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

The Forest Queen. Words by E. C. Hine, U. S. N. Composed by Henry Tucker: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

TWILIGHT Dews. Arranged for the guitar, by Lewis Tripp: 4to — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

UNDERNER (John.) My woodland home, I love thee well; Ballad. Composed and arranged for the piano forte, by John Underner: 4to 6p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

I'd like to live in yonder star; a Ballad. Composed for the piano forte, by John Underner: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co.; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

Mgdalena Polka. Composed by John Underner: 4to 2p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February, 1850.

VATER (T. J.) "The blind boy's been at play, Mother;" as sung by the Apollonian Melodists. Written by Miss Eliza Cook: Quartette. Composed and arranged for the piano forte and Spanish guitar, by T. J. Vater: 4to 5p; deposited by T. J. Vater, 16 December, 1850.

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VERY WORST Polka (The). By Schlecter als Schlecht: 4to 5p — New York, published by Sidney Pearson, 1850; deposited by Sidney Pearson, 2 November, 1850.

VIENI ah Vien; from La Favorita. Arranged by John C. Scherpf: 4to 2p — New York, published at Vanderbeek's, 1850; deposited by Wm. Vanderbeek, 15 October, 1850.

VIRGINIA Rosebud. Being No. 5 of Songs of the Sable Harmonists. Arranged for the piano forte: 4to 4p — Louisville, Ky., Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 5 October, 1850.

WAGNER (Ferdinand.) Coterie Waltz; as performed by Munck's band. Composed by Ferdinand Wagner: 4to 7p — New York, published at Vanderbeek's, 1850; deposited by Wm. Vanderbeek, 4 October, 1850.

WAHL (J. F.) The Bowling Green Waltz, for the piano. Composed by J. F. Wahl: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

WALLACE (W. Vincent.) Innocence; Romance. Composed for the piano forte, by W. Vincent Wallace: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co.; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 January, 1850.

WARREN (Geo. W.) Old Haunts; Ballad. Composed by Geo. W. Warren: 4to 3p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 April, 1850.

The Passions; Waltzes. Composed by Geo. W. Warren: 4to 7p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February, 1850.

Love's Twilight Star; as sung by Miss Electa Cone. Music composed by G. W. Warren. Arranged for the guitar, by Thomas Crouch: 4to 2p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

"Sunshine and Dew;" Ballad. Written by Lilly Graham. Composed by Geo. W. Warren: 4to 3p — New York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850; deposited by Wm. Hall & Son, 19 August, 1850.

WEBER (C. H.) Missouri Waltz, for the piano. Composed by C. H. Weber: 4to — Louisville, published by H. J. Peters & Co., 1850; deposited by H. J. Peters & Co., 25 May, 1850.

WEISEL (Paul K.) Gaslight Schottisch. Composed for the piano forte, by Paul K. Weisel: 4to 4p — published at Vanderbeek's, 1850; deposited by Wm. Vanderbeek, 4 October, 1850.

WELLS (S. A.) "Philena, my dear, or, she dances so neatly." Words and melody by S. A. Wells, Esq. Music arranged for the piano, by J. P. Ordway: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

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WELLS (S. A.) "Poor Posey, or, She's gon across de sandy plain." Words and melody by S. A. Wells, Esq. Music arranged for the piano, by J. P. Ordway: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

WELS (Charles.) Grand Funeral March; as played by Dodworth's band, on the occasion of the funeral solemnities in the city of New York, to the memory of Gen. Zachary Taylor, July 23d, 1850. Composed by Chas. Wels: 4to 3p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

*WETMORE (W. J., M. D.) Cousin Carrie; a Song. Written by Carl Linley. Composed by W. J. Wetmore, M. D.: 4to 7p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by W. J. Wetmore, 9 April, 1850.

Norah M'Shane; Ballad. Poetry by Miss Eliza Cook. Music by W. J. Wetmore: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 April, 1850.

WHITE (C.) "Do not go away, my lady love." No 2 of Ethiopian Melodies of White's Serenaders; as sung by them at their concerts. Composed by C. White: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

(J. M.) Cleopatra Hyde; a Duett and Chorus. Words by Prof. Sligo. Music by J. M. White: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway, 1850; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

WILLIAMS (T. H.) Petit Fantasie, for the harp, on the celebrated Ethiopian Melodies, "Lousiana Belle," "Uncle Ned," and "Susannah." Composed by T. H. Williams: 4to 11p — Baltimore, published by W. C. Peters, 1850; deposited by W. C. Peters, 22 April, 1850.

(Waters F.) I'm still unchanged to thee; Ballad. Composed by Waters F. Williams: 4to 3p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February, 1850.

WILSON (J.) "Tell me how to woo thee;" a beautiful Ballad. Written by M. Graham. Arranged for the guitar, by Frnncis. Music by J. Wilson: 4to — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May 1850.

(Same.) Arranged for piano.

Maiden's Lament, or, Despairing Mary. Words by T. C. Music by J. Wilson: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

WOODBURY (I. B.) Sweet Memories Waltz. Composed by I. B. Woodbury: 4to 2p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

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WOODBURY (I. B.) We're all at home, or, When evening shadows. Composed by I. B. Woodbury: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

WOODBURY (I. B.) Elfin Quick-step, by I. B. Woodbury.: 4to 2p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

"Be kind to the loved ones at home;" Song, composed by I. B. Woodbury. Arranged for the guitar, by J. D. Anguera: 4to 6p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway: deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October, 1850.

"Be kind to the loved ones at home;" Song, composed byI. B. Woodbury. Arranged as a quartett, by J. B. Ordway: 4to 5p — Boston, published by A. & J. P. Ordway; deposited by A. & J. P. Ordway, 19 October 1850.

"Forget not the loved ones at home." Written and composed by I. B. Woodbury: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 June, 1850.

"Ye mariners of Spain;" Ballad, arranged for the guitar as a duett, for two equal voices, by M. R. H.: 4to 5p — Louisville, published by Peters, Webb & Co., 1850; deposited by Peters, Webb & Co., 25 May, 1850.

(Same.) Arranged for the piano, by M. R. H.

"You and I." Written by J. Francis, Esq. Arranged for the piano forte, by H. J. Peters: 4to 2p — Louisville, published by H. J. Peters & Co., 1850; deposited by H. J. Peters & Co., 25 May, 1850.

You and Me; Song. Words by the late Thomas Hood. Composed and dedicated with esteem, to "Cally." Arranged with symphonies and accompaniments, for the piano forte: 4to 3p — Albany, published by Boardman & Gray, 1850; deposited by Boardman & Gray, 11 October, 1850.

ZORER (Maximilian.) The May Breezes. Words translated from the German, by Chas. G. Leland. Composed by M. Zorer: 4to 5p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February, 1850.

May Breezes Waltz. By Maximilian Zorer: 4to — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 February 1850.

The Bird and the Snare. Words by C. G. Leland, Esq. Composed and arranged for the Spanish guitar, by Max Zorer: 4to 2p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co.; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 11 October, 1850.

The Bird and the Snare. Words from the German, by C. G. Leland, Esq. Composed by Max Zorer: 4to 4p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 9 April, 1850.

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ZORER (Max.) The May Breezes. Words from the German, by Chas. G. Leland, Esq. Music composed and arranged for the guitar, by Max Zorer: 4to 2p — New York, published by Firth, Pond & Co., 1850; deposited by Firth, Pond & Co., 7 February, 1850.

PART III — LIST OF MAPS, CHARTS, PRINTS, and LABELS.

ALMANAC Card. Deposited by William W. Rose, 9 July, 1850.

BELLINGHAM (O.) A Chart of the Signs furnished by Auscultation and Percussion, and of their application to the diagnosis of diseases of the lungs. Revised and arranged by P. Claiborne Gooch, A. M., M. D., &c., from the French of O. Bellingham, M. D. P. Made up from the works of Laënnec, Williams, Barth and Roger, Gerhard, Fournet, Spittal, and other high authorities. Published by Morris & Brother, Richmond, Va.; deposited by P. Cl. Gooch, 21 November, 1850.

BON Samaritain (Le) de Moffat. [Wrapper used by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, on his medicine, called "The Phœnix Bitters." Three copies, French, Spanish and German.] Deposited by Wm. B. Moffat, M. D., 30 May, 1850.

BOSTIAN (J. M.) Directions for measuring and drafting Garments, by the tendon steel spring, by J. M. Bostian: 12mo 31p — Sunbury, published by the Author, 1850; deposited by Jonathan M. Bostian. [Together with a waist measure on a separate sheet, by J. M. Bostian;] deposited, 28 December, 1850.

BROOKS (L.) Perpetual Almanac; showing the dominical letters, leap years, days of the month and week; and all dates, near and remote, past and future, with infallible accuracy, for ten thousand years from the beginning of the Christian Era. By L. Brooks: deposited by L. Brooks, 16 February, 1850.

Perpetual Almanac; showing the dominical letters, leap years, days of the month and week; and all dates, near and remote, past and future, with infallible accuracy, for ten thousand years from the beginning of the Christian Era. [Card:] deposited by L. Brooks, 27 March, 1850.

Simple and compound Interest Table, and Indicator, for any amount from one cent to $1000, at 6 per cent., from one day to seven years; warranted accurate. Also a short and easy method of equation of payments, time table, table of interest of one dollar, from one day to twelve months, and table of compound interest. [Card:] deposited by L. Brooks, 27 March, 1850.

Simple and compound Interest Table, and Indicator, for any amount from one cent to $1000, at 6 per cent., from one day to

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seven years; warranted accurate. Card: deposited by L. Brooks, 27 March, 1850.

Chateau de la Grange, the birthplace of Lafayette. Print: deposited by J. P. M'Lean, 26 April, 1850.

Coffin (Eben S.) Tables, showing at one inspection, the difference of Latitude and Departure, on every quarter point course for any distance under 60 miles: 8vo 2p — Boston, 1850; deposited by Eben S. Coffin, 25 July, 1850.

Compound Syrup of Hops and Boneset. Label: deposited by C. W. H. Temple, 20 February, 1850.

Disturnell's (J.) new map of Central America, showing the different lines of Atlantic and Pacific communication — New York, published by J. Disturnell, 157 Broadway, 1850; deposited by J. Disturnell, 5 July, 1850.

New map of the United States and Canada, showing all the canals, railroads, telegraph lines, and principal stage routes. Drawn by Henry A. Burr, Topographer of the Post-office Department, Washington — New York, published by J. Disturnell, 1850; deposited by J. Disturnell, 15 July, 1850.

Equarian Condition Powders. Label: deposited by W. H. Wyatt, 27 December, 1850.

Fahnestock's (B. A.) Vermifuge. Label: deposited by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson.

Fisher (Samuel B.) and Sheafer (P. W.) Map of the first and second anthracite coal-fields in Pennsylvania; embracing Schuylkill county, and parts of Carbon, Luzerne, Columbia, Northumberland, Dauphin, and Lebanon counties, by Samuel B. Fisher and P. W. Sheafer: published by Robert P. Smith, 15 Minor street, Philadelphia; deposited by R. P. Smith, 2 March, 1850.

Forsha's Balm Liniment. Label: deposited by Samuel W. Forsha, 13 May, 1850.

Fowler's (P. G.) improved Model; or, Dress-making made easy. With plain instructions: 8vo 8p, and chart — New York, Butler & Brown, printers and wood engravers, 1850; deposited by P. G. Fowler, 29 October, 1850.

Gooch (P. Claiborne.) See: Bellingham (O.)

Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters. Circular and Engraving; deposited by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 15 July, 1850.

Jewett (Stephen) & Co.'s Chromolith Card — Boston, Chromolith of J. H. Bufford & Co.; deposited by S. Jewett & Co., 19 March, 1850.

Jewett (Stephen) & Co.'s highly and justly celebrated strengthening Plaster. Bufford & Co.'s Lithograph — Boston: Label; deposited by S. Jewett & Co., 26 December, 1850.

Jewett (Stephen) & Co.'s highly celebrated Pulmonary Elixir. J. H. Bufford & Co.'s Lithograph — Boston: Label; deposited by S. Jewett & Co., 26 December, 1850.

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JEWETT (Stephen) & Co.'s celebrated health restoring Bitters. J. H. Bufford & Co.'s Lithograph — Boston: Label; deposited by S. Jewett & Co., 26 December, 1850.

LIND (Jenny,) in the Opera of La Somnambula. New York, Wm. Hall & Son: Print; deposited by Wm. Hall & Son, 21 June, 1850.

LIND (Jenny.) New York, published by Wm. Hall & Son, 1850: Print; deposited by Wm. Hall & Son, 21 June, 1850.

LIND (Jenny,) in the Opera of La Fille du Regiment. New York, Wm. Hall & Son: Print; deposited by Wm. Hall & Son, 21 June, 1850.

"MASTER's Carpet," by Sherer & Co., Pike street, between Congress and Third street, Cincinnati, 1850: Chart; deposited by J. Sherer, 26 December, 1850.

MASURY's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and Wan-a-hoo. [Label.]

MERCER County. Map of Mercer county, New Jersey, entirely from original Surveys, by J. W. Otley and J. Keily, Surveyors — Lloyd Vanderveer, publisher, Camden, N. J.; deposited by Robert P. Smith, 21 June, 1850.

MOFFAT's celebrated Phœnix Bitters. [Label.] One copy of the wrapper used on the same, entitled "The Good Samaritan;" deposited by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, 18 May, 1850.

Vegetable Life Pills. New York, designed and engraved by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson: Label; deposited by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson.

NEW ENGLAND, New York and Canada. Sherman & Smith's Railroad, Steamboat and Stage route map of New England, New York and Canada. By J. Calvin Smith — New York, published by Sherman & Smith, 1850; deposited by Sherman & Smith, 21 December, 1850.

NEWMAN's portable Sun-dial and perpetual Calendar: A small Chart; deposited by James Newman, 1 July, 1850.

PENNINGTON & Co.'s aerial Steamship, or composite Balloon: A lithographic Print; deposited by J. H. Pennington, 30 July, 1850.

PULSIFER (John S.) [A lithographic Print, containing a number of short precepts, in a new alphabet: "Remember the Truth," "The Truth shall exalt thee," &c., with remarks on a new Orthography, &c.; all in a new alphabet.] John S. Pulsifer, Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, Pa.; deposited 21 December, 1850.

SAINT PAUL's Travels. The Countries embraced within the Travels of St. Paul: A miniature map, on pasteboard; deposited by A. M. Wilder and Geo. W. Fitch, 15 February, 1850.

SMITH's (A. A.) Chart of Elocution. Printed at the Telegraph book and job office, Ashtabula, Ohio; deposited by A. A. Smith, 3 December, 1850.

SMITH (Jas. B.) & Co.'s Philadelphia Blank Book Manufactory: Print; deposited by Jas. B. Smith, 29 August, 1850.

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SUTTER (T. A.) An engraved likeness of T. A. Sutter. Painted by S. S. Osgood: engraved by J. Sartain; deposited by S. S. Osgood, 11 July, 1850.

TEXAS. Map of Texas, compiled from Surveys recorded in the General Land Office, by J. Eppinger and F. C. Baker, 1851. [On the S. E. corner of the same, a] "Map of New Mexico, California and Utah:" deposited by Sherman & Smith, 21 December, 1850.

WASHINGTON'S Headquarters, from north-east, Newburg: Print; deposited by J. P. M'Lean, 26 April, 1850.

YOUMAN'S Chart of Chemistry; in which the fundamental laws and facts of the science, affinity, the composition and decomposition of bodies, combining equivalents, or definite and multiple proportions, the atomic theory, chrystallization, fermentation, isomerism, the nomenclature and formula are illustrated to the eye in a clear and simple manner. Published by Edward L. Youmans and J. Richard Burdsall, New York, 1850; deposited by Edward L. Youmans, 18 December, 1850.

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Lum Woodruff

Ann Arbor Michigan

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